

FY 2001 Budget Estimates

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

DLA Highlights
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
	Actuals	Growth	Growth	Estimates	Growth	Growth	Estimates
Total	1,235,326	40,663	(35,847)	1,240,142	36,507	(87,476)	1,189,173

The Defense Logistics Agency's operation and maintenance appropriation consists of the following activities: the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC), Other Logistics Services (OLS), Other Logistics Programs (OLP), Warstoppers, and the Standard Procurement System (SPS), totaling \$1.2 billion and 12,489 full time equivalents. DCMC provides contract management services throughout the acquisition life cycle to include contractor compliance with contract terms; accepting products; providing program and technical support; and ensuring that contractors are paid. OLS includes appropriated costs associated with DLA's logistics mission such as unemployment, quality of life, and disaster relief blankets. OLP are multiple program offices of which DLA is either the executive agent or the budget administrator. Warstoppers funding is for certain supply items, which do not have a peacetime demand and must be preserved to support DoD readiness and sustainment requirements. The Standard Procurement System is the new DoD-wide standard system that will replace Service and DLA legacy procurement systems.

	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000 *	Price	Program	FY 2001
Budget Activity 2:	Actuals	Growth	Growth	Estimates	Growth	Growth	Estimates
Mobilization	35,419	425	3,794	39,638	595	4,393	44,626

* Does not equal BA 2 amount in the FY 2001 Budget of the U.S. Government due to administrative error between BA 2 and BA 4.

Budget Activity 2 reflects total funding for the Warstoppers program. Funding for Warstoppers recognizes that certain supply items must be procured and critical industrial capability must be preserved to support the Department's readiness and sustainment requirements. Peacetime demand is inadequate for sustainment and mobilization. Increases in this budget activity are attributable to the expansion of the medical readiness initiative to reduce the Wartime planning shortfall. Reflected increases are also attributable to the initiative to build a wartime reserve of ozone depleting substances.

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	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
Budget Activity 4:	Actuals	Growth	Growth	Estimates	Growth	Growth	Estimates
Administrative & Servicewide Activities	1,199,907	40,238	(39,641)	1,200,504	35,912	(91,869)	1,144,547

* Does not equal BA 4 amount in the *FY 2001 Budget of the U.S. Government* due to administrative error between BA 2 and BA 4.

Budget Activity 4 reflects funding in support of DLA's Contract Management Command as well as Departmental Programs and Services. The O&M appropriation funds the contracts, supplies, equipment maintenance, communications, salaries, awards, personnel, benefits, travel, per diem, and training in support of these programs. This budget activity's decreases are primarily attributable to the realignment of operation and maintenance funding to the appropriate investment account within the Agency and the acceleration of civilian personnel downsizing initiatives.

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Summary of Increases and Decreases

	<u>BA4</u>	<u>BA2</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. FY 2000 Amended President's Budget	1,186,236	38,312	1,224,548
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)			
a. Warstoppers		1,500	1,500
b. Military Cargo Methods	4,000		4,000
c. Automated Document Conversion Systems (ADCS)	30,000		30,000
d. Midway Fuel	2,000		2,000
e. Security Locks Retrofit	10,000		10,000
f. Performance Measures	(5,000)		(5,000)
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	41,000	1,500	42,500
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)			
Headquarters Management	(6,107)		(6,107)
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions):			
Civilian Underexecution	(10,000)		(10,000)
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	(16,107)		(16,107)
4. Congressional Earmarks			
a. Congressional Earmarks Bill Payers	(2,329)	(74)	(2,403)
Total Congressional Earmarks	(2,329)	(74)	(2,403)
5. FY 2000 Appropriation Enacted	1,208,800	39,738	1,248,538
6. FY 2000 Recission	(14,469)	(100)	(14,569)
7. Functional Transfers - In			
a. Transfer of funding from OSD in support of one Internation Quality Assurance FTE	127		127
b. Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative	5,500		5,500
Total Functional Transfers - In	5,627		5,627
8. Other Transfers - In (Non-Functional)			
9. Functional Transfers - Out			
a. Funding to support DFAS to DHRA	(1,400)		(1,400)
b. Funding to support DFAS to DAU	(300)		(300)
Total Functional Transfers - Out	(1,700)		(1,700)

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Summary of Increases and Decreases

	<u>BA4</u>	<u>BA2</u>	<u>Total</u>
10. Other Functional Transfers Out Security Research Center	(10)		(10)
11. Price Changes	(1,402)	(106)	(1,508)
12. Program Increases			
a. Offset due to FY 2000 Price Change	1,474	106	1,580
b. Accelerate DPAS fielding to complete by end of FY 00	3,500		3,500
c. Management Headquarters funding	2,702		2,702
d. Funding to support DCMC relocation from HQ building to modular buildings	3,000		3,000
Total Program Increases	10,676	106	10,782
13. Program Decreases			
a. Decrease for reduced JTAVO requirements	(5,000)		(5,000)
b. Offset due to FY 2000 Price Change	(72)		(72)
c. Reduction in Civilian Personnel Funding due to the aceleration of personnel downsizing initiatives	(1,946)		(1,946)
Total Program Decreases	(7,018)		(7,018)
14. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate	1,200,504	39,638	1,240,142
15. Price Growth	35,893	595	36,488
16. Functional Transfers - In			
a. Transfer of Classified program to DLA from the Army	1,139		1,139
b. Air Force Privatization costs to reimburse DCMC	5,077		5,077
c. Transfer of funding to JECPO from BPRC for previous FTE transfer	1,054		1,054
Total Functional Transfers - In	7,270		7,270
17. Functional Transfers - Out			
a. Transfer of Operations and Maintenance funding to the Procurement, Defense-Wide appropriation to comply with recent information technology policy	(8,100)		(8,100)
b. Transfer of Operations and Maintenance funding to the Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation Defense-Wide appropriation to comply with recent information technology policy	(1,700)		(1,700)
c. Realignment of Contingency Operations Office to the Army	(237)		(237)

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Summary of Increases and Decreases

	<u>BA4</u>	<u>BA2</u>	<u>Total</u>
17. Functional Transfers - Out (Continued)			
d. Transfer of funding from BPRC to JECPO for previous FTE transfer	(1,093)		(1,093)
Total Functional Transfers Out	(11,130)		(11,130)
18. Program Increases			
a. Increase associated with DMEA's Integrated Circuit Microelectronic Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages Program	593		593
b. Additional Defense Standardization Program Office requirements	40		40
c. Fact of Life increase for Defense Acquisition Career Management	2		2
d. Nerve Agent Antidote increase		69	69
e. Chemical Gloves		3	3
f. Medical Readiness increase		5,269	5,269
g. Ozone Depleting Substance increase		3,847	3,847
h. Increased travel to support mission restructuring changes	2,350		2,350
i. Unemployment Compensation	3,332		3,332
j. Price Comparability	168		168
k. Quality of Life	2,893		2,893
l. Continuing Health	140		140
m. Procurement Technical Assistance Program	405		405
n. Demolition increase for reduction of excess facility infrastructure	4,823		4,823
o. Inventory Management, Catalog Production & Distribution of Hard Copy Map Products	2,681		2,681
p. Automatic Identification Technology	1,841		1,841
18. Program Increases (continued)			
q. Logistics Transformation	95		95
r. Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative	4,417		4,417
s. Training Initiative	54		54
t. Managerial Support increase for rent	4		4
u. Increase in DISA operating costs	5,205		5,205
v. Increase in purchased communications costs	671		671
w. Increase in equipment purchases	3,006		3,006
x. Programmatic increase to sustain MOCAS	6,500		6,500
y. Increase in other support services for Command initiatives	2,706		2,706
Total Program Increases	41,926	9,188	51,114

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Summary of Increases and Decreases

	BA4	BA2	Total
19. Program Decreases			
a. Reduced requirements in the Joint Asset Visibility Office	(6,549)		(6,549)
b. Fact of Life decrease for Rapid Acquisition or Manufactured Parts	(35)		(35)
c. Decrease reflects the completion of DPAS fielding	(5,163)		(5,163)
d. Fact of Life decrease for the Logistics Community Management Program	(189)		(189)
e. Chem suits decrease		(2)	(2)
f. T-Pack/MRE Maintenance decrease		(103)	(103)
g. Tray Pack IPM decrease		(204)	(204)
h. Manpower/Direct Support decrease		(92)	(92)
i. Industrial Readiness decrease		(4,312)	(4,312)
j. NBC Defense decrease		(82)	(82)
k. Reduction in information technology processing costs	(460)		(460)
l. Reduction in supplies and equipment maintenance costs	(41)		(41)
m. Reduction in equipment purchases	(2,608)		(2,608)
n. Reduction in contract consultants services	(9,291)		(9,291)
o. Reduction in studies, analysis and professional support services	(934)		(934)
p. Reduction in software development and testing services	(15,900)		(15,900)
q. Reduction in equipment and maintenance support services	(20,100)		(20,100)
r. Reduction in other support services associated with software development and maintenance	(10,069)		(10,069)
19. Program Decreases (continued)			
s. Security Locks	(8,628)		(8,628)
t. Disability Compensation	(8)		(8)
u. Automated Document Conversion System	(29,360)		(29,360)
v. Homeless Relief Blankets	(148)		(148)
w. Defense Security Service	(111)		(111)
x. Improved Cargo Methods	(3,915)		(3,915)
y. Midway Fuel	(1,957)		(1,957)
z. Managerial Support decrease in Official Representation Funds	(2)		(2)
aa. Reduction in civilian personnel funding associated with the acceleration of personnel downsizing initiatives	(12,927)		(12,927)
bb. Reduction in costs to reflect DFAS projected workload	(1,521)		(1,521)
Total Program Decreases	(129,916)	(4,795)	(134,711)
20. FY 2001 Budget Request	1,144,547	44,626	1,189,173

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
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Manpower Tables - Civilian Perosnnel

ENDSTRENGTH

	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>	CHANGE <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	12,655	12,673	12,296	(377)
Foreign National Direct Hire	92	100	100	0
Total Direct Hire	12,747	12,773	12,396	(377)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	23	22	22	0
Total	12,770	12,795	12,418	(377)
<u>Defense Working Capital Fund</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	25,598	24,737	22,814	(1,923)
Foreign National Direct Hire	121	134	133	(1)
Total Direct Hire	25,719	24,871	22,947	(1,924)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	791	767	716	(51)
Total	26,510	25,638	23,663	(1,975)
<u>Transaction Fund (DNSC)</u>	262	274	252	(22)
Total U. S. Direct Hire	262	274	252	(22)
<u>Defense Logistics Agency Total</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	38,515	37,684	35,362	(2,322)
Foreign National Direct Hire	213	234	233	(1)
Total Direct Hire	38,728	37,918	35,595	(2,323)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	814	789	738	(51)
Total	39,542	38,707	36,333	(2,374)

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
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Manpower Tables - Civilian Perosnnel

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS

	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>	CHANGE <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	12,876	12,674	12,367	(307)
Foreign National Direct Hire	92	100	100	0
Total Direct Hire	12,968	12,774	12,467	(307)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	24	22	22	0
Total	12,992	12,796	12,489	(307)
<u>Defense Working Capital Fund</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	26,523	25,358	23,281	(2,077)
Foreign National Direct Hire	121	137	134	(3)
Total Direct Hire	26,644	25,495	23,415	(2,080)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	794	783	776	(7)
Total	27,438	26,278	24,191	(2,087)
<u>Transaction Fund (DNSC)</u>				
Total U. S. Direct Hire	267	298	280	(18)
	267	298	280	(18)
<u>Defense Logistics Agency Total</u>				
U. S. Direct Hire	39,666	38,330	35,928	(2,402)
Foreign National Direct Hire	213	237	234	(3)
Total Direct Hire	39,879	38,567	36,162	(2,405)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	818	805	798	(7)
Total	40,697	39,372	36,960	(2,412)

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Manpower Tables - Active Duty Military Personnel

END STRENGTH

<u>Military Personnel</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Operation and Maintenance</u>					
Army Officer	128	-4	124	0	124
Army Enlisted	20	2	22	0	22
Air Force Officer	259	56	315	0	315
Air Force Enlisted	64	8	72	0	72
Navy Officer	78	18	96	0	96
Navy Enlisted	22	3	25	0	25
Marine Officer	7	-3	4	0	4
Marine Enlisted	7	-1	6	0	6
Total	585	79	664	0	664
<u>Defense Working Capital Fund</u>					
Army Officer	115	16	131	-1	130
Army Enlisted	68	-4	64	0	64
Air Force Officer	119	26	145	-3	142
Air Force Enlisted	37	-4	33	-2	31
Navy Officer	95	24	119	-1	118
Navy Enlisted	9	37	46	0	46
Marine Officer	20	2	22	0	22
Marine Enlisted	12	0	12	0	12
Total	475	97	572	-7	565

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Manpower Tables - Active Duty Military Personnel

END STRENGTH

Defense Logistics Agency Total

Officers	821	135	956	-5	951
Enlisted	239	41	280	-2	278
Total	1060	176	1236	-7	1229

Summary of Increases/Decreases

FY 2000-FY 2001

Change

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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 1999		<u>Price Growth</u>	Program	FY 2000
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</u>						
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	715,924	0.05	32,217	3,889	752,030
103	Wage Board	456	0.05	21	0	477
104	Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)	3,659	0.05	165	0	3,824
105	Separation Liability (FNDH)	46	0.05	2	0	48
106	Benefits to Former Employees	4,312	0.00	0	(228)	4,084
107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	13,364	0.00	0	(13,364)	0
110	Unemployment Compensation	11,617	0.00	0	4,656	16,273
111	Disability Compensation	5,587	0.00	0	356	5,943
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	754,965		32,405	(4,691)	782,679
 <u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	27,837	0.01	334	3,093	31,264
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	27,837		334	3,093	31,264
 <u>SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	86	-0.25	(22)	0	64
411	Army Managed Supplies and Materials	10	0.02	0	0	10
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	1	0.05	0	(1)	0
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	8,866	0.01	107	(465)	8,508
417	Locally Procured DoD centrally managed supp.	0	0.01	0	0	0
421	DLA Rebates	0	0.00	0	0	0
499	TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES	8,963		85	(466)	8,582
 <u>EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
506	DLA Fund Equipment	1,070	0.05	0	50	1,120
507	GSA Managed Equipment	0	0.01	0	0	0
599	TOTAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	1,070		0	50	1,120

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Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1999	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>					
634	Navy Public Work Centers: Utilities	0	-0.01	0	0
635	Navy Public Work Centers: Public Works	42	0.02	1	43
647	DISA Information Services	4,995	-0.10	(479)	2,608
650	DLA Information Services	9,202	0.20	1,822	(10,802)
671	Communication Services (DISA)	8,505	0.16	1,378	(1,274)
673	Defense Finance and Accounting Services	13,946	0.01	167	(8,822)
677	Purchased Equipment Maintenance, Non-ADP	0	0.00	0	0
678	Defense Security Service	0	0.02	0	0
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	36,690		2,889	(18,290)
 <u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (TRANSPORTATION)</u>					
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	1	0.00	0	0
771	Commercial Transportation	2,144	0.01	26	(10)
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	2,145		26	(10)

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Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1999	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>					
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	752	0.05	34	0	786
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	16,171	0.01	194	(1,948)	14,417
913 Purchased Utilities (non-Fund)	2,416	0.01	29	0	2,445
914 Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	9,264	0.01	111	(1,297)	8,078
915 Rents (non-GSA)	2,021	0.01	24	0	2,045
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,038	0.02	16	0	1,054
920 Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	10,983	0.01	132	(118)	10,997
921 Printing and Reproduction	352	0.01	4	0	356
922 Equipment Maintenance by Contract	793	0.01	12	189	994
923 Facility Maintenance by Contract	693	0.01	8	0	701
925 Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	20,657	0.01	247	6,747	27,651
931 Contract Consultants	10,780	0.01	130	0	10,910
932 Management & Professional Support Services	728	0.01	9	599	1,336
933 Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	1,107	0.01	14	(300)	821
934 Engineering & Technical Services	1,893	0.01	23	(359)	1,557
988 Grants	17,000	0.01	204	153	17,357
989 Other Contracts	306,815	0.01	3,681	(19,151)	291,345
991 Foreign Currency Variance	14	0.01	0	0	14
998 Other Costs	181	0.01	2	0	183
999 TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	403,657		4,874	(15,484)	393,047
9999 TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	1,235,327		40,613	(35,798)	1,240,142

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		FY 2000		<u>Price Growth</u>	Program	FY 2001
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</u>						
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	752,030	0.04	29,893	(14,988)	766,935
103	Wage Board	477	0.04	18	0	495
104	Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)	3,824	0.04	152	0	3,976
105	Separation Liability (FNDH)	48	0.04	2	0	50
106	Benefits to Former Employees	4,084	0.00	0	140	4,224
107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	0	0.00	0	2,000	2,000
110	Unemployment Compensation	16,273	0.00	0	4,621	20,894
111	Disability Compensation	5,943	0.00	0	(8)	5,935
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	782,679		30,065	(8,235)	804,509
 <u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	31,264	0.02	468	1,484	33,216
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	31,264		468	1,484	33,216
 <u>SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	64	0.63	40	0	104
411	Army Managed Supplies and Materials	10	-0.04	0	0	10
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0.05	0	0	0
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	8,508	0.02	128	0	8,636
417	Locally Procured DoD centrally managed supp.	0	0.02	0	0	0
421	DLA Rebates	0	0.00	0	0	0
499	TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIAL PURCHASES	8,582		168	0	8,750
 <u>EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
506	DLA Fund Equipment	1,120	0.05	50	0	1,170
507	GSA Managed Equipment	0	0.02	0	0	0
599	TOTAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	1,120		50	0	1,170

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Summary of Price and Program Changes
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		FY 2000		<u>Price Growth</u>	Program	FY 2001
		<u>Program</u>		<u>Percent</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
634	Navy Public Work Centers: Utilities	0	0.02	0	0	0
635	Navy Public Work Centers: Public Works	43	0.02	1	0	44
647	DISA Information Services	7,124	-0.06	(449)	4,836	11,511
650	DLA Information Services	222	0.00	0	0	222
671	Communication Services (DISA)	8,609	0.00	(34)	(1,130)	7,445
673	Defense Finance and Accounting Services	5,291	0.05	259	(614)	4,936
677	Purchased Equipment Maintenance, Non-ADP	0	0.00	0	0	0
678	Defense Security Service	0	0.00	0	0	0
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	21,289		(223)	3,092	24,158
 <u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	1	0.00	0	0	1
771	Commercial Transportation	2,160	0.02	32	0	2,192
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	2,161		32	0	2,193

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Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2000 <u>Program</u>	<u>Price Growth</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2001 <u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>					
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	786	0.04	31	0	817
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	14,417	0.15	265	4	14,686
913 Purchased Utilities (non-Fund)	2,445	0.02	37	0	2,482
914 Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	8,078	0.02	121	671	8,870
915 Rents (non-GSA)	2,045	0.02	31	0	2,076
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,054	0.00	0	0	1,054
920 Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	10,997	0.02	165	(27)	11,135
921 Printing and Reproduction	356	0.02	5	0	361
922 Equipment Maintenance by Contract	994	0.02	15	(18)	991
923 Facility Maintenance by Contract	701	0.02	10	0	711
925 Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	27,651	0.02	415	(1,377)	26,689
931 Contract Consultants	10,910	0.02	163	(9,291)	1,782
932 Management & Professional Support Services	1,336	0.02	20	(461)	895
933 Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	821	0.02	12	(473)	360
934 Engineering & Technical Services	1,557	0.02	23	0	1,580
988 Grants	17,357	0.02	260	405	18,022
989 Other Contracts	291,345	0.02	4,371	(73,249)	222,468
991 Foreign Currency Variance	14	0.02	0	0	14
998 Other Costs	183	0.02	3	(2)	184
999 TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	393,047		5,947	(83,818)	315,177
9999 TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	1,240,142		36,507	(87,477)	1,189,173

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Funding for Warstoppers recognizes that preparedness measures must be taken for certain supply items and critical industrial capability must be preserved to support the Department's readiness and sustainment requirements. This concept applies to items such as chemical protective suits and gloves, nerve agent antidote auto-injectors, meals-ready-to eat, and tray pack assemblies. In each instance, peacetime demand is inadequate to sustain an industrial base sufficient for readiness and mobilization. The "Warstoppers" qualify for funding, not as the result of reasonable business decisions, but as a matter of national security, and therefore, do not fall within the purview of the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) which emphasizes customer-provider relationships.

The Warstoppers program is mandated by law, and is the single Agency program to preserve essential production capability, and to provide the means to invest in improving industry responsiveness. This also includes the funding of Industrial Preparedness Measures (IPMs) to allow for the "surge" of battle critical material to increase supply availability of spares and troop support items as directed in Defense planning documents. Industrial Base Maintenance Contracts currently preserve critical production capabilities for nerve agent antidotes and chemical protective gloves with minimal annual investment. Industrial readiness or preparedness investments enable DLA to provide surge capability for critical weapon systems and troop support items as a more cost-effective alternative to War Reserve Materiel (WRM).

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

NERVE AGENT ANTIDOTES (NAA): The Senate Armed Services Committee Report (July 1991, page 84) directed the Secretary of Defense to take necessary steps to ensure the maintenance and stability of the industrial base for Nerve Agent Antidote Auto-injectors. Since 1992, the only FDA approved producer has had an Industrial Base Maintenance Contract (IBMC) to ensure the financial viability of the firm and to maintain the manufacturing capability to produce injectors for wartime surge and sustainment. These funds maintain critical process capability and FDA certification of the sole domestic source of NAA autoinjectors. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$8.04M. This program increase is due to negotiated contractor prices.

CHEMICAL GLOVES: The Senate Armed Services Committee Report (July 1991, page 84) directed the Secretary of Defense to ensure the maintenance and stability of the industrial base for chemical protective suits, boots, and gloves. The resources support Industrial Base Maintenance Contracts (IBMCs) for the only two sources of butyl gloves. Peacetime demand is insufficient to maintain these sources of supply. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$4.091M. This program remains level with the DLA FY 00 President's Budget request.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

CHEMICAL SUITS: The Senate Armed Services Committee Report (July 1991, page 84) directed the Secretary of Defense to ensure the maintenance and stability of the industrial base for chemical protective suits, boots, and gloves. This line funds measures to ensure the availability of adequate industrial capability to meet wartime demand for chemical protective suits. The line has been used to purchase chemical protective suit liner material that is stored as a reserve to meet wartime production demand. The liner material is a long lead-time item purchased from foreign sole source. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$3.094M. This program decrease is due to estimated costs to purchase JSLIST liner material.

TRAY PACK/MRE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE: The Senate Armed Services Committee Report (July 1991, page 84) directed the Secretary of Defense to take necessary steps to ensure the maintenance and stability of the industrial base for MREs and Tray Pack rations. The resources requested for this project will fund the storage and maintenance of unique tray pack and MRE production equipment necessary to meet wartime requirements. This equipment gives the industry the capability to quickly expand production in times of war. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$100K. The program decrease is due to increased peacetime use of the reserve equipment and a lower quantity of equipment owned.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

TRAY PACK IPM: The Senate Armed Services Committee Report (July 1991, page 84) directed the Secretary of Defense to take necessary steps to ensure the maintenance and stability of the industrial base for MREs and Tray Pack rations. This line funds measures to ensure that adequate industrial capacity exists to meet the Services' wartime surge requirements for tray pack rations. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$50K. The program decrease is due to the completion of the purchase of unitization equipment.

MANPOWER AND DIRECT SUPPORT: DLA, a Combat Support Agency, is directed by Congress to assess the capability of the industrial base to provide wartime requirements and maintain the ability of the industrial base to produce critical Warstopper items. These funds support readiness initiatives, supporting activities, and personnel implementing DLA's Industrial Base Program (IBP) to include salaries, travel, training, tools. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$3.737M. This program decrease is due to lower estimates for commercial asset visibility data.

DEFENSE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS SYSTEM (DPAS): This line funds resources necessary to establish and maintain a viable DPAS program within DLA. This program promotes an efficient and effective program by providing continual training and training materials to field personnel that manage and execute the program. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$30K. This program remains level with the DLA FY 00 President's Budget request.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL (NBC) DEFENSE: This line provides for mobilization preparedness of critical NBC Defense products required by the Services. DLA must maintain a "warm" military unique industrial capability that meets the Services' replenishment and sustainment requirements. Items covered are military unique biomedical defense vaccines and chemical agent defense pharmaceuticals. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$2.279M. This represents contractor negotiated costs for the Nerve Agent Antidote Autoinjector Shelf Life Extension Program.

INDUSTRIAL READINESS: This project focuses on funding to (1) support surge capability for critical troop support items and commodities supporting critical weapons systems, and (2) ensure actions preserving critical industrial capability can be implemented. Emphasis is being placed on new business practices and increased reliance on the commercial sector to meet these requirements. The Prime Vendor (PV) Surge Assessment/Test Initiative is a major element of this funding category. This initiative provides for more rigorous surge assessments and testing of prime vendors and other long-term contracts and provides funds for investments to meet critical wartime shortfalls. A large percentage of our troop

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

support items are provided via prime vendors, and an increasing quantity of hardware and spares are being procured via Prime Vendors. The PV Surge Initiative provides for more comprehensive supplier assessments and the funding of measures to address capability shortfalls. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$5.868M. The decrease is due to a reallocation of funds within the Warstoppers Program to Medical Readiness, an area with more significant readiness shortfalls.

MEDICAL READINESS: The Medical Readiness account funds preparedness measures necessary to ensure that DLA can meet the Services' surge requirements for critical pharmaceutical, medical, and surgical items. Measures such as Stock Rotation, Prime Vendor Surge, Corporate Exigency Contracts (CEC) and Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) are used to address shortfalls. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$11.46. This program increase is due to the expansion of CEC, VMI, and Stock Rotation industrial readiness measures aimed at reducing the approximately \$600M wartime planning shortfall.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES: This activity funds the purchase of Halon 1301 as part of the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Reserve Program. The Halon provides critical fire suppression capability for numerous weapon systems. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$5.877M. The increase reflects the maximum amount that could be allocated from a budgetary standpoint after funding competing priorities. The intent is to complete the purchase of the reserve by FY 03.

II. Force Structure: N/A

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

		<u>FY 2000</u>			
III. <u>Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)</u>					
		FY 1999	Budget	Current	FY 2001
A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>		<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Nerve Agent Antidote		11,857	7,853	7,853	8,040
Chem Gloves		3,940	4,027	4,027	4,091
Chem Suits		51	3,050	3,050	3,094
MRE IPM/Tray Pack IPMs		0	250	250	50
T-Pack/MRE Maintenance		200	200	200	100
Manpower/Direct Support		3,677	3,772	3,772	3,737
DPAS		0	30	30	30
NBC Defense		3,467	1,000	2,426	2,279
Industrial Readiness		2,770	10,030	10,030	5,868
Medical Readiness		5,957	6,100	6,100	11,460
Ozone Depleting Substances		3,500	2,000	2,000	5,877
Total		35,419	38,312	39,738	44,626
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>					
		Change	Change		
		<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>		
Baseline Funding		38,312	39,638		
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		1,500	0		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		0	0		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer		(74)	0		
Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)		39,738	0		
Across-the-board Reduction (Recission)		(100)	0		
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers		0	0		
Price Change		(106)	595		
Program Changes		106	4,393		
Current Estimate		39,638	44,626		

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 Amended President's Budget		38,312
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	1,500	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		1,500
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Total Other Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
4. Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(74)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(74)
5. FY 2000 Appropriation Enacted		39,738
6. FY 2000 Recission		(100)
7. Functional Transfers In		
Total Functional Transfers In		
8. Other Transfers - In (Non-Functional)		
Total Other Transfers In		
9. Functional Transfers Out		
Total Functional Transfers Out		

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

10. Other Functional Transfers Out		
Total Functional Transfers Out		
11. Price Change		(106)
12. Program Increase:		
Off-set for pricing change	106	
Total Program Increase		106
13. Program Decrease:		
Total Program Decrease		
14. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		39,638
15. Price Growth		595
16. Transfers In		
Total Transfers In		
17. Transfers Out		
Total Transfers Out		
18. Program Increases		
a. Nerve Agent Antidote increase due to negotiated contractor prices.	69	
b. Chemical Gloves increase due to program requirements.	3	

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

18. Program Increases (continued)

c. Medical Readiness increase due to the expansion of CEC, VMI, and Stock Rotation industrial readiness measures aimed at reducing the approximately \$600M wartime planning shortfall.	5,269	
d. Ozone Depleting Substance increase reflects the maximum amount that could be allocated from a budgetary standpoint after funding competing priorities. The intent is to complete the purchase of the reserve by FY 03.	3,847	
Total Program Increases		9,188

19. Program Decreases

a. Chem suits decrease due to estimated costs to purchase JSLIST liner material.	(2)	
b. T-Pack/MRE Maintenance decrease due to increased peacetime use of the reserve equipment and a lower quantity of equipment owned.	(103)	
c. Tray Pack IPM decrease due to the completion of purchase of unitization equipment.	(204)	
d. Manpower/Direct Support decrease due to lower estimates for commercial asset visibility data.	(92)	
e. Industrial Readiness decrease due to a reallocation of funds within the Warstopper Program to Medical Readiness, an area with more significant readiness shortfalls.	(4,312)	
f. NBC Defense decrease due to estimated requirements.	(82)	
Total Program Decreases		(4,795)

20. FY 2001 Budget Request		44,626
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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 2: Warstoppers

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Warstoppers Program funds activities aimed at assessing the capability of the Defense Logistics Agency to meet the Services and Commander-in-Chief's (CINCs) wartime requirements. Additionally, the program funds industrial preparedness measures directed at preserving critical industrial capability and accelerating the production of critical spares and troop support items. Ultimately, the Warstoppers Program provides for improved wartime readiness for the Agency. The metrics used on the program provide assessments of readiness and related factors such as budgeting and programming actions.

The readiness metric is used to provide a basis to track progress and direct funding and actions to critical areas. Ratings are made for each commodity area such as Medical, Clothing & Textiles, Subsistence. The metrics take into account considerations such as coverage of war reserve requirements, surge testing, and return on investment. Comprehensive industrial base assessments, plans to address capability shortfalls, and industrial preparedness measures form the basis for the subjective metrics. Metrics used to gauge the state of the Warstoppers Program are: understanding the requirements, knowledge of industry, plans for deficiencies, and resource availability.

The metrics used to measure performance are: exceptional capability of coverage, satisfactory capability of coverage, shortfalls in capability of coverage exists, measures exist to mitigate deficiencies, significant shortfalls in capability of coverage exist, and no measures exist to mitigate deficiencies. Based on FY 99 success, the continued goal for the Warstoppers Program in FYs 2000 and 2001 is to provide exceptional capability of coverage to meet the Services and CINCs wartime requirements.

V. Personnel Summary: N/A

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Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity #2: Warstoppers

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
		FY 1999	Price Program	FY 2000	Price Program	FY 2001		
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
989	Other Contracts	35,419	425	3,794	39,638	595	4,393	44,626
	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	35,419	425	3,794	39,638	595	4,393	44,626
	TOTAL	35,419	425	3,794	39,638	595	4,393	44,626

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Contract Administration Services (CAS):

The Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) provides customer-focused contract management services throughout the acquisition life cycle, around the clock, around the world. As DoD's independent CAS agent, DCMC represents the interests of the Government with industry, thereby protecting the rights of the Government, obtaining maximum value for taxpayers' dollars and providing responsive support to the Military Departments as well as to civilian agency customers. DCMC's major responsibilities are: ensuring contractor compliance with cost, delivery, technical, quality and other terms of contracts assigned for administration; accepting products and services on behalf of the Government; providing program and technical support; and ensuring that contractors are paid. DCMC serves as DoD's information broker in contractors' plants worldwide, providing the Military Departments and civilian agency customers with invaluable insight in both preaward and postaward contract management.

DCMC aims to be the provider of choice for contract management for the Department of Defense and a valued customer to our suppliers. DCMC's strategic objectives include: providing the right item at the right time for the right price, teaming with our business partners to achieve customer results, serving as a catalyst for the revolution in

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

business affairs, accelerating acquisition reform by applying commercial processes and practices, leveraging information technology to improve business results, investing to develop and sustain the right talent, and building and maintaining a positive work environment.

The Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) has already made major reductions in staffing between FY 1991 and FY 2000. This budget continues that trend and reflects a reduction of almost 400 personnel from FY 2000 to FY 2001. The three main areas of nonlabor growth are related to the relocation of the DCMC HQ, the continued support for the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system until implementation of the Standard Procurement System, and support costs for the Defense Information Services Agency associated with MOCAS.

DCMC Initiatives:

To support the Department of Defense's (DoD) revolution in business affairs, DCMC strives to continually improve efficiency and effectiveness of its' business processes. The use of Information Technology (IT) is a major component of DCMC's success in this area. DCMC must provide the IT tools its' workforce require to perform their job and produce superior results.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Specifically, these efforts include the transformation of the manual logs and registers into automated systems capable of serving as workload management tools, while seamlessly and economically collecting meaningful management information. The Defense Contract Management Command's (DCMC's) Information Technology (IT) allows this information to be easily shared throughout the command to make timely, complete, and accurate data available to all levels of DCMC for sound business decisions. Visibility of key data and information at the team level supports performance based management, allowing teams to self direct the application of limited resources to the appropriate priorities.

Ultimately, DCMC's customers, the Military Departments and Agencies, benefit from the effort and expense of IT because of increased access to information such as contractor delivery status, manufacturing efforts, quality assurance measures and payments. Thus DCMC customers are able to anticipate difficulties and resolve them before they impact the war fighter.

The most significant change in the IT initiatives budget is the inclusion of the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system, establishment of a separate Program Element (PE) code for the Standard Procurement System (SPS), and

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

realignment of funds from Operation and Maintenance (O&M) to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and Procurement Defense-Wide (PDW). Previously, the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system was funded within the Standard Procurement System (SPS). The delay in the deployment of SPS to the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) has forced operation of the MOCAS to continue longer than DCMC previously planned. MOCAS will remain in operation until FY 04. The realignment of funds was necessary to conform with recent Information Technology (IT) budgeting policy due to language contained in the FY 2000 House Appropriations Committee Report (106-244) that the Department was using O&M funding for activities more appropriately funded in RDT&E and PDW. Another significant change in the Information Technology budget is the disestablishment of the DLA System Design Center (DSDC) as a Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund business area with transfer of resources to DCMC.

DCMC Infrastructure:

IT infrastructure is vital to DCMC's mission and successful implementation of its initiatives. DCMC's technical architecture defines the computing and communications environment required to meet these goals. As new mission needs and business requirements are identified, DCMC updates its technical architecture.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

One such change is the Command's migration from mid-level systems to web based application platforms. As DCMC replaces MOCAS with SPS and develops business applications to operate within a client/server and web server architecture, this switch becomes increasingly vital to the success of DCMC. In addition, the Command's growing need for computing power capable of running standard Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) software has increased and mandates these changes. Business operations have dramatically increased the amount of data that must be exchanged between personnel, both within and outside the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC). This requires increased bandwidth and server capability, which must be planned, executed and maintained in this changing environment.

DCMC has embarked on a one third replacement program to update its current technical infrastructure to maintain industry standards and efficiency. With the high volume of paperless and large processing requirements being directed for implementation by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, it is imperative that DCMC replace its base Information Technology (IT) infrastructure every three years. The one-third replacement cycle (approximately 4,500 personal computers (PCs) per year) gives DCMC the ability to keep PC hardware requirements in line with the ever-changing and increasing requirements in the software processing standards/speeds. Without this one-third replacement cycle the cost to incorporate new high processing applications becomes greater due to old equipment. DCMC is also required to support programs that work directly with contractors/contract facilities. To facilitate this working relationship, DCMC must maintain current industry standards with our IT infrastructure or the ability to interact with industry becomes limited.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

DLA Corporate Allocation:

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is made up of six different business areas, one of which is the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC). In addition to budgeting for the core mission, each business area must budget for an allocation of the costs for DLA's corporate organizations. The corporate organizations include the Office of the Comptroller, Civilian Personnel, Administrative Support Center, and General Council. The allocation of corporate costs is based on each business areas "earnings". In the case of DCMC, the Operations and Maintenance appropriation is considered the earnings. DCMC budgets for 6.3 percent of DLA's corporate costs.

Reimbursable Earnings:

DCMC performs Contract Administration Services (CAS) on a reimbursable basis for non-DoD customers. Most of this reimbursable work, including support of Foreign Military Sales (FMS), the National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA) and other civilian agency customers, is billed monthly at a standard annual rate. Outside CONUS (OCONUS) reimbursable work (limited in scope) is primarily reimbursed on an actual cost basis.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimate
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Contract Administration Services (CAS) hours in support of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) are computed based on a ratio of FMS contract disbursements to total contract disbursements and account for 60% of the Defense Contract Management Command's (DCMC's) reimbursable budget. In FY 1999 the FMS ratio was 13.23%. The ratio decreased to 10.2% in FY 2000, resulting in a decrease of approximately 400 personnel. In FY 2001, the projected FMS ratio is 9.3% and results in further decreases in FMS earnings of approximately \$5 million (75 personnel) between FYs 2000 and 2001. The majority of the decrease in our FMS earnings tracks back to significant reductions in FMS disbursements on FMS sales to Saudi Arabia.

DCMC hours worked in support of the National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA) and associated DCMC reimbursable earnings continue to decrease and have been on the decline since FY 1996. From FY 2000 to FY 2001, NASA hours decreased by 13%, or 25 personnel. During FY 2000 NASA determined they needed more in-house quality assurance expertise and opted to hire about 25 FTEs at Kennedy Space Center to perform quality assurance functions in support of the Space Station, work typically performed by DCMC.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

III. <u>Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)</u>		<u>FY 2000</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Current</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1 Contract Administration Services					
A. Personnel Compensation and Benefits	813,280	862,000	852,000	849,790	855,356
B. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	13,364	12,475	12,475	0	2,000
C. PCS	11,903	12,328	12,328	12,328	12,525
D. Travel	23,034	37,665	27,483	25,297	27,509
E. Training	10,080	16,096	16,096	0	0
F. Information Services - DISA	14,311	19,340	16,638	15,854	20,389
G. Information Services - DLA	10,213	6,169	6,169	0	0
H. Finance and Accounting Services	15,455	6,896	6,896	5,546	5,204
I. Other Operating Support Costs	68,817	44,476	44,476	68,081	80,680
Subtotal	980,457	1,017,445	994,561	976,896	1,003,663
3 DCMC Initiatives	12,634	12,353	12,353	15,439	18,292
4 Infrastructure	33,095	35,717	35,717	36,631	34,065
5 DLA Corporate Allocation	11,133	13,463	13,463	13,463	14,294
Total	1,037,319	1,078,978	1,056,094	1,042,429	1,070,314
Reimbursable Earnings	159,702	175,103	175,103	162,628	153,859
Operation & Maintenance Total	877,617	903,875	880,991	879,801	916,455

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

B. Reconciliation Summary

	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	903,875	879,801
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	(5,000)	0
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	(6,107)	0
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	(10,000)	0
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	0
e. Congressional Earmarks Billpayer	(1,777)	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	880,991	879,801
a. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Recission)	(3,373)	0
c. Approved Reprogramming/Transfers	(1,573)	5,077
3. Price Change	72	30,890
4. Program Changes	3,684	687
5. Current Estimate	879,801	916,455

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Contract Management

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1.	FY 2000 President's Budget		903,875
2.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
	Performance Measures	(5,000)	
	Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		(5,000)
3.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
	Headquarters Management	(6,107)	
	Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions):		
	Civilian Underexecution	(10,000)	
	Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		(16,107)
4.	Congressional Earmarks:		
	Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(1,777)	
	Total Congressional Earmarks		(1,777)
5.	FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		880,991
6.	FY 2000 Rescission		(3,373)
7.	Functional Transfers-In		
	Transfer of funding from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD	127	
	in support of one full-time International Quality Assurance equivalent		
	Total Functional Transfers In		127
8.	Other Transfer-In (Non-Functional):		
	Total Other Transfers-In		

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

9. Functional Transfers-Out		
a. Functional transfer to Defense Human Resources Activity for Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) charges	(1,400)	
b. Functional transfer to Defense Acquisition University (DAU) for Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) charges	(300)	
Total Functional Transfers-Out		(1,700)
10. Other Functional Transfers-Out		
Total Other Functional Transfers-Out		
11. Price Change		72
12. Program Increase		
a. Increased in Management Headquarters funding	2,702	
b. Increased in funding to support relocation from the Headquarters building at Ft. Belvoir to modular buildings	3,000	
Total Program Increase		5,702
13. Program Decrease		
a. Program adjustment to offset FY 00 Price Change	(72)	
b. Reduction in for civilian personnel funding due to the acceleration of downsizing initiatives	(1,946)	
Total Program Decrease		(2,018)
14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate		879,801
15. Price Growth		30,890

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

16. Transfers-In		
Air Force Privatization costs to reimburse DCMC for performing contract management of the C-5 contract	5,077	
Total Transfers-In		5,077
17. Transfers-Out		
a. Transfer of initiatives funding to the Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation to comply with recent information technology policy	(1,700)	
b. Transfer of initiatives funding to the Procurement, Defense-Wide (PDW) appropriation to comply with recent information technology policy	(3,600)	
Total Transfers - Out		(5,300)
18. Program Increases		
a. Increase in travel to support mission restructuring changes	2,347	
b. Increase in DISA operating costs to support mainframe services	5,205	
c. Increase in purchased communications costs due to higher usage of local telecommunications services	671	
d. Increase in equipment purchases to support Command replacement requirements	3,006	
e. Programmatic increase to sustain MOCAS until completion of the Standard Procurement System (SPS)	6,500	
f. Increase in other support services for Command initiatives	2,706	
Total Program Increase		20,435
19. Program Decreases		
a. Reduction in civilian personnel funding due to the acceleration of downsizing initiatives	(12,927)	
b. Reduction in costs to reflect DFAS projected workload estimates	(1,521)	
Total Program Decreases		(14,448)
20. FY 2001 Budget Request		916,455

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The FY 2000-2005 Performance Contract contains four goals for the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) which are associated with the CAS Subactivity group.

The first goal is to achieve a rating of five or greater, on a six point scale, on 90% of the responses regarding overall customer satisfaction. DCMC will conduct customer surveys each month. Primary customers to be surveyed are Acquisition Category I, II and III program managers, their respective Procurement Contracting Officers (PCOs), service logistics and item managers, and their respective PCOs. Problems identified in the surveys will be assessed for corrective action.

The second goal is to improve the percentage of contracts closed out in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation/Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement goals. Much of the documentation required to close out contracts is provided by other organizations (i.e., Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, and program offices). To attain this goal, the Department of Defense components will need to team with DCMC to reengineer the end-to-end contracting process to improve the timeliness of contract closeouts and will need to improve responsiveness in providing accurate and timely documentation required to close contracting actions.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

The third goal is to reduce the cost per unit of output for contract administration services by three percent annually from the FY 1999 baseline through improvements in productivity. DCMC has implemented a unit cost and activity-based management system. The forecast assumes stable contract workload and no major changes in delegation of contract authority from the military services.

The fourth goal is to increase the percentage of on-time Definitized Contractual Actions (DCAs) to 87%. Once again, the achievement of this goal depends on inputs from other organizations (i.e., Defense Contract Audit Agency and program offices). The reengineering of the end-to-end contracting process will assist in attaining this goal.

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<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	Change <u>FY 99/FY00</u>	Change <u>FY 00/FY01</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	656	570	665	(86)	95
Officer	542	471	541	(71)	70
Enlisted	114	99	124	(15)	25
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 12,537	 12,535	 12,153	 (2)	 (382)
U.S. Direct Hire	12,415	12,413	12,031	(2)	(382)
Foreign National Direct Hire	100	100	100	0	0
Total Direct Hire	12,515	12,513	12,131	(2)	(382)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	22	22	22	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	2,012	1,721	1,618	(291)	(103)
 <u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	 656	 570	 665	 (86)	 95
Officer	542	471	541	(71)	70
Enlisted	114	99	124	(15)	25
 <u>Civilian Workyears (Total)</u>	 12,774	 12,535	 12,224	 (239)	 (311)
U.S. Direct Hire	12,652	12,413	12,102	(239)	(311)
Foreign National Direct Hire	100	100	100	0	0
Total Direct Hire	12,752	12,513	12,202	(239)	(311)
Foreign National Indirect Hire	22	22	22	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	2,012	1,721	1,618	(291)	(103)

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VI. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
<u>Summary of Price and Program Changes</u>								
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	699,062	31,458	127	730,647	29,043	(14,927)	744,763
103	Wage Board	372	17	0	389	15	0	404
104	Foreign National Direct Hire	3,659	165	0	3,824	152	0	3,976
105	Separation Liability (FNDH)	46	2	0	48	2	0	50
106	Benefits to Former Employees	3,730	0	(500)	3,230	0	0	3,230
107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	13,364	0	(13,364)	0	0	2,000	2,000
111	Disability Compensation	4,844	0	0	4,844	0	0	4,844
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	725,077	31,642	(13,737)	742,982	29,212	(12,927)	759,267
308	Travel of Persons	25,893	311	3,354	29,558	443	2,347	32,348
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	25,893	311	3,354	29,558	443	2,347	32,348
401	Fuel Purchases (Supply Management)	86	(22)	0	64	40	0	104
411	Army Managed Supplies and Materials	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
416	GSA Managed Supplies and Materials	8,794	106	(448)	8,452	127	0	8,579
499	TOTAL FUND SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES	8,890	84	(448)	8,526	167	0	8,693
506	DLA Equipment	879	41	0	920	41	0	961
599	TOTAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	879	41	0	920	41	0	961
635	Naval Public Works Centers: Public Works	42	1	0	43	1	0	44
647	DISA Information Services	3,899	(374)	2,159	5,684	(358)	5,205	10,531
650	DLA Information Services	9,202	1,822	(10,802)	222	0	0	222
671	Communication Services (DISA) Tier 2	8,505	1,378	(1,274)	8,609	(34)	(1,130)	7,445
673	Defense Finance and Accounting Services	13,935	167	(9,238)	4,864	238	(614)	4,488
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	35,583	2,994	(19,155)	19,422	(153)	3,461	22,730

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VI. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

Summary of Price and Program Changes		Change FY 1999/FY 2000			Change FY 2000/FY 2001			
		FY 1999 Actuals	Price Growth	Program Growth	FY 2000 Estimate	Price Growth	Program Growth	FY 2001 Estimate
771	Commercial Transportation	2,130	26	0	2,156	32	0	2,188
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	2,130	26	0	2,156	32	0	2,188
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	752	34	0	786	31	0	817
912	SLUC (GSA Leases)	15,979	192	(2,305)	13,866	208	0	14,074
913	Purchased Utilities (non-Fund)	2,416	29	0	2,445	37	0	2,482
914	Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	9,173	110	(1,210)	8,073	121	671	8,865
915	Rents and Leases (non-GSA)	1,774	21	0	1,795	27	0	1,822
917	Postal Service (U.S.P.S.)	1,038	16	0	1,054	0	0	1,054
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	10,653	128	0	10,781	162	0	10,943
921	Printing & Reproduction	334	4	0	338	5	0	343
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	508	8	187	703	11	0	714
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	688	8	0	696	10	0	706
925	Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	14,957	179	2,500	17,636	265	3,006	20,907
931	Contract Consultants	1,735	21	0	1,756	26	0	1,782
932	Management and Professional Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
933	Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
934	Engineering & Technical Services	14	0	0	14	0	0	14
989	Other Contracts	18,953	227	(3,079)	16,101	242	9,206	25,549
998	Other Costs	177	2	0	179	3	0	182
991	Foreign Currency Variance	14	0	0	14	0	0	14
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	79,165	979	(3,907)	76,237	1,148	12,883	90,268
	Total	877,617	36,077	(33,893)	879,801	30,890	5,764	916,455

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity #4: Defense-Wide Other Logistics Programs

I. Description of Operations Financed:

In FY 2001 the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Other Logistics Programs (OLP) includes \$58.8 million and 256 full-time equivalents (FTE). The following programs are included:

- Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)
- Business Process Reengineering Center (BPRC)
- Joint Total Asset Visibility Office (JTAVO)
- Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts (RAMP)
- Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO formerly known as MILSPEC)
- Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS)
- Logistics Community Management (LCM)
- Defense Acquisition Career Management (DACM)
- Continuity of Operations Program (COOP)
- Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office (JECPO)
- Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO)
- Classified Program

A description of missions, funding and FTEs for each program follows.

DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS ACTIVITY (DMEA): DMEA was established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense as a DoD activity under the authority and control of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (DUSD(L&MR)). DLA provides reimbursable administrative support services as requested by DUSD(L&MR).

The DMEA mission is to provide solutions to obsolete microelectronics by leveraging the capabilities and payoffs of the most advanced microelectronics technology to solve problems in fielded weapon systems. The DMEA resolves all sustainment and modification issues relating to microelectronics technology regardless of where those devices are used. Diminishing manufacturing sources (DMS) of microelectronics is the driving factor of obsolete DoD systems and mission degradation. This is a Defense-wide issue rather

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

than an application specific issue, since the same microelectronics devices are used in many systems throughout the entire Department. An OSD Integrated Process Team (IPT) found the magnitude of the DMSMS IC problem is growing rapidly and DMSMS decisions are often made using fragmented data. DMEA was designated as the DoD IC DMSMS Executive Agent to address these problems. DMEA was directed to establish a separate activity, independent from other current DMEA functions, to carry out the chartered responsibilities.

The DMEA also provides technical and application engineering support for the implementation of advanced microelectronics research technologies and manages an organic capability to support these technologies within the DoD. These advanced microelectronics research technologies are translated into solutions for military needs, with a view toward developing and evaluating the feasibility of developed solutions to solve the technological challenges of obsolete microcircuits. DMEA uses a unique and innovative methodology to reverse engineer microelectronic devices, analyze solution sets, and then build and test the prototype solution.

DMEA's microelectronics engineering specialists, supported by analysis, design, test and prototyping equipment, produce solutions which are technically correct, logistically supportable, schedule responsive, and fiscally affordable for the entire spectrum of microelectronics. The DMEA engineers use design stations populated with proprietary design tools from a variety of vendors. These tools are used in a secure government environment under non-disclosure agreements. The DMEA engineers determine the best value approach for the specific requirement and use the appropriate design tool for the approach. By using these tools, the DMEA can determine the performance-based specifications that meet the requirements and provide seamless access to the industrial base. The solutions are validated through prototyping and placed on contract with a vendor to begin production. This process is favorably viewed by industry because DMEA converts non-producible components to producible. This not only provides a technically

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

correct solution, regardless of the type of microelectronics problem, but also allows the government specialists the ability to select the best value approach for DoD if more than one solution set is available. The DMEA "smart" government approach coupled with top-flight industry expertise provides the best value. Creating these commercially viable solutions cuts across the entire DoD. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$14.7 million and 136 FTEs. The program remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request.

BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING CENTER (BPRC): BPRC is a program established under the authority, direct oversight, and operational control of Office of Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L)). DLA provides financial and administrative services as requested by OUSD(AT&L) for this activity. BPRC functionally transferred to DLA in FY 1998 from Defense Information Services Activity (DISA).

The BPRC supports the Office of the Secretary by proposing redesigns of processes, organizations, and the culture of Department of Defense activities. Business process reengineering results in highly streamlined processes by providing for a cross-functional, integrated analysis of multiple activities or functions that contribute to a shared purpose. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$2.6 million and 26 FTEs. The program remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request.

JOINT TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY (JTAV) OFFICE: JTAV was established in April 1995 by the Deputy Under Secretary for Defense (Logistics) DUSD(L). The Army DCSLOG was selected as the Executive Agent that same year. JTAV was transferred from the Army DCSLOG to DLA in June of 1998. The JTAV Director reports to the DLA Director through the Deputy Director of DLA as the JTAV Executive Agent. As the Executive Agent, DLA reports to the JTAV Council for overall direction and program management. The JTAV Council consists of the Service DCSLOGS, the Joint Staff/J-I/J-4, the Director of Defense

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

Information Systems Agency (DISA), the Deputy Commander in Chief of United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and the Director Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The Council is chaired by the DUSD(L&MR).

The JTAV was chartered to provide all DoD users with timely and accurate joint logistics and personnel asset information to support Joint Vision 2010 and Focused Logistics. The JTAV capability will support all joint and multinational military operations through requirements-based Operation and System Architectures in an interoperable shared data environment. The JTAV capability will enable national supply chain integration that is crucial to streamlined and responsive logistics and personnel support.

The JTAV will provide responsive and cost-effective logistics information from Automated Information Systems (AIS) and Automated Identification Technologies (AIT), ensuring readiness and sustainability for the total force in both peacetime and wartime. JTAV enables functional and operational processes to achieve benefits in two broad areas: improved operational flexibility and reduced operating costs. These categories are not mutually exclusive. In most cases, JTAV will benefit both areas. JTAV will ensure: declining backlogs at ports and depots; more responsive supply support; reduced inventory levels; and will support accurate and effective operational planning, assessment, and execution. DLA was funded by reimbursable order in FY 1998 and 1999. The FY 2001 budget request includes \$10.0 million to continue JTAV initiatives. This is an increase from the FY 2000 President's Budget.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

RAPID ACQUISITION OF MANUFACTURED PARTS (RAMP): RAMP transferred to DLA from the Navy in FY 1999. The RAMP mission was to develop methods to reduce the acquisition and manufacturing lead times for parts in limited supply. It's objective was to develop the capability to more quickly and efficiently manufacture low-volume, hard-to-obtain parts. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$980 thousand and 3 FTEs to support the 3 program managers. The program remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request to sustain the program and continue customer support.

DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM OFFICE (DSPO) (MILSPEC): DSPO transferred from OUSD(A&T) to DLA in FY 1999. The DSPO mission is to develop and manage DoD-wide policies and procedures to implement Public Laws related to standardization, acquisition, and metrication. This includes developing and maintaining performance specifications, standards, handbooks, and other standardization documents. This also includes developing policies, procedures, and training to facilitate and promote the acquisition of commercial and non-developmental items by making more aggressive use of market research and commercial item descriptions. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$4.6 million and 11 FTEs. The program remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request.

DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM (DPAS): DPAS transferred from Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller (OUSD(C)) to DLA in FY 1999. DPAS is the DoD migratory system for which DLA is the Executive Agent. DPAS is an integrated system for improving accounting and accountability for DoD-owned property. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$9.0 million and 4 FTEs. The program is decreasing from the FY 2000 President's Budget request due to completion of program requirements. This change reflects the increase of \$4.8 million for additional central design activity support and the decrease of \$4.5 million transferred from Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide to the appropriate investment account.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

LOGISTICS COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT (LCM): Funding was provided for LCM oversight functions beginning in FY 1999. LCM will improve overall logistics performance in support of war fighters through the coordination of enhancements to information systems, information management, and information exchange among war fighters, the Commander-in-Chief (CINCs), and the logistics community. The Logistics Community Manager is responsible for coordinating and executing logistics community management in order to accomplish the DUSD(L) Logistics Business Systems Corporate Strategy. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$5.9 million and 8 FTEs. The program remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request.

DIRECTOR OF ACQUISITION CAREER MANAGEMENT (DACM): On March 13, 1992, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed that DLA provide administrative, logistical and resource support for the Acquisition Career Management System. Section 1707(b) of Chapter 87, Title 10 U.S. Code, requires that the DACM provide system oversight and career program services to the acquisition workforce in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Agencies (including DLA). The DACM serves in a dual capacity as Director of Acquisition Education, Training and Career Development (DAETCD) for the Department of Defense and supports the career system policy formulation and implementation activities of the DAETCD. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$790 thousand and 2 FTEs. Funding remains level with the DLA FY 2000 President's Budget request.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP): The COOP mission transferred to DLA during FY 1994. COOP mission is under the staff cognizance and oversight of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$3.5 million and 12 FTEs. The funding and FTEs are reduced from the FY 2000 President's Budget request for the transfer of the Contingency Operations Office to the Army.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

JOINT ELECTRONIC COMMERCE PROGRAM OFFICE (JECPO): JECPO was established to support the Joint Electronic Commerce Program. The Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (DoD CIO) has oversight and policy control. JECPO is designated as the DoD Executive Agent to directly support, facilitate and accelerate the application of electronic business practices and associated information technologies to improve DoD processes and support weapons and combat support systems throughout their life cycles. JECPO is assigned organizationally to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), as the lead on business development; and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) for oversight of technical development. JECPO is responsible for the strategic implementation of Electronic Commerce (EC) policy. Electronic Commerce is an evolving business methodology for enterprise-wide conduct of secure business transactions via electronic means. The JECPO allows DoD to centralize EC policy recommendations, planning, and coordination efforts. It will also ensure consistent implementation based on open standards for interoperability in a common business environment while maintaining the decentralization of EC execution. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program is \$5.6 million and 35 FTEs. Funding remains level with the FY 2000 President's Budget request.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT OFFICE (LESO): LESO, under the DoD Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support (CDEP&S), distributes excess DoD personal property to Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in support of counterdrug activities. Beginning with the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1989, DoD received enhanced legal authority to provide support to law enforcement efforts to counter trafficking in illicit drugs. The Secretary of Defense declared the detection and monitoring of trafficking in illicit drugs to be a high priority national security mission of DoD, and established the CDEP&S. The CDEP&S establishes policy and oversees DoD programs to support the National Drug Control Strategy. In FY 2001 the budget request for this program includes 5 FTEs with no corresponding funding. This program is budgeted at the Department level. DLA is reimbursed during execution.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

CLASSIFIED PROGRAM: The FY 2001 budget request includes \$1.1 million and 14 FTEs to reflect the transfer from the Department to DLA.

The O&M appropriation funds the contracts, supplies, equipment maintenance, communications, salaries, awards, personnel benefits, travel, per diem, and training in support of these programs.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

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		FY 2000			
III <u>Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):</u>					
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
A. <u>Subactivities:</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. Defense Microelectronics Activity	12,580	13,775	13,748	13,697	14,764
2. Business Process Reengineering Center	3,079	3,542	3,535	3,522	2,558
3. Joint Total Asset Visibility Office	0	21,364	21,322	16,243	10,000
4. Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts	930	1,000	998	994	980
5. Defense Standardization Program Office	4,093	4,489	4,480	4,464	4,592
6. Defense Property Accountability System	11,000	15,000	14,971	18,415	9,039
7. Logistics Community Management	5,859	6,000	5,988	5,966	5,882
8. Defense Acquisition Career Management	776	775	773	771	790
9. Continuity of Operations	3,681	3,689	3,682	3,668	3,515
10. Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office	7,652	4,445	4,436	4,420	5,624
11. Law Enforcement Support Organization	480	0	0	0	0
12. DoD Classified Program	0	0	0	0	1,139
Total	50,130	74,079	73,935	72,159	58,883
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>	Change	Change			
	<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
1. Baseline Funding	74,079	72,159			
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	0			
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0			
c. Congressional Adjustments (Gen Provision)	0	0			
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	0			
e. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	(144)	0			
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	73,935	0			
3. Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	(276)	0			
4. Approved Transfers	0	(3,637)			
5. Price Change	(633)	1,662			
6. Program Changes	(867)	(11,301)			
7. Current Estimate	72,159	58,883			

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	74,079
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
4. Congressional Earmarks	
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(144)
Total Congressional Earmarks	(144)
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	73,935
6. FY 2000 Rescission	(276)
7. Functional Transfers-In	
Total Functional Transfers-In	
8. Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional)	
Total Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional)	
9. Functional Transfers-Out	
Total Functional Transfers-Out	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

10. Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
Total Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
11. Price Change		(633)
12. Program Increase		
a. Reflects an increase to accelerate DPAS fielding	3,500	
b. Offset for pricing change	633	
Total Program Increase		4,133
13. Program Decrease		
Reflects a decrease for reduced JTAVO requirements	(5,000)	
Total Program Decrease		(5,000)
14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate		72,159
15. Price Growth		1,662
16. Functional Transfers-In		
a. Transfer of Classified program to DLA to support Department initiatives	1,139	
b. Reflects transfer of funding to correspond with FTEs previously transferred from BPRC	1,054	
Total Functional Transfers-In		2,193

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

17.	Functional Transfers-Out		
	a. Realignment of Contingency Operations Office to the Army	(237)	
	b. Transfer of Operation and Maintenance funding to the Procurement, Defense-Wide appropriation to comply with recent information technology policy	(4,500)	
	c. Reflects a fact of life decrease and reduction due to transfer of FTEs to JECPO	(1,093)	
	Total Functional Transfers-Out		(5,830)
18.	Program Increases		
	a. Increase associated with DMEA's Integrated Circuit Microelectronic Diminshing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages Program	593	
	b. Reflects additional Defense Standardization Program Office requirements	40	
	c. Reflects fact of life for increase for Defense Acquisition Career Management	2	
	Total Program Increases		635
19.	Program Decreases		
	a. Reflects reduced requirements in the Joint Total Asset Visibility Office	(6,549)	
	b. Reflects a fact of life decrease for Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts	(35)	
	c. Decrease reflects the completion of DPAS fielding	(5,163)	
	d. Reflects a fact of life decrease for the Logistics Community Management Program	(189)	
	Total Program Decreases		(11,936)
20.	FY 2001 Budget Request		58,883

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Other Logistics Programs (OLP) includes multiple program offices of which DLA is either the executive agent or the budget administrator. Performance criteria for this activity group follows.

The BPRC mission is to propose redesign of processes, organizations and culture to streamline functions and reduce inefficiencies across the Department. Performance measures include developing network architecture and reducing purchases of unneeded equipment. In fiscal year (FY) 1999 80 percent of the architecture development was completed. BPRC expects to achieve an additional 2 percent in FY 2000 and 2001. Architecture development was measured through comparison to projected milestones. Unneeded equipment purchases were reduced by 90 percent in FY 1999. BPRC projects to reduce unnecessary equipment purchases an additional 2 percent in FY 2000 and 2001. Progress is measured through surveys.

The Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO) mission is to develop policies, procedures and guidance to ensure standardized policy across the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. In addition, DSPO monitors implementation of the Military Specification Reform Initiatives for the Department. One performance indicator is the completion and quality of updated policy. This is measured by comparison of completed policies against their milestone plan and through customer surveys. Another indicator is the implementation of document improvements or revisions based on the Military Specification (MILSPEC) Reform Initiatives. There are approximately 27 thousand document improvements necessary as a result of MILSPEC reform. In FY 1999, 93 percent of those improvements was completed. The goal is to reach 100 percent by the end of FY 2000.

The Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office mission supports, facilitates, and accelerates application of electronic business practices and associated information technologies to improve Department-wide processes and support weapons and combat support systems throughout their life cycles. The goal is to create an electronic mall

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continuation):

which allows on-line shopping. All four Services and DLA will participate. This initiative, when fully deployed will reduce paper and streamline supply, contracting and payment processes in the Department. Performance is measured by customer surveys, dollar value of on sales and the value of on-line transactions. In FY 1999 \$51.5 million dollars in sales was realized and 17.3 million transactions were recorded. We expect sales to increase by another \$2 million in FY 2000 and 2001. Transactions are expected to reach 23.0 million in FY 2000 and 28.7 million in FY 2001.

The Defense Property Accountability mission is to create and implement an integrated system to improve accounting and accountability of DoD-owned property throughout the Department. A critical performance measure for this system is site implementation. In FY 1999, DPAS achieved a 99 percent site implementation rate. Full deployment is projected for FY 2000.

Other measures used to track performance are customer satisfaction, funding execution and FTE execution. While not the primary performance indicator, these measures are important to the success of Department initiatives.

The first is Customer Satisfaction. In FY 1999, we achieved a 90 percent customer satisfaction rating. We project this rating to increase 2 percent over FY 2000 and 2001. Customer satisfaction is measured through surveys, comment cards and informal as well as formal customer feedback. Problems identified in this measure will be assessed and corrective action taken.

Execution of funding is also a performance measure. In FY 1999, we executed 97 percent of funding in support of this activity group. It is our goal to achieve a 99 percent rating in FY 2000 and 2001 through improved financial management processes and more aggressive execution plans. Activities performing at less than projected execution rates will be required to reassess financial plans to ensure that this measure is achieved

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continuation):

Another critical performance measure to this group is FTE execution. While our Agency is on a plus 4 percent glide slope for FTEs, this group has remained static, due in part to mission priorities. In FY 1999 we executed 97 percent of our FTEs. We expect to execute 100 percent of our FTEs in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 due to more aggressive and realistic hiring plans.

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V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	Change <u>FY99/FY00</u>	Change <u>FY00/FY01</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	0	0	0	0	0
Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 227	 251	 256	 24	 5
U.S. Direct Hire	227	251	256	24	5
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	227	251	256	24	5
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	11	5	5	(6)	0
 <u>Active Military Full Time Equivalent (FTE) (Total)</u>	 0	 0	 0	 0	 0
Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian Full Time Equivalent (FTE) (Total)</u>	 212	 252	 256	 40	 4
U.S. Direct Hire	212	252	256	40	4
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	212	252	256	40	4
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	10	5	5	(5)	0

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VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	16,383	737	3,512	20,632	820	(61)	21,391
103	Wage Board	84	4	0	88	3	0	91
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	16,467	741	3,512	20,720	823	(61)	21,482
308	Travel of Persons	798	10	479	1,287	19	(18)	1,288
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	798	10	479	1,287	19	(18)	1,288
416	GSA Managed Supplies and Materials	55	1	0	56	1	0	57
499	TOTAL FUND SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES	55	1	0	56	1	0	57
506	DLA Fund Equipment	191	9	0	200	9	0	209
599	TOTAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	191	9	0	200	9	0	209
673	Defense Finance and Accounting Services	11	0	416	427	21	0	448
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	11	0	416	427	21	0	448
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
771	Commercial Transportation	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	5	0	0	5	0	0	5

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VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
		FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
912	Rental payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	359	359	54	0	413
914	Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
915	Rents (non-GSA)	247	3	0	250	4	0	254
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	152	2	10	164	2	0	166
921	Printing & Reproduction	18	0	0	18	0	0	18
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	75	1	0	76	1	0	77
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
925	Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	366	4	1,433	1,803	27	0	1,830
933	Studies, Analysis & Evaluation	647	8	(300)	355	5	0	360
934	Contract Engineering & Technical Services	1,879	23	(359)	1,543	23	0	1,566
989	Other Contracts	29,205	350	15,327	44,882	673	(14,859)	30,696
998	Other Costs	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	32,603	391	16,470	49,464	789	(14,859)	35,394
	TOTAL	50,130	1,152	20,877	72,159	1,662	(14,938)	58,883

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I. Description of Operations Financed

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Other Logistics Services (OLS) includes \$157.343M and no full time equivalents in FY 2001. The following programs are included in OLS:

- Unemployment Compensation
- Price Comparability
- Quality of Life
- Continuing Health
- Security Locks Program
- Counter-Drug Activities
- Disability Compensation
- Automated Document Conversion System (ADCS)
- Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP)
- Inventory Management, Catalog Production & Distribution of Hard Copy Map Function
- Defense Security Service (DSS) Fee-For-Service
- Contingency Operations
- Improved Cargo Methods & Technologies
- Logistics Transformation
- Automatic Identification Technology (AIT)
- Y2K Supplemental
- Homeless Blankets
- Demolition
- Midway Fuel
- Logistics Warfighting Initiative
- Managerial Support

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

A description of the programs included in this activity group follows:

Unemployment Compensation: Reflects funding of unemployment costs for all Defense Agencies. The Department of Labor consolidates the Defense Agencies unemployment costs. DLA estimates include resources for consolidated Defense-wide payments. Decreases in this area could negatively impact the ability to pay estimated Defense Agency unemployment costs. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$20.9M. This program increase is based on estimated unemployment compensation due to Department downsizing and consolidation, i.e. Management Headquarters reductions, Acquisition Workforce reductions.

Price Comparability: Price Comparability is that category of costs associated with performing tasks that a commercial company would not include in their normal standard pricing. These costs include readiness support costs. This effort will allow customers a better opportunity to compare DLA prices with those in the commercial sector while minimizing risks to readiness. For example, included in this project is the cost of storing inventory for wartime demand only (War Reserve stock). A strictly business approach would dictate that this materiel be disposed of or to pass the cost of retaining this inventory on to the customer requiring it. By removing the cost of retaining this inventory out of the DLA product line, it more adequately describes DLA prices in business terms. In FY 01, the budget for this program is \$38.608M. This increase is due largely to price growth.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Quality of Life: Morale, Welfare, and Recreation costs in FY 01 are \$17.548M. Increased funding is primarily for operations and facilities costs at DWCF activities. Decreased funding would negatively impact the quality of life of the DLA workforce.

Continuing Health: Funding to cover Agency expenses for continuing health coverage for reduction-in-force and BRAC affected employees. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$994K. This program increase is due to Agency estimated health coverage costs from downsizing and consolidation, i.e. Management Headquarters reductions, Acquisition Workforce reductions.

Security Locks Program: The funding for the DoD security lock retrofit began in FY 1994 as directed by the Congress. In FY 01, there is no Agency request for this program.

Counter-Drug Activities: Funding is for approved counter narcotics projects, mandated drug testing, and drug abuse education. This program funding is budgeted at the Department level with Agency reimbursement in the year of execution.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Disability Compensation: Residual funding is required to cover disability compensation for the closed Clothing Factory (DPSC). In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$1.091M. This program remains level with the DLA FY 00 President's Budget request.

Automated Document Conversion System (ADCS): Funding, as directed by Congress, is for the purchase of software to convert the Department's more complex engineering documents from raster files to an intelligent format. In FY 01, there is no Agency request for this program.

Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP): The Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program (PTACAP) was established by Congress in the FY 1985 DoD Authorization Act, Public Law (PL) 98-525. The PL amended Title 10, United States Code (USC) by adding Chapter 142. Title 10, USC, as amended, continues to authorize the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director, DLA, to enter into cost sharing cooperative agreements with state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribal organization and Indian economic enterprises to establish and conduct procurement

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

technical assistance programs. The DoD Authorization and Appropriations Acts make funds available to fund a program to assist state and local governments and nonprofit entities, Indian tribal organizations, and Indian economic enterprises with establishing or maintaining PTACAP activities. Activities include helping business firms market their goods and/or services to DoD, other Federal agencies and state and local governments. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$18M. This program increase will be used to enter into cost sharing cooperative agreements.

Inventory Management, Catalog Production & Distribution of Hard Copy Map Function: In May 1996, the JSC Combat Support Agency Review Team recommended map management be transferred from the NIMA to DLA. Approximately 70,000 map items transferred to DLA. DLA serves as the DoD Integrated Materiel Management and Distributor of those items. DLA provides the items as free issue. Transfer of Hardcopy Media Inventory Management, Cataloging, and Distribution functions from NIMA to DLA began in FY 1999. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$31.24M. This program increase is to execute the mission using the venerable DMA Automated Distribution Management System (DADMS) system transferred to DLA by NIMA, while DLA's Business System Modernization process develops a more modern automation solution.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Defense Security Service (DSS) Fee-For-Service: DSS became an activity group of the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund in FY 1999 and operates on a reimbursable basis. Funds will cover DSS support to DLA for Personnel Security Investigations, National Industrial Security Investigations, and DoD Security and Education Training Programs. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$600K. Funding is projected to cover DLA estimated workload based on data from previous years.

Contingency Operations: Congressional supplemental funding to cover Agency costs incurred in support of contingency operations in FY 1999.

Improved Cargo Methods & Technologies: Funding, as directed by Congress, in FY 1999 and FY 2000 was to evaluate cost saving opportunities that exist from integrating the latest private sector logistics research, transport technology, and security development into the practices and procedures for moving military cargo around the United States and throughout the world. As directed by Congress, this evaluation was accomplished by a not-for-profit foundation having detailed knowledge of national and international commercial practices in all elements of the supply chain. The analysis evaluated the ability of third-party logistics providers to meet military requirements and ways to improve commercial cargo security procedures across distribution networks. In FY 01, there is no budget request for this program.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Logistics Transformation: Funding in FY 2000 is for conducting studies for specific initiatives offering the potential for DoD to transform the current "mass model" logistics structure into world-class integrated supply chains focused on warfighter needs. Initiatives will compliment ongoing reengineering efforts with the Services and DLA consistent with the Logistics Functional Requirements and Joint Vision 2010. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$7.2M. The program increase is due to Department logistics transformation initiatives.

Automatic Identification Technology (AIT): Funding in FY 2000 and FY 2001 for AIT is to support a suite of technologies that enables the automatic capture of source data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control deploying forces, equipment, and personnel and sustainment cargo. AIT will streamline the DoD logistics business processes and enhance its warfighting capability. AIT will assist DoD in achieving Joint Total Asset Visibility and a Common Operating Picture based upon accurate source data generation. AIT will improve supply visibility, and provide more accurate and timely information to decision makers. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$3M. The increase for this program is due to increased Department initiatives.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Y2K Supplemental: Congressional supplemental funding for DLA to conduct end-to-end, vendor-government integration, time machine, and contingency plan testing for Y2K. In FY 01, there is no budget request for this program.

Homeless Blankets: The Steward B. McKinnley Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 created the requirement for DLA to make blankets available to qualified US 501(C)3 organizations working with the homeless. Homeless shelters issue a request to the Agency and blankets are issued on a first come, first served basis up to the amount of funding available. In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$3M. This program remains level with previous budget requests.

Demolition: Funding for the reduction of excess (aged and uneconomical) vacant facility infrastructure of facilities that are not being replaced. In FY 01, the budget request for this one-time project is \$4.823M.

Midway Fuel Resupply: Funding as directed by Congress.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative (JLWI): JLWI is a project to improve the logistics system supporting deployed warfighters. The JLWI is intended to improve readiness by enhancing logistics responsiveness through process improvements to the requisitioning, distribution, asset visibility, and retrograde functions and by validating these improvements in a real world operational environment. The JLWI objective is to ensure streamlined logistics systems, processes, and functions fully support operational requirements in Joint or Cooperative Combined Task Force operations. The JLWI Implementation Plan developed jointly by the Joint Staff, DUDS (Logistics), and USCENTCOM staff provides a blueprint for testing streamlined logistics support processes in the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility in FY 2000-FY 2002. JLWI realigns resources from the Army's JCALS program. Funding for this program is \$10M in FY 2001.

Managerial Support: Funding for programs such as:

Prior Year Invoices: Prior year bills received after the close of the fiscal year.

Rent: Leased space for DoD and DLA activities.

Official Representation Funds (ORF): Special and official functions or ceremonies with DoD personnel and distinguished non-DoD personnel. Beginning in FY 98 all DLA activities were required to use O&M funds for ORF functions.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Investigative Activities: DLA confidential investigations.

Director's Medallion: Purchase of medallions to be presented by the DLA Director for special accomplishments.

In FY 01, the budget request for this program is \$240K and remains level with the DLA FY 00 President's Budget request.

II. Force Structure: N/A

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FY 2000

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

A. Subactivity Group	FY 1999 Actuals	Budget Request	Current Appropriation	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
Unemployment	11,617	23,684	23,414	17,562	20,894
Price Comparability	35,711	37,506	37,506	37,873	38,608
Quality of Life	11,294	13,438	13,438	14,438	17,548
Continuing Health	582	1,754	1,754	854	994
Security Locks	15,000	0	10,000	8,500	0
Counter Drug Activities	747	0	0	0	0
Disability Compensation	743	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,091
Automated Document Conversion System	25,000	0	30,000	28,926	0
Procurement Technical Assistance Program	17,000	17,357	17,357	17,357	18,022
Demolition	0	0	0	0	4,823
Inventory Management, Catalog Production & Distribution of Hard Copy Map Products	24,753	27,529	27,529	28,137	31,240
Defense Security Service Fee-For-Service	500	700	700	700	600
Homeless Blankets	0	3,133	3,133	3,133	3,032
Contingency Operations	9,254	0	0	0	0
Improved Cargo Methods & Technologies	2,000	0	4,000	3,857	0
Logistics Transformation	800	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,200
Automatic Identification Technology	0	500	500	1,140	2,997
Midway Fuel	0	0	2,000	1,928	0
Y2K Supplemental	31,900	0	0	0	0
Logistics Warfighting Initiative	0	0	0	5,500	10,000
DAU Support	0	3,640	3,640	0	0
Training Initiative	0	0	0	0	54
Managerial Support	268	234	234	234	240
Total	187,169	137,574	183,304	178,238	157,343

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

B. Reconciliation Summary

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
Baseline Funding	137,574	178,238
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	46,000	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(270)	0
Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	183,304	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	(10,556)	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	5,490	0
Price Change	(486)	2,380
Program Changes	486	(23,275)
Current Estimate	178,238	157,343

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 Amended President's Budget		137,574
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
a. Military Cargo Methods	4,000	
b. Automated Document Conversion System (ADCS)	30,000	
c. Midway Fuel	2,000	
d. Security Locks Retrofit	10,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		46,000
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Total Other Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
4. Congressional Earmarks:		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payers	(270)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(270)
5. FY 2000 Appropriation Enacted		183,304
6. FY 2000 Rescission		(10,556)
7. Functional Transfers In		
Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative	5,500	
Total Functional Transfers In		5,500
8. Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional):		
Total Other Transfers-In		
9. Functional Transfers Out		
Total Functional Transfers Out		

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

10. Other Functional Transfers Out		
Security Research Center	(10)	
Total Functional Transfers Out		(10)
11. Price Change		(486)
12. Program Increase:		
Off-set for pricing change	486	
Total Program Increase		486
13. Program Decrease:		
Total Program Decrease		
14. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		178,238
15. Price Growth		2,381
16. Transfers In		
Total Transfers In		
17. Transfers Out		
Total Transfers Out		
18. Program Increases		
a. Unemployment Compensation increase due to Department downsizing and consolidation initiatives.	3,332	
b. Price Comparability increase due to minimal increased program requirements.	168	
c. Quality of Life increase due to including operations and facilities costs at DWCF activities.	2,893	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

18. Program Increases (continued)

d. Continuing Health increase due to Agency downsizing and consolidation initiatives	140	
e. Procurement Technical Assistance Program increase for additional cost sharing cooperative agreements.	405	
f. Demolition increase for reduction of excess facility infrastructure.	4,823	
g. Inventory Management, Catalog Production & Distribution of Hard Copy Map Products increase for program requirements.	2,681	
h. Automatic Identification Technology increase to support technologies to enable automatic capture of source data.	1,841	
i. Logistics Transformation increase to support Department initiatives.	95	
j. Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative increase due to Department initiatives.	4,417	
k. Training Initiative increase to support financial certification program.	54	
l. Managerial Support increase for rent.	4	
Total Program Increases		20,853

19. Program Decreases

a. Security Lock decrease due to completion of retrofit.	(8,628)	
b. Disability Compensation decrease due to estimated requirements.	(8)	
e. Automated Document Conversion System decrease due to program requirements.	(29,360)	
f. Homeless Relief Blankets decrease due to program requirements.	(148)	
g. Defense Security Service decrease due to estimated workload requirements.	(111)	
h. Improved Cargo Methods decrease due to study completion.	(3,915)	
i. Midway Fuel decrease due to completion of requirements.	(1,957)	
j. Managerial Support decreases in Official Representations Funds, and Director's Medallions.	(2)	
Total Program Decreases		(44,129)

20. FY 2001 Budget Request		157,343
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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Defense-Wide Other Logistics Services

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Other Logistics Services (OLS) includes multiple programs of which DLA is either the executive agent or the budget administrator. Measures used to track performance are customer satisfaction and funding execution. These measures are important to the success of these Department initiatives. Performance criteria for this activity group follows:

The first performance measure is Customer Satisfaction. In FY 1999, we achieved a 90 percent customer satisfaction rating. We project this rating to increase 2 percent over FYs 2000 and 2001. Customer satisfaction is measured through surveys, comment cards and informal as well as formal customer feedback. In addition, customer satisfaction is measured through Congressional inquiries and appeals as related to the program execution of Congressional adds. Problems identified in this measure will be assessed for corrective action.

Execution of funding is an imperative performance measure for this activity group. In FY 1999, we achieved a 98 percent execution rating of funding in support of this activity group. It is our goal to achieve a 99 percent rating in FYs 2000 and 2001 through improved financial management processes, increased training through the financial certification program and more aggressive execution plans. In addition, more accurate budget estimating regarding funding projections for several of these activity group programs, i.e. Unemployment, Continuing Health Benefits, Disability Compensation, is an important factor of execution. We will continue to strive to become more accurate in factoring in Department and Agency initiatives and the impact of these initiatives on these programs. We will continue tracking trends and reviewing aged accounts to ensure previous funding levels were appropriate and adequate. Programs performing at less than projected execution rates will be required to reassess financial plans to ensure that this measure is achieved.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Defense-Wide Other Logistics Services

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
		FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
106	Benefits to Former Employees	582	0	272	854	0	140	994
110	Unemployment Compensation	11,617	0	5,945	17,562	0	3,332	20,894
111	Disability Compensation	743	0	356	1,099	0	(8)	1,091
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	12,942	0	6,573	19,515	0	3,464	22,979
912	Rental payments to GSA (SLUC)	192	2	(2)	192	3	4	199
988	Grants	17,000	204	153	17,357	260	405	18,022
989	Other Contracts	157,035	1,884	(17,745)	141,174	2,117	(27,148)	116,143
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	174,227	2,090	(17,594)	158,723	2,380	(26,739)	134,364
	TOTAL	187,169	2,090	(11,021)	178,238	2,380	(23,275)	157,343

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System (SPS)

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The SPS program objective is deploying SPS to users in the functional area of defense contracting. There are approximately 44,000 users at approximately 1,100 sites worldwide, and the full operational capability threshold schedule date is the end of fourth quarter FY 2003. The purpose of SPS is to standardize the automated procurement functions across the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Contract Management Command, and the other Defense Agencies. As of December 1999, SPS was deployed to 17,475 users. SPS has been installed completely to two legacy system communities: Navy Automation of Procurement and Accounting Data Entry and the United States Marine Corps Base Contracting Automation System (BCAS). SPS is currently being installed to three other communities: the Standard Army Automated Contracting System, Federal Standard Automated Contracting System; and United States Air Force BCAS. Most have been trained and half are operational. Additionally, SPS provides Electronic Document Access and Electronic Data Interchange capabilities to meet paperless contracting goals.

The Program Office is responsible for: installation of the product (Procurement Defense Desktop (PD2)), licenses, training, enhancements to the Shared Data Warehouse (SDW), interfaces to the financial and other legacy systems, data conversion, and enhancements to the product to meet mission critical procurement functions.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System (SPS)

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

The program decrease from FY 2000 to FY 2001 results from the realignment of funds from Operation and Maintenance to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and Procurement appropriations and the completion of most of the enhancement effort to the product. The realignment was necessary to conform with recent Information Technology budgeting policy. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the major enhancements to the original commercial product will be completed which will result in SPS conforming to Defense procurement business processes. The decrease is also attributed to the completion of deployment to the base level contracting procurement community in FY 2000. The program now focuses on completing the remaining enhancements to fulfill weapon system and inventory control point procurement capabilities and the deployments to those communities to achieve full operational capability across DoD by end of FY 2003. In order to expand into these other DoD procurement communities, interfaces and data conversions must be created and achieved to connect with logistics and finance communities.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands)

	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>					
Contract Administration Services					
A. Personnel Compensation and Benefits	2,181	2,415	2,415	1,898	1,464
B. Travel	449	935	935	419	428
C. Processing Charges	1,096	609	609	1,440	980
D. Supplies and Materials	60	42	42	52	26
E. Equipment Maintenance	210	16	16	215	200
F. Equipment Purchases and Commercial Off the Shelf	5,334	13,000	13,000	8,212	5,604
G. Software Development and Maintenance	24,384	21,228	21,228	32,610	466
H. Software Conversion	6,983	11,558	11,420	7,625	781
I. Training/Testing/Studies and Implementation	19,746	20,905	20,905	17,249	1,040
G. Other Operating Support Costs	4,241	0	0	586	877
Subtotal	64,684	70,708	70,570	70,306	11,866

B. Reconciliation Summary

	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	70,708	70,306
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	0
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	0
e. Congressional Earmarks Billpayer	(138)	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	70,570	70,306
a. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Recission)	(264)	0
c. Approved Reprogramming/Transfers	0	(36,000)
3. Price Change	(355)	960
4. Program Changes	355	(23,400)
5. Current Estimate	70,306	11,866

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget		70,708
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
4. Congressional Earmarks:		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(138)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(138)
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		70,570
6. FY 2000 Rescission		(264)
7. Functional Transfers In		
Total Functional Transfers-In		

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

8. Other Functional Transfers-Out		
Total Other Functional Transfers-Out		
9. Price Change		(355)
10. Program Increase		
Program adjustment to offset FY 00 Price Change	355	
Total Program Increase		355
11. Program Decrease		
Total Program Decrease		
12. Revised FY 2000 Estimate		70,306
13. Price Growth		960
14. Transfers In		
15. Transfers-Out		
16. Program Increases		
Increased travel to support mission restructuring changes	3	
Total Increases		3

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

17. Program Decreases	
a. Reduction in information technology processing costs associated with changes in DISA costs	(460)
b. Reduction in supplies and equipment maintenance costs	(41)
c. Reduction in equipment purchases due to successful implementation of computer purchases and upgrades	(2,608)
d. Reduction in contract consultants services due to successful software upgrades	(9,291)
e. Reduction in studies, analysis and professional support services as a result of software accomplishments	(934)
f. Reduction in software development and testing services due to the information technology funding realignment to Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E)	(15,900)
g. Reduction in equipment and maintenance support services due to the information technology funding realignment to Procurement Defense-Wide (PDW)	(20,100)
h. Reduction in other support services associated software development and maintenance	(10,069)
Total Decreases	(59,403)
18. FY 2001 Budget Request	11,866

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System (SPS)

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The SPS will prepare legacy procurement system users to operationally use SPS and enable retirement decisions to be made for the 14 designated major legacy systems. The SPS funding supports functional enhancement, installation, training, data conversion and interfaces to procurement users at approved sites.

The PMO collects deployment metrics to manage performance and work load data in these major categories: users, sites, and systems. The following table presents the performance parameters identified in the SPS Acquisition Program Baseline. The values represent the percent complete to Full Operational Capability (FOC).

FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Users	34%	48%	64%	88%	100%
Sites	42%	74%	87%	97%	100%
Systems	14%	29%	43%	64%	100%

Efforts are underway in calendar year 2000 to collect metrics on workload usage with SPS by reporting contracting actions and the dollar value of such for the operational components of DoD. The performance goals by fiscal year have not been established.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	Change <u>FY 99/FY00</u>	Change <u>FY 00/FY01</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	0	0	0	0	0
Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 6	 9	 9	 3	 0
U.S. Direct Hire	6	9	9	3	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	6	9	9	3	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	0	0	0	0	0
 <u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	 0	 0	 0	 0	 0
Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian Workyears (Total)</u>	 6	 9	 9	 3	 0
U.S. Direct Hire	6	9	9	3	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	6	9	9	3	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above - Memo)	0	0	0	0	0

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Standard Procurement System

VI. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)

<u>Summary of Price and Program Changes</u>		<u>Change FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>			
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	479	22	250	751	30	0	781
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	479	22	250	751	30	0	781
308	Travel of Persons	449	5	(35)	419	6	3	428
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	449	5	(35)	419	6	3	428
647	DISA Information Services	1,096	(105)	449	1,440	(91)	(369)	980
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	1,096	(105)	449	1,440	(91)	(369)	980
914	Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	86	1	(87)	0	0	0	0
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	60	1	(9)	52	1	(27)	26
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	210	3	2	215	3	(18)	200
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
925	Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	5,334	64	2,814	8,212	123	(2,731)	5,604
931	Contract Consultants	9,045	109	0	9,154	137	(9,291)	0
932	Management and Professional Support Services	728	9	599	1,336	20	(461)	895
933	Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	460	6	0	466	7	(473)	0
989	Other Contracts	46,737	561	963	48,261	724	(46,033)	2,952
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	62,660	754	4,282	67,696	1,015	(59,034)	9,677
	Total	64,684	676	4,946	70,306	960	(59,400)	11,866

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Environmental Restoration

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Environmental Restoration Account, established by Congress in FY 1984, funds environmental programs for Installation Restoration Projects at DoD sites. These resources are used for achieving and maintaining compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and the National Contingency Plan. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) provides centralized management for the cleanup of DoD hazardous waste sites. DLA utilizes the Defense Environmental Restoration Account to support the goals of the DERP. DLA operates the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) to achieve this mission.

IRP operations financed include a comprehensive program to identify, investigate and clean up contamination from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at active DLA sites as well as formerly-owned or used properties and Potentially Responsible Party sites (third-party sites) where DLA is named as a responsible party; and removal actions upon discovery of an imminent threat.

II. Force Structure: N/A

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Environmental Restoration

		FY 2000			
III. <u>Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands)</u>					
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Environmental Restoration	20,308				
Total	20,308				
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>	Change		Change		
	<u>FY 2000/FY2000</u>		<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>		
Baseline Funding					
Congressional Adjustments					
Supplemental Request					
Price Change					
Functional Transfer					
Program Changes					
Current Estimate					
C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:</u>					
N/A					

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Environmental Restoration

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

There are two Measures of Merit (MOM) used in the Environmental Restoration Program funded by DERA. The first Measure of Merit (MOM#R1) is categorized by Risk. The second Measure of Merit (MOM#R2) is categorized by Phase.

MOM#R1 - Site Risk Categorization is broken out into three Relative Risk Categories: High, Medium and Low. Sites remaining to be cleaned up in the High Risk Category at the end of FY 99 are 15. The projected estimate for site cleanup at the end of FY 00 and FY 01 is 11 and 3 sites respectively. Sites remaining to be cleaned up in the Medium Risk Category at the end of FY 99 are 8. The projected estimate for site cleanup at the end of FY 00 and FY 01 is 3 and 1 sites respectively. Sites remaining for cleanup in the Low Risk Category at the end of FY 99 is 11 and projections for the end of FY 00 and FY 01 is 4 and 1 sites respectively.

MOM#R2 - Phase Progress is categorized into three activities: Investigation, cleanup and Response complete. Sites in the Investigation phase for the end of FY 99 are 36. Projected sites under investigations for the end of FY 00 and FY 01 is 21 and 1 sites respectively. Sites in the cleanup phase for end of FY 99 are 59 and projections for the end of FY 00 is 50 and the end of FY 01 are 57 sites. The Response Complete phase for FY 99 is 279 and projections for the end of FY 00 and FY 01 is 287 and 311 sites respectively.

V. Personnel Summary: N/A

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity #4: Environmental Restoration

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>		
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>
				<u>Estimate</u>
308	Travel of Persons	697	8	(705)
	TOTAL TRAVEL	697	8	(705)
415	DLA Managed Supplies and Materials	1	0	(1)
416	GSA Managed Supplies and Materials	17	0	(17)
	TOTAL FUND SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES	18	0	(18)
771	Commercial Transportation	10	0	(10)
	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	10	0	(10)
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	118	1	(119)
989	Other Contracts	19,465	234	(19,699)
	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	19,583	235	(19,818)
	TOTAL	20,308	243	(20,550)

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)



DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) provides legal services to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense Field Activities, and the Defense Agencies. The largest component of DLSA, the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), adjudicates numerous types of cases that arise from all Military Departments and Defense Agencies. DOHA provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for contractors performing classified work for all DoD components and twenty other Federal Agencies and Departments. In addition, DOHA conducts personal appearances and issues decisions in security clearance cases for DoD civilian employees and military personnel. DOHA also conducts hearings and issues decisions in cases involving claims for DoD Dependents Schools Activity benefits and CHAMPUS payment for medical services. A recently added claims function includes review of uniformed service and carrier claims for loss or damage of household goods and review of waiver applications. DOHA traditionally provides support to the Deputy General Counsel (Legal Counsel). Finally, DOHA functions as the point of contact for selection of third party neutrals in DOHA alternative dispute resolution processes. During FY 2000 and FY 2001, there is an anticipated increase in the number of referrals of completed industrial security clearance cases from the Defense Security Service (DSS), which will subsequently result in more cases requiring review and participation by the DOHA. Current estimates anticipate over 19,300 new cases will be received during FY 2000 and FY 2001. Since DOHA's personnel security missions are essential to national security, budget estimates provide for additional personnel and related costs to adjudicate the cases generated by the DSS elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs.

All customary expenses required to operate a government activity are financed, including salaries and benefits, travel, rental of office space, rental of equipment, communications, and the cost of supplies and equipment.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not applicable.

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

III. Financial Summary: (\$ in thousands):

	FY 1999	FY 2000		Current	FY 2001
		Budget	Appropriation		
A. <u>Subactivities:</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. DLSA HQ	1,940	2,126	2,067	2,842	2,899
2. DOHA	7,150	7,357	7,169	8,097	9,697
Total	9,090	9,483	9,236	10,939	12,596
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change		Change		
	FY 2000/FY 2000		FY 2000/FY 2001		
1. Baseline Funding	9,483		10,939		
a) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0		0		
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-59		0		
c) Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0		0		
d) Congressional Earmarks					
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-188				
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	9,236		0		
a) Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0		0		
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-30		0		
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	482		0		
3. Price Change	411		403		
4. Program Changes	1,438		1,254		
5. Current Estimate	10,939		12,596		

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in thousands):

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		9,483
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		
Headquarters and Management	-59	
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions)		
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		-59
4. Congressional Earmarks:		
Congressional Appropriation Earmark Billpayer	-180	
Congressional Authorization Earmark Billpayer	-8	
Total Congressional Earmarks		-188
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		9,236
6. FY 2000 Rescission		-30
7. Functional Transfers - In		
<u>Other Functional Transfers</u>		
Automation Support from WHS to DLSA	427	
Travel support from OSD to DLSA	55	
Total Functional Transfers-In		482
8. Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional)		
Total Other Transfers-In		0

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in thousands): (Continued)

9. Functional Transfers-Out

Total Functional Transfers-Out	0
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10. Other Functional Transfers-Out

Total Functional Transfers-Out	0
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11. Price Change	-69
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12. Program Increase

(a) Civilian Compensation and Benefits to support an increase of 12 FTE for additional workload related to the elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs.	1,252
(b) Travel costs related to the elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs. The DOHA has multiple sites which parties must travel to, for hearings and personal appearances.	207
(c) Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund rent rate adjustment for Pentagon renovation related construction contracts.	270
(d) Disability Compensation.	26
(e) Program increase resulting from price change.	69

Total Program Increase	1,824
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13. Program Decrease

(a) Supplies and Materials reduction.	-5
(b) Other contracts reduction for purchased contracts.	-82
(c) Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP) program discontinued.	-417

Total Program Decrease	-504
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DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in thousands): (Continued)

14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate		10,939
15. Price Growth		403
16. Transfers In		0
17. Transfers Out		0
18. Program Increases		
a. Program Growth in FY 2001		
(1) Civilian Compensation and Benefits to support an increase of 11 FTE for additional workload related to the elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs.	1,145	
(2) Travel costs related to the elimination of periodic reinvestigation backlogs. The DOHA has multiple sites which parties must travel to, for hearings and personal appearances.	115	
(3) Other Contract requirements associated with adjudication of reinvestigation backlog cases.	41	
19. Total Increases		1,301
20. Program Decreases		
a. Program Decreases in FY 2001		
(1) Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund rent rate reduction for decrease in Pentagon Renovation related construction contracts.	-23	
(2) Disability Compensation reduction.	-24	
21. Total Decreases		-47
22. FY 2001 Budget Request		12,596

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) provides legal services to the staff elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Agencies. DLSA's activities include providing opinions and counseling on legal compliance issues affecting policy formulation and implementation; participation in developing the Department's legislative program, including drafting legislation and comments; negotiations on behalf of DoD clients with private entities and other Government agencies; ensuring proper use of Government funds and property; adherence to ethical standards; and participation in contractual matters. The Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), the largest component of DLSA, provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for contractor personnel doing classified work for all DoD components and 20 other Federal Agencies and Departments and conducts personal appearances and issues decisions in security clearance cases for DoD civilian employees and military personnel. DOHA also conducts hearings and issues decisions in cases involving the special education programs of the Department of Defense's overseas and domestic school systems, and CHAMPUS payment for medical services. DOHA also adjudicates various financial claims including, but not limited to, claims related to uniform services members' pay, allowances, travel, transportation, retired pay, and survivor benefits; claims by transportation carriers for amounts collected from them for loss and damage incurred to property incident to shipment at Government expense; claims for proceeds of sale of unclaimed property coming into the custody or control of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Coast Guard; and petitions for waiver of debts owed by employees to the Government. DLSA is evaluated on the basis of the quality and timeliness of its myriad of services; adherence to appropriate standards of professional conduct and Department of Defense ethical standards; the professional independence, impartiality and competence exhibited by its attorneys; and its overall responsiveness to the needs of its clients.

Industrial Security Clearance Review (ISCR) Program

The due process hearings and appeals of the Industrial Security Program are DOHA's central mission implementing Department of Defense Directive 5220.6. The Industrial Security Program was created as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Greene v. McElroy*, 360 US 474, 79 S. Ct. 1400, 3 L. Ed.2d 1377 (1959). In response to the *Greene* decision, President Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10865 on February 20, 1960. Executive Order 10865 requires a hearing in which contractor employees be given the opportunity to appear before the decision-maker to confront and cross-examine witnesses and attempt to rebut the Government's case.

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Executive Order 10865, as amended by Executive Order 10909, Executive Order 11382 and Executive Order 12829 mandate the due process regulation found in Department of Defense Directive 5220.6. Executive Order 12829, January 6, 1993, established DoD as the executive agent for the entire federal government's implementation of the new National Industrial Security Program (NISP) along with continuing responsibility for implementation of the procedural requirements of Executive Order 10865. Section 203 of Executive Order 12829 continues the process mandated by Executive Order 10865. Finally, Executive Order 12968, signed August 2, 1995 by President Clinton did not affect the program and was specifically designed not to change the full due process given to contractors.

The workload associated with the Industrial Security (ISCR) cases DOHA handles is currently increasing as a result of security reinvestigation backlogs anticipated during FY 2000 and FY 2001.

Personal Appearance (PA) Program

Executive Order 12968, which President Clinton signed on August 2, 1995, mandated that the "opportunity to appear personally" be part of security clearance due process for all military and civilian clearance applicants. DoD Regulation 5200.2-R provides for "personal appearances" by military and civilian clearance applicants which are handled by the same DOHA Administrative Judges who handle cases involving employees of Defense contractors and of other contractors. This decision was made in part due to the collective experience of the DOHA Administrative Judges in convening industrial security clearance hearings and the logic of centralizing security clearance due process proceedings generally in the Department. DOHA is the only DoD entity with experience providing a clearance applicant with the opportunity to appear personally as a regular part of due process.

The workload associated with the personal appearance cases DOHA handles is currently increasing as a result of security reinvestigation backlogs anticipated during FY 2000 and FY 2001.

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Claims Appeals Board

The Claims Appeals Board has ultimate settlement authority over many different types of claims and related matters. This authority is relatively new within the Department of Defense (DoD), and resulted from legislation in 1995 and 1996 which transferred claim settlement responsibility from the Comptroller General to, among others, the Secretary of Defense. The Board is a streamlined reconstitution of the portion of the GAO/OGC division which considered uniformed service and carrier claims. Under Title 31, United States Code, Section 3702, the Secretary of Defense now settles claims involving uniformed service members' pay, allowances, travel, transportation, retired pay, and survivor benefits. Additionally, he settles claims by transportation carriers involving amounts collected from them for loss or damage incurred to property incident to shipments at government expense. The Secretary's responsibilities in these areas are not restricted to DoD. The Secretary also has the statutory responsibility for settling the accounts of deceased DoD service members. As a result of a recent Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Determination Order, the Secretary was given the OMB Director's general claims settlement authority over most activities within DoD, and the bulk of the waiver authority within the Federal government; i.e., the Secretary now exercises the former authority of the Comptroller General to consider applications by service members and DoD employees to waive overpayment debts exceeding \$1,500, and upon request advises on-DoD agencies on waiver applications by their civilian employees.

Claims appeals board workload is expected to increase. For example, the number of carrier claims regarding loss and damage increased dramatically during the last year that such claims were considered at GAO, and they continue to increase. Changes to GAO's statutory authority to relieve certifying, dispersing and other accountable officers of financial liability may result in added responsibilities.

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary(\$ in thousands): (Continued)

<u>Workload:</u>	<u>FY 1999 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Cases Reviewed (ISCR & PA)	13,429	21,150	25,875
Hearing cases (ISCR/PA/TRICARE/DODEA)	745	1,069	1,192
Claims cases Reviewed	1,472	1,575	1,625
Mediations	20	25	30

V. <u>Personnel Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength(E/S)</u>				
Officer	2	2	2	0
Enlisted	5	9	9	0
Total	7	11	11	0
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>				
U.S. Direct Hire	75	104	108	4
<u>Active Military End Strength(A/S)</u>				
Officer	2	2	2	0
Enlisted	5	9	9	0
Total	7	11	11	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>				
U.S. Direct Hire	80	92	103	11

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

IV. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (\$ in thousands):

		<u>Change from</u>			<u>Change from</u>		
		<u>FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Exec & General Schedules Comp.	7,560	400	1,252	9,212	379	1,145	10,736
Vol. Separation Incentive Pay	417	0	-417	0	0	0	0
Disability Compensation	0	0	26	26	0	-24	2
Travel of Persons	167	2	262	431	6	115	552
PRMRF Purchases	59	-1	270	328	5	-23	310
Rent GSA (SLUC)	449	5	0	454	7	0	461
Purchased Comm. (Non-Fund)	50	1	0	51	0	0	51
Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	28	0	-5	23	0	0	23
Equipment Maint. by Contract	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	15	0	0	15	0	0	15
Other Contracts	336	4	50	390	6	41	437
Other Costs	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	9,090	411	1,438	10,939	403	1,254	12,596

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Defense of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Summary:

(Dollars in Millions)

FY 1999	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2000	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1,406.4	+56.2	-37.4	1,425.2	+42.2	-32.3	1,434.2

The Department of Defense Dependent Education (DoDDE) Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates support its mission to prepare all students, service members and their families in military communities around the world for success in a dynamic global environment. In preparing students for academic success, the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) continues the implementation of full-day kindergarten, reduces pupil to teacher ratios to 1:18 in grades 1-3, provides professional development for teachers, connects all classrooms to the Internet via a full school local area network, and adheres to a textbook implementation schedule. The DoDDE Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) continue to equip military members and their families with the skills and knowledge required to manage the demands of military life. The FAP funds will maintain comprehensive programs for the prevention, identification and treatment of child and spouse abuse. The TAP funds will continue efforts to assist separating and/or retiring military personnel and their families during their transition from the military to the civilian sector by providing pre-separation counseling, state-of-the-art tools, information and assistance which will ensure a smoother transition into civilian life.

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

The FY 2001 budget includes funds for new requirements in the DoDDE program for both FY 2000 and FY 2001. To cover increased programmatic requirements for which no funding was received, there are realignments and suppressions of lower priority DoDDE programs in FY 2000. Between FY 2000 and FY 2001, the DoDDE program increases by \$9.0 million

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
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reflecting a price increase of \$42.2 million and a program decrease of \$32.3 million. The \$32.3 million program decreases is composed primarily of a \$51.3 million reduction for one-time FY 2000 congressional adds not funded in FY 2001 and partially offsetting increases of \$7.3 million for technology buys for the classroom; \$5.0 million for Security/Anti-terrorism; and \$17.5 million for Full-Day Kindergarten and a reduced pupil/teacher ratio.

Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

1) FY 2000 President's Budget		1,376,909
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
a) Math Leadership	400	
b) Women and Infant Children	1,000	
c) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	5,000	
d) Technology Innovation/Teacher Education (Hawaii)	4,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		10,400
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	29,258	
a) IMPACT Aid	30,000	
b) Management Headquarters	-725	
c) CAAS (Section 8041)	-17	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	-2,701	
a) Foreign Currency	-8,201	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
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b) High Desert Partnership	5,500	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undisturbed)		26,557
4) Congressional Earmarks		
a) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		
1) OSD Studies	-1,351	
2) Indian Lands Mitigation	-1,393	
Total Congressional Earmarks		-2,744
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		1,411,122
6) FY 2000 Recission		-5,526
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-5,526	
7) Functional Transfers-In		
a) Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
1) Military Honors	5,000	
8) Other Transfers In		
Total Transfers-In		5,000
9) Functional Transfers-Out		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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10)	Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
11)	Price Change		-2,487
12)	Program Increase		
a)	Full-Day Kindergarten	7,361	
b)	Teacher Training	5,700	
c)	Textbook Implementation	5,300	
d)	Realignment to Management Headquarters from DoDDS to correctly reflect headquarters direct support positions. The realignment is in accordance with the latest Management Headquarters directive.	3,887	
e)	Foreign Currency Budget Rates	3,300	
f)	Program Staff/Commanders Training	602	
g)	Security/Antiterrorism	340	
	Total Program Increase		26,490
13)	Program Decrease		
a)	Realignment from DoDDS to Management Headquarters to correctly reflect headquarters direct support positions. The realignment is in accordance with the latest Management Headquarters directive.	-3,887	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
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b) Repair and Maintenance	-5,476	
Total Program Decrease		-9,363
14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		1,425,236
15) Price Growth		41,311
16) Transfers In		0
17) Transfers Out		0
18) Program Increases		
a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program	0	
b) One-Time FY 2001 Costs	0	
18) Program Increases (Continued)		
c) Program Growth		
1) Full-Day Kindergarten/Reduced PTR	17,359	
2) Technology buys for the Classroom	7,258	
3) Security/Antiterrorism	5,000	
4) DMDC Verifi. of Military Education		
Training (VMET) Document Redesign	785	
5) DFAS	87	
19) Total Increases		30,489

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

20) Program Decreases

a) One-Time FY 2000 Costs

1) IMPACT Aid	-30,000	
2) High Desert Partnership	-5,500	
3) Military Funeral Honors	-5,000	
4) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	-5,000	
5) Technology Innovation/Teacher Education (Hawaii)	-4,000	
6) Women and Infant Children (WIC)	-1,000	
Total One-Time FY 2000 costs		-50,500

b) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program

1) IMPACT Aid	-450	
2) High Desert Partnership	-83	
3) Military Funeral Honors	-75	
4) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	-75	
5) Technology Innov./Teacher Ed.	-60	
6) Women and Infant Children (WIC)	-15	
Total Annualization of FY 2000 Costs		-758

c) Program Decreases in FY 2000

1) Increased tuition receipts	-4,393	
2) Military Services support for Travel and supplies	-2,188	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
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3)	Less Transportation Costs due to Economic Adjustment	-1,930	
4)	Civilian Personnel (58 FTEs)	-2,709	
5)	Less requirement for Other Contracts	-255	
6)	Less DFAS requirements	-75	
7)	GSA Rental costs maintained at FY 2000 Level	-24	
	Total Program Decreases in FY 2000	-11,574	
21)	Total Decreases		-62,832
22)	FY 2001 Budget Request		1,434,204

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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V. Personnel Summary:

	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	15,907	15,105	15,116
U.S. Direct Hire	15,535	14,731	14,742
Foreign National Direct Hire	101	97	97
Total Direct Hire	15,636	14,828	14,839
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)	271	277	277
 <u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	 13,482	 13,452	 13,459
U.S. Direct Hire	13,013	13,078	13,085
Foreign National Direct Hire	198	97	97
Total Direct Hire	13,211	13,175	13,182
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)	271	277	277
 <u>Active Military End Strength (Total)</u>	 1	 1	 1
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)	1	1	1
(Reimbursable)			
 <u>Active Military FTE's (Total)</u>	 1	 1	 1
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)	1	1	1
(Reimbursable)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>		<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>		<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>		<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	
SES, General & Special Schedules	777,882		38,957	1,288	818,127		29,385	1,613	849,125
Wage Board	15,675		747	823	17,245		691		17,936
Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)	4,958		146	(2,111)	2,993		119	21	3,133
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees	1,257			(1,060)	197			7	204
Disability Compensation	639			13	652			24	676
Travel of Persons	83,787	3,411	1,005	(3,004)	85,199	(209)	1,278	449	86,717
Army Managed Supplies and Materials	248		4	4	256		(11)	28	273
Marine Managed Supplies and Materials	125		2		127		2		129
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials	178		7	(5)	180		12	1	193
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials	1,150		14	14	1,178		18	66	1,262
Army Stock Fund Equipment	140		2	(72)	70		(3)	57	124
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Stock Fund Equipment	100		4	(58)	46		3	60	109
GSA Managed Equipment	677		8	(410)	275		4	522	801
Defense Finance and Accounting	6,468		78	(1,649)	4,897		240	12	5,149
AMC Channel Cargo									
MTMC Liner Ocean Transportation	14,519	6	(377)	(445)	13,703	(4)	2,069	(1,865)	13,903
MTMC Cargo Operations (Port Hand.)	3		3	(3)	3		(1)	2	4
MTMC Other									
Commercial Transportation	4,820	130	58	(64)	4,944	(101)	74		4,917
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)	7,542		410	1,035	8,987		333	52	9,372
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	2,142		26	(38)	2,130		32	(26)	2,136
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)	17,609	160	211	(1,772)	16,208	54	243	(63)	16,442
Purchased Communications (Non-fund)	8,916	246	107	(105)	9,164	26	137	63	9,390
Rents (Non-GSA)	13,407	247	161	(1)	13,814	50	207		14,071
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)	38		1	(1)	38				38
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	46,617	109	559	2,039	49,324	16	740	3,404	53,484
Printing and Reproduction	1,545	6	19	(45)	1,525	(1)	23		1,547
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	17,836	232	214	(73)	18,209	(103)	273		18,379
Facility Maintenance by Contract	67,735	2,137	813	(22,066)	48,619	624	729	7,300	57,272
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)	24,243	162	291	(10,408)	14,288	(63)	214	12,171	26,610
Contract Studies and Analysis				5,500	5,500		83	(5,583)	
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	176,461	181	2,118	(5,904)	172,856	37	2,593	(2,123)	173,363
Professional & Mgmt Svcs By Contract	842		10		852		13		865
Grants	35,000		420	(5,420)	30,000		450	(30,450)	
Other Contracts	56,149	1,850	674	7,806	66,479	(255)	997	(19,153)	48,068
Land and Structures	17,546	392	211	(1,055)	17,094	36	256	1,068	18,454
Interest Penalty Payments	169		2	(114)	57		1		58
Total	1,406,423	9,269	46,905	(37,361)	1,425,236	107	41,205	(32,344)	1,434,204

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The mission of the Department of Defense Domestic Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) is to:

A. Provide a world-class educational program that inspires and prepares all students in the military communities in the US, Guam and Puerto Rico to be successful and responsible citizens in a dynamic global environment. In accomplishing its mission, the DoDEA looks to the national education initiatives to continually enhance its programs. The DDESS operates 70 schools located in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. In addition, the DDESS manages special arrangement contracts with local school districts that provide funds for payment of tuition and transportation services at locations not served by the DDESS. Special arrangement contracts are located in Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, and New York. The DDESS diverse curriculum offerings fully support the DoDEA Community Strategic Plan and the National Education Goals.

B. The DDESS enrollment is expected to remains constant between FY 2000 and FY 2001.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Amended FY 2000</u>		<u>Current Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>		
DDESS	373,630	340,544	378,869	380,611	357,339
Total	373,630	340,544	378,869	380,611	357,339
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
1) Baseline Funding		340,544		380,611	
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)		9,000			
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)		29,983			
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)					
d) Congressional Earmarks					
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		-658			
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)		378,869			
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent					
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		-1,476			
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers					
3) Foreign Currency					
4) Price Change		5,476		12,616	
5) Program Changes		-2,258		-35,888	
6) Current Estimate		380,611		357,339	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

1) FY 2000 President's Budget		340,544
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
a) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	5,000	
b) Technology Innovation/Teacher Education (Hawaii)	4,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distrib.)		9,000
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
a) Impact Aid	30,000	
b) CAAS (Section 8041)	-17	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistrib.)		29,983
4) Congressional Earmarks		
a) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		
1) OSD Studies	-324	
2) Indian Land Mitigation	-334	
Total Congressional Earmarks		-658

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	378,869
6) FY 2000 Rescission	-1,476
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-1,476
7) Functional Transfers-In	
8) Other Transfers In	
9) Functional Transfers-Out	
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)	
11) Price Change	5,476

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

12) Program Increase

a) Textbook Implementation Buys:	1,800
Program increases are associated with the Textbook implementation buys for Social Studies.	

b) Staff Development:	1,418
Teacher training funding restored.	

Total Program Increase	3,218
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13) Program Decrease

a) Repair and Maintenance	-5,476
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Total Program Decrease	-5,476
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14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate	380,611
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15) Price Growth	12,616
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

16)	Transfers In		
17)	Transfers Out		
18)	Program Increases		
	a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program		
	b) One-time FY 2001 Costs		
	c) Program Growth		
	1) Reduced PTR	3,951	
	2) DFAS	87	
19)	Total Increases		4,038
20)	Program Decreases		
	a) One-Time FY 2000 Costs		
	1) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	-5,000	
	2) Technology Innovation/Teacher Education (Hawaii)	-4,000	
	3) Impact Aid	-30,000	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

20) Program Decreases (Continued):

b) Annualization of FY 2000

1) Special Education Support (Hawaii)	-75
2) Technology Innovation/Teacher Education (Hawaii)	-60
3) Impact Aid	-450

c) Program Decreases in FY 2000

1) Civilian Personnel - less 10 FTEs	-341
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21) Total Decreases	-39,926
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22) FY 2001 Budget Request	357,339
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Performance Criterion #1 - Enrollment and Number of Schools:

Enrollment:

	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
Special Education	287	206	206
Pre-kindergarten	3,131	3,220	3,220
Kindergarten	4,118	3,874	3,874
Grades 1 through 12	26,727	26,392	26,392
Contract Schools	<u>1,894</u>	<u>2,087</u>	<u>2,087</u>

Total	36,157	35,779	35,779
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	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
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Number of Schools:	71*	70	70
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*FY99 includes Fort McClellan which closed at the end of School Year 1998-1999.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Performance Criterion #2 - Productivity Metrics: Provide educational services and programs to all eligible children and other designees.

Goal 1 for FY01: The annual increase in the costs per pupil will not exceed the corresponding percentage cost increase in the national average cost per pupil.

Goal 2 for FY01: Maintain a constant inflation-adjusted allocated cost per pupil.

Goal 3 for FY01: The average K-12 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) will not be less than 18:1 and not greater than 24:1. (By the end of FY 2005, the PTR will be 18:1 for grades 1-3.)

Performance Criterion #3 - Quality and Customer Responsiveness Metrics: As a way of measuring responsiveness, DDESS incorporated the Comprehensive Tests Basic Skills (CTBS) scoring system which is a standardized battery of tests covering five subject areas: reading, language, social studies, math and science, and is given nationally to students at each grade level to test their understanding of these basic skills.

Goal 1 for FY01: The median CTBS scores for each of grades 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, in all subjects will continue to exceed the national median.

Goal 2 for FY01: One hundred percent (100%) of teachers will be professionally certified in the area and grade level to which they are assigned within three years of employment.

Goal 3 for FY01: One hundred percent (100%) of schools will receive and maintain accreditation through their regional accreditation agency.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide

Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

V. Personnel Summary:

	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	4,883	5,002	5,026
U.S. Direct Hire	4,883	5,002	5,026
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	4,883	5,002	5,026
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			
<u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	4,459	4,532	4,554
U.S. Direct Hire	4,459	4,532	4,554
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	4,459	4,532	4,554
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide

Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Activity Group: DoD DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	FY 1999	Foreign				Foreign			FY 2001
	Actuals	Currency	Price	Program	FY 2000	Currency	Price	Program	Estimate
		Rate Diff.	Growth	Growth	Estimate	Rate Diff.	Growth	Growth	
SES, General & Special Schedules	215,429		14,792	6,255	236,476		9,990	1,710	248,176
Wage Board	15,226		721	687	16,634		667		17,301
Benefits to Former Employees	525			(525)					
Disability Compensation									
Travel of Persons	12,174		146	0	12,320		185	0	12,505
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Marine Corps Supplies and Materials	125		2	1	127		2	0	129
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting	2,832		34	(1,498)	1,368		67	87	1,522
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation	373		4	0	377		6		383
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Separation Liability									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	148		2	0	150		2	0	152
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)	5,779		69	0	5,848		88	0	5,936
Purchased Communications (Non-fund)	1,638		20	0	1,658		25	0	1,683
Rents (Non-GSA)	5,261		63	0	5,324		80	0	5,404
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)	15		0	0	15		0	0	15
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	13,797		166	1,800	15,763		236	1,700	17,699
Printing and Reproduction	509		6	0	515		8	0	523
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	2,153		26	171	2,350		35	0	2,385
Facility Maintenance by Contract	32,549		391	(20,712)	12,228		183	200	12,611
Equipment Purchases (Non-fund)	5,751		69	0	5,820		87	0	5,907
Other Intra Governmental Purchases	2,841		34	0	2,875		43	0	2,918
Contract Consultants									
Contract Studies and Analysis									
Contracts Engineering and Tech. Svcs									
Contract Professional & Mgmt Svcs	842		10	0	852		13	0	865
Grants	35,000		420	(5,420)	30,000		450	(30,450)	0
Other Services`	17,869		214	9,000	27,083		406	(9,135)	18,354
Land and Structures	2,738		33	0	2,771		42	0	2,813
Interest Penalty Payments	56		1	0	57		1	0	58
Total	373,630		17,224	(10,243)	380,611		12,616	(35,888)	357,339

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The mission of the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) program is to:

A. Provide a world class educational program that inspires and prepares all students in military communities around the world to be successful and responsible citizens in a dynamic global environment. In accomplishing its mission, the DoDEA looks to the national education initiatives to continually enhance its programs. The DoDDS operates 156 schools located in Bahrain, Belgium, Cuba, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. The DoDDS diverse curriculum offerings fully support the DoDEA Community Strategic Plan and the National Education Goals.

Beginning with the FY 2001 Budget Estimates, the DoDDS program will no longer reflect the costs associated the Consolidated School Program, those costs will be reported separately.

B. The DoDDS enrollment is expected to remains constant between FY 2000 and FY 2001.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Amended FY 2000</u>		<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>		
DoDDS	777,268	786,281	776,892	781,360	823,446
Total	777,268	786,281	776,892	781,360	823,446

B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1) Baseline Funding	786,281	781,360
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)	400	
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)	0	
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)	-8,201	
d) Congressional Earmarks	0	
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-1,588	
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)	776,892	
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent	0	
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-3,067	
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	0	
3) Foreign Currency	-5,510	107
4) Price Change	-1,851	23,524
5) Program Changes	14,896	18,455
6) Current Estimate	781,360	823,446

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

1) FY 2000 President's Budget	786,281
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
a) Math Leadership Program	400
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distrib.)	400
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	
a) Foreign Currency	-8,201
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistrib.)	-8,201
4) Congressional Earmarks	
a) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	
1) OSD Studies	-782
2) Indian Lands Mitigation	-806
Total Congressional Earmarks	-1,588
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	776,892

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

6) FY 2000 Recission	-3,067
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-3,067
7) Functional Transfers-In	
8) Other Transfers In	
9) Functional Transfers-Out	
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)	
11) Price Change	-7,361
12) Program Increase	
a) Security/Antiterrorism	340
b) Foreign Currency Budget Rates	3,300
c) Textbook Implementation	3,500
d) Teacher Training	4,282
e) Acceleration of Full-Day Kindergarten	7,361
Total Program Increases	18,783

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

13) Program Decrease

- a) Realignment of FTEs to Management Headquarters
to correctly reflect headquarters direct
support positions. The realignment is in
accordance with the latest Management
Headquarters directive. -3,887

Total Program Decreases -3,887

14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate 781,360

15) Price Growth 23,631

16) Transfers In

17) Transfers Out

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

18) Program Increases	
a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program	
b) One-Time FY 2001 Costs	
c) Program Growth	
1) Technology buys for the Classroom	7,258
2) Security/Antiterrorism	5,000
3) Full-Day Kindergarten/Reduced PTR	13,295
19) Total Increases	25,553
20) Program Decreases	
a) One-Time FY 2000 Costs	
b) Annualization of FY 2000 Program Decrease	
c) Program Decreases in FY 2000	
1) Less Transportation Costs due to economic adjustment	-1,930
2) Increased tuition receipts	-4,393
3) Civilian Personnel (18 FTEs)	-775
21) Total Decreases	-7,098
22) FY 2001 Budget Request	823,446

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Performance Criterion #1 - Enrollment and Number of Schools:

Enrollment:

	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
Special Education	825	797	797
Sure Start	1,000	1,320	1,320
Prekindergarten	116	158	158
Kindergarten	7,352	7,175	7,175
Grades 1 through 12	67,344	64,834	64,834
Junior College	265	0	0
Non-DoDDS School	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,082</u>	<u>2,082</u>
Total	79,002	76,366	76,366

	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Number of Schools:</u>	161*	156**	156

*FY 1999 includes Panama Schools, which closed at the end of School Year 1998/1999.

**FY 2000 includes two schools opening for the School Year 2000/2001.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Performance Criterion #2 - Productivity Metrics: Provide educational services and programs to all eligible children and other designees.

Goal 1 for FY01: The annual increase in the costs per pupil will not exceed the corresponding percentage cost increase in the national average cost per pupil.

Goal 2 for FY01: Maintain a constant inflation-adjusted allocated cost per pupil.

Goal 3 for FY01: The average K-12 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) will not be less than 18:1 and not greater than 24:1. (By the end of FY 2005, the PTR will be 18:1 for grades 1-3.)

Performance Criterion #3 - Quality and Customer Responsiveness Metrics: As a way of measuring responsiveness, DoDDS incorporated the Comprehensive Tests Basic Skills (CTBS) scoring system which is a standardized battery of tests covering five subject areas: reading, language, social studies, math and science, and is given nationally to students at each grade level to test their understanding of these basic skills.

Goal 1 for FY01: The median CTBS scores for each of grades 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, in all subjects will continue to exceed the national median.

Goal 2 for FY01: One hundred percent (100%) of teachers will be professionally certified in the area and grade level to which they are assigned within three years of employment.

Goal 3 for FY01: One hundred percent (100%) of schools will receive and maintain accreditation through their regional accreditation agency.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	10,379	9,460	9,477
U.S. Direct Hire	10,007	9,086	9,103
Foreign National Direct Hire	101	97	97
Total Direct Hire	10,108	9,183	9,200
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)	271	277	277
 <u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	 8,378	 8,277	 8,292
U.S. Direct Hire	7,909	7,903	7,918
Foreign National Direct Hire	198	97	97
Total Direct Hire	8,107	8,000	8,015
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)	271	277	277

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
SES, General & Special Schedules	521,740		22,465	(4,848)	539,357		17,764	1,496	558,617
Wage Board	449		26	136	611		24		635
Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)	4,958		146	(2,111)	2,993		119	21	3,133
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees	732			(535)	197			7	204
Disability Compensation	639			13	652			24	676
Travel of Persons	69,006	3,411	828	(2,352)	70,893	(209)	1,063	341	72,088
Army Managed Supplies and Materials	248		4	4	256		(11)	28	273
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials	178		7	(5)	180		12	1	193
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials	1,150		14	14	1,178		18	66	1,262
Army Fund Equipment	140		2	(72)	70		(3)	57	124
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment	100		4	(58)	46		3	60	109
GSA Managed Equipment	677		8	(410)	275		4	522	801
Defense Finance and Accounting									
MTMC Liner Ocean Transportation	14,519	6	(377)	(445)	13,703	(4)	2,069	(1,865)	13,903
MTMC Cargo Operations (Port Handling)	3		3	(3)	3		(1)	2	4
MTMC (Other)									
Commercial Transportation	3,387	130	41	(5)	3,553	(101)	53		3,505
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)	7,542		410	1,035	8,987		333	52	9,372
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)									
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)	11,802	160	142	(1,772)	10,332	54	155	(63)	10,478
Purchased Communications (Non-fund)	5,372	246	64	(104)	5,578	26	84	62	5,750
Rents (Non-GSA)	7,752	247	93	(1)	8,091	50	121		8,262
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)	23				23				23
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	29,934	109	359	268	30,670	16	460	1,703	32,849
Printing and Reproduction	721	6	9	(30)	706	(1)	11	(1)	715
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	4,571	232	55	(249)	4,609	(103)	69		4,575
Facility Maintenance by Contract	33,983	2,137	408	(1,354)	35,174	624	528	7,099	43,425
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)	17,428	162	209	(10,369)	7,430	(63)	111	12,171	19,649
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	5,313	181	64	(1,159)	4,399	37	66	(1)	4,501
Other Contracts	20,090	1,850	241	(5,110)	17,071	(255)	256	(4,393)	12,679
Land and Structures	14,808	392	178	(1,055)	14,323	36	215	1,067	15,641
Interest Penalty Payments	3			(3)					
Total	777,268	9,269	25,401	(30,578)	781,360	107	23,524	18,455	823,446

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) mission is to:

- 1) Establish, develop, and maintain comprehensive programs for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child and spouse abuse.
- 2) Raise professional awareness of military family violence; foster cooperation among the Services and between military and civilian agencies; and enhance multidisciplinary approaches for addressing the problems associated with family violence.
- 3) Collect and analyze abuse incident data.
- 4) Evaluate prevention and treatment programs.
- 5) Develop standards for joint-services efforts.
- 6) Develop multidisciplinary coordinated community approaches that build strong and resourceful individuals, couples and families, to ensure the safety of all members of the community.
- 7) Cooperate with responsible civilian authorities in efforts to address problems associated with Family Advocacy.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

B. The Family Advocacy Program (FAP), consists of funding allocations for each of the Military Services and the Defense Logistics Agency for use in their Family Advocacy Programs including New Parent Support Programs; and the headquarters support staff, 1 military, and the Military Family Resource Center. The majority of funding is distributed to the Military Services for program costs to provide high quality FAP prevention and treatment services at 286 installations. Along with the cost of salaries and benefits for the headquarters support staff, the budget also includes all normal expenses required to operate a federal activity. Included among these expenses are items such as official travel, communications, office supplies and equipment, printing and reproduction, and contractual services. Besides the personnel costs, this budget includes funding for the DoD Family Advocacy Command Assistance Team deployments for out-of-home allegations of child sexual abuse in the DoD sanctioned activities, and operation of the DoD Hotline for reporting allegations of child abuse or safety violations within military child care settings.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Amended FY 2000</u>		<u>Current Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>		
Family Advocacy Program	118,411	114,327	115,108	114,663	114,403
Total	118,411	114,327	115,108	114,663	114,403
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
1) Baseline Funding			114,327		114,663
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)			1,000		
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)					
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)					
d) Congressional Earmarks					
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers			-219		
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)			115,108		
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent					
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)			-445		
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers					
3) Foreign Currency					
4) Price Change			-452		1,739
5) Program Changes			452		-1,999
6) Current Estimate			114,663		114,403

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

1) FY 2000 President's Budget		114,327
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
a) Woman and Infant Children (WIC)	1,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distrib.)		1,000
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
4) Congressional Earmarks		
a) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		
1) OSD Studies	-108	
2) Indian Lands Mitigation	-111	
Total Congressional Earmarks		-219
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		115,108
6) FY 2000 Recission		-445
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-445	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

7) Functional Transfers-In		
8) Other Transfers In		
9) Functional Transfers-Out		
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
11) Price Change	-452	
12) Program Increase		
a) Supports education initiatives for Program Staff and Commanders to shift program delivery from center-based to an outreach, community development approach.	452	
Total Program Increase	452	
13) Program Decrease		
14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		114,663

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

15) Price Growth	1,739
16) Transfers In	
17) Transfers Out	
18) Program Increases	
19) Total Increases	
20) Program Decreases	
a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program	
1) One-time funding increase for Women and Infant Children (WIC)	(1,000)
b) One-Time FY 2001 Program Costs	
1) Women and Infant Children (WIC)	(15)
c) Program Growth	
1) Support to the Military Services for travel and supplies	(984)
21) Total Decreases	(1,999)
22) FY 2001 Budget Request	114,403

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

A. In FY 1995, the FAP/MFRC worldwide support of military family advocacy efforts increased in the areas of providing these services through a joint-Service program and comprehensive family violence education and prevention programs. Funds for FY 2001 will be used to continue to assist families who have experienced maltreatment and to reduce caseload per provider. As the Department of Defense experiences transition and turbulence related to increased PERSTEMPO, the stress and potential for violence will greatly increase. The FAP is established and structured to handle this form of violence, and current funding will support the Department's efforts to meet that requirement. "At-risk" families identified early through outreach initiatives such as New Parent Support programs have a much better prognosis for improving their coping behaviors and adaptation to multiple stressors, including increased PERSTEMPO. However, shortfalls in funding for outreach programs may result in less early identification of "at-risk" families, which is likely to result in an increase in the number of incidents reported that have to be served in the more costly core FAP programs.

B. The overall goal of the Family Advocacy Program is to enhance the effective functioning of military members and their families. The demands of the military life style are unique. Because personal well-being and job performance are strongly linked, the DoD is committed to equipping its members and families with the skills and knowledge required to manage the demands of military life. To accomplish this, the FAP must take a holistic approach to service delivery that involves an entire community network of inter-related programs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Performance Criterion #1: Ensure programs supporting military members and their families provide command flexibility, adopt a community development approach and are cost effective, efficient, and focused on outcomes. The planned strategy is as follows:

- Change the way family centers do business by focusing on outreach, program integration, and self-help services.
- Promote regionalization, reduction of duplication, integration of services, and internal and external partnerships at all levels.
- Promote technology as the primary tool for self-help service.
- Increase education initiatives for program staff and commanders to shift program delivery from a center-based to an outreach, community development approach.

Goal for FY01: Implement a technology-based system to promote the use of self-help methods.

Performance Criterion #2: Diminish negative effects of primary stressors unique to military life. The planned strategy is as follows:

- Provide policy and guidance to promote integrated services targeting deployment, repatriation, reunion, natural disaster, casualty, and other contingency situations.
- Provide policy and guidance to reduce the incidence and effects of all forms of family violence; child abuse and neglect, spouse abuse, and youth violence.

Goal for FY01: Revise Family Advocacy Program instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	6	7	7
U.S. Direct Hire	6	7	7
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	6	7	7
 <u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	 6	 7	 7
U.S. Direct Hire	6	7	7
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	6	7	7
 <u>Active Military End Strength (Total)</u>	 1	 1	 1
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)	1	1	1
(Reimbursable)			
 <u>Active Military FTE's (Total)</u>	 1	 1	 1
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)	1	1	1
(Reimbursable)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>		<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>		<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>		<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	
SES, General & Special Schedules	616		32	103	751		30		781
Wage Board									
Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)									
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees									
Civilian Voluntary Separation Inc.									
Unemployment Compensation									
Travel of Persons	43		1	6	50		1	(1)	50
Army Managed Supplies and Materials									
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
Army Fund Equipment									
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting	3		0	6	9		0	1	10
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation									
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	86		1	13	100		2	(2)	100
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)									
Purchased Commercial (Non-fund)									
Rents (Non-GSA)									
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)									
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	12		0	(2)	10		0	0	10
Printing and Reproduction	15		0	(15)	0				
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	5		0	4	9		0	0	9
Facility Maintenance by Contract									
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)									
Contract Studies and Analysis									
Contract Engineer & Tech Svcs Contract									
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	114,480		1,374	(4,251)	111,603		1,674	(918)	112,359
Contract Professional & Mgmt Svcs									
Other Contracts	3,151		38	(1,058)	2,131		32	(1,079)	1,084
Total	118,411		1,446	(5,194)	114,663		1,739	(1,999)	114,403

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. The Transition Assistance/Relocation Assistance Programs mission under the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 1991 (Public Law 101-510) requires the Secretary of Defense to:

1) Establish a DoD Transition Assistance Program (TAP) to encourage and assist separating or retiring military personnel to enter public or community service jobs under the authority of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1993 (Public Law 102-484).

2) Provide employment assistance to separating Service members and their spouses.

3) The National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 101-189) requires the establishment of a DoD Relocation Assistance Program (RAP) to provide information and services during permanent change of station or transition.

B. Transition and relocation services are provided to all separating military personnel and their families. Relocation assistance is provided for active duty permanent change of station moves. Funding will maintain staffing at 237 transition and 285 relocation sites worldwide. These programs are funded at minimum levels. Funding supports program service delivery, training, marketing, overseas job fairs, and veteran's counselors. Funds will be used to develop and maintain databases and other required automation support. Initiatives include an operational Internet Web site for the Department of Defense Job Search, Transition Bulletin Board (TBB), the Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service (SITES), a public Web site providing general relocation information and a personal financial management Web site for relocation and transition service members.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Amended FY 2000</u>		<u>Current Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>		
Transition Assistance Program	54,967	54,838	54,728	54,517	54,923
Total	54,967	54,838	54,728	54,517	54,923
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
1) Baseline Funding		54,838		54,517	
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)					
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)					
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)					
d) Congressional Earmarks					
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		-110			
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)		54,728			
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent					
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		-211			
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers					
3) Foreign Currency					
4) Price Change		-150		825	
5) Program Changes		150		-419	
6) Current Estimate		54,517		54,923	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

1) FY 2000 President's Budget	54,838
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
4) Congressional Earmarks	
a) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	
1) OSD Studies	-54
2) Indian Lands Mitigation	-56
Total Congressional Earmarks	-110
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	54,728
6) FY 2000 Recission	-211
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-211
7) Functional Transfers-In	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

8) Other Transfers In		
9) Functional Transfers-Out		
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
11) Price Change	-150	
12) Program Increase		
a) Increase to support Defense Management Data Center VMET document redesign.	150	
Total Program Increase	150	
13) Program Decrease		
14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		54,517
15) Price Growth	825	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

16) Transfers In

17) Transfers Out

18) Program Increases

 a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program

 b) One-Time FY 2001 Costs

 c) Program Growth

 1) Increase to support Defense Management
 Data Center Verification of Military
 Education Training (VMET) document
 redesign.

785

19) Total Increases

785

20) Program Decreases

 a) One-Time FY 2000 Costs

 b) Annualization of FY 2000 Program Decrease

 c) Program Decreases

 1) Support to the Military Services for
 Travel and Supplies.

-1,204

21) Total Decreases

-1,204

22) FY 2001 Budget Request

54,923

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

A. Transition Assistance Program (TAP):

The National Defense Authorization Act of FY 1991 (Public Law 101-510) required the Secretary of Defense to provide employment assistance to separating service members and their spouses. The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1993 (Public Law 102-484) broadened the DoD's responsibility to establish a program to encourage and assist separating or retiring military personnel to enter public or community service jobs. Transition programs provide departing military members the knowledge, skills, and self-confidence to successfully compete in the civilian sector.

Evaluation Summary: P.L. 101-510 specifically mandates that pre-separation counseling be provided to all military members being discharged or released from active duty. It further mandates that ten specific areas must be addressed as part of pre-separation counseling.

The overall goal of the Transition Assistance and Relocation Assistance Programs is to promote economic well-being of service members and their families. With approximately 235,000 separations and over 750,000 moves every year, the economic stability of military families is challenged frequently. By providing state-of-the-art tools, information, and assistance, the Office of Family Policy hopes to ensure military members and their families are better able to manage their financial responsibilities, maintain financial stability, and reduce the impact of economic issues on their overall quality of life.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Performance Criterion #1: Ensure that resources and state-of-the-art technology are provided to enhance the employability and financial stability of service members and their families. The planned strategy is as follows:

- Identify tools and resources to support efficient and effective delivery systems.

Goal for FY01: Develop and implement baselines and evaluation criteria for all economic well-being programs.

Performance Criterion #2: Promote joint and regional services for economic well-being programs. The planned strategy is as follows:

- Leverage resources through partnerships, technology, and regional/joint initiatives.

Goal for FY01: Develop and implement baselines and evaluation criteria for obtaining funding for all economic well-being programs.

Performance Criterion #3: Ensure that economic well-being policies support the needs of military families, as well as the legislative and executive branches. The planned strategy is as follows:

- Provide policy guidance to Military Departments to develop programs to improve the economic well-being of service members and their families.

Goal for FY01: Identify redundant processes in economic well-being programs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	2	3	3
U.S. Direct Hire	2	3	3
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2	3	3
 <u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	 2	 3	 3
U.S. Direct Hire	2	3	3
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2	3	3
 <u>Active Military End Strength (Total)</u>			
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)			
(Reimbursable)			
 <u>Active Military FTE's (Total)</u>			
Officer (Navy)			
Officer (Air Force)			
(Reimbursable)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Rate Diff.</u>				<u>Rate Diff.</u>			
SES, General & Special Schedules	182		12	91	285		12		297
Wage Board									
Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)									
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees									
Civilian Voluntary Separation Inc.									
Unemployment Compensation									
Travel of Persons	271		3	(259)	15		0	(0)	15
Army Managed Supplies and Materials									
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
Army Fund Equipment									
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting	2			7	9				9
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation									
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)									
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)									
Purchased Commercial (Non-fund)									
Rents (Non-GSA)									
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)									
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	10		0	0	10		0	0	10
Printing and Reproduction									
Equipment Maintenance by Contract									
Facility Maintenance by Contract									
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)									
Contract Studies and Analysis									
Contract Engineer & Tech Svcs Contract									
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	49,486		594	2,025	52,105		782	(1,204)	51,683
Contract Professional & Mgmt Svcs									
Grants									
Other Contracts	5,016		60	(2,983)	2,093		31	785	2,909
Total	54,967		669	(1,119)	54,517		825	(419)	54,923

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Department of Defense Troops to Teachers Program expired on September 30, 1999. The program was officially established by Public Law 102-484 and was implemented on January 19, 1994. Under this program, military personnel, and Departments of Defense (DoD) and Energy (DoE) civilian employees affected by the military "drawdown" had an opportunity to begin a new career in public education. The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES), located in Pensacola, Florida was designated program management responsibility. DANTES will continue to manage the funding expended in support of stipends and grants to assure obligations incurred by individuals and school districts are fulfilled. An Internet Job Referral process has been implemented allowing participants to search for teacher positions and school district officials to search the participant data base for potential teachers. Legislation is currently pending that would, if passed into law, extend the Troops to Teachers program through FY 2004. With the potential for program extension, the network of state offices, the Internet functions, and information resources continues through FY 2000.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

		<u>Amended FY 2000</u>		
	FY 1999	Budget	Current	FY 2001
A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Transition Assistance Program	2,490	0	0	0
Total	2,490	0	0	0
		Change	Change	
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
1) Baseline Funding				
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)				
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)				
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)				
d) Congressional Earmarks				
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers				
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)				
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent				
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)				
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers				
3) Foreign Currency				
4) Price Change				
5) Program Changes				
6) Current Estimate				

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued: N/A

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary: N/A

V. Personnel Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>				
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
SES, General & Special Schedules									
Wage Board									
Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH)									
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees									
Civilian Voluntary Separation Inc.									
Unemployment Compensation									
Per Diem									
Travel of Persons									
Army Managed Supplies and Materials									
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
Army Fund Equipment									
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting									
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation									
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Separation Liability									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)									
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)									
Purchased Commercial (Non-fund)									
Rents (Non-GSA)									
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)									
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)									
Printing and Reproduction									
Equipment Maintenance by Contract									
Facility Maintenance by Contract									
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)									
Other Overseas Purchases									
Contract Consultants									
Contract Studies and Analysis									
Other Intr-Governmental Purchases	2,490		30	(2,520)	0				0
Total	2,490		30	(2,520)	0				0

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. The Consolidated School Support functions include the streamlined functional areas of personnel administration, financial management, logistics, procurement, information technology, manpower management, and student transportation located at either the DoDEA Headquarters or the Deputy Director level. In previous budget submissions, Consolidated School Support costs were included in the Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS) budget exhibits. Beginning with the FY 2001 Budget Estimates submission, the Consolidated School Support functions will be reported separately.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Amended FY 2000</u>			FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	
Consolidated School Support	53,332	57,013	62,344	67,106	56,534
Total	53,332	57,013	62,344	67,106	56,534

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) (Continued):

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change FY 2000 / FY 2000</u>	<u>Change FY 2000 / FY 2001</u>
1) Baseline Funding	57,013	67,106
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)		
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)		
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)	5,500	
d) Congressional Earmarks		
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-169	
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)	62,344	
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent	5,000	
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-238	
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers		
3) Foreign Currency		
4) Price Change		1,575
5) Program Changes		-12,147
6) Current Estimate	67,106	56,534
 <u>C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:</u>		
1) FY 2000 President's Budget		57,013
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
a) High Desert Partnership	5,500	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistrib.)		5,500
4) Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmarks Billpayers		
1) OSD Studies	-83	
2) Indian Lands Mitigation	-86	
Total Congressional Earmarks		-169
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		62,344
6) FY 2000 Recission		-238
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-238	
7) Functional Transfers-In		
a) Military Honors	5,000	
Total Functional Transfers-In		5,000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

8) Other Transfers In		
9) Functional Transfers-Out		
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)		
11) Price Change		
12) Program Increase		
13) Program Decrease		
14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate		67,106
15) Price Growth	1,575	
16) Transfers In		
17) Transfers Out		
18) Program Increases		
a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program		
b) One-Time FY 2001 Costs		
c) Program Growth		
1) Full-day kindergarten/Reduced PTR facility oversight		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

19)	Total Increases		108
20)	Program Decreases		
	a) One-Time Costs		
	1) High Desert Partnership	-5,500	
	2) Military Funeral Honors	-5,000	
	b) Annualization		
	1) High Desert Partnership	-83	
	2) Military Funeral Honors	-75	
	c) Program Decreases		
	1) Defense Financing & Accounting Services	-75	
	2) Civilian Personnel - Decrease of 26 FTEs	-1,267	
	3) Other Contracts -	-255	
21)	Total Decreases		-12,255
22)	FY 2001 Budget Request		56,534

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>			
U.S. Direct Hire	375	375	349
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	375	375	349
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			
<u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>			
U.S. Direct Hire	375	375	349
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	375	375	349
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			
<u>Active Military End Strength (Total)</u>			
Officer (Army)			
Officer (AF)			
<u>Active Military FTEs (Total)</u>			
Officer (Army)			
Officer (AF)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA Consolidated School Support

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>				
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
SES, General & Special Schedules	19,127		728		19,855		747	(1,267)	19,335
Wage Board									
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees									
Civilian Voluntary Separation Inc.									
Unemployment Compensation									
Per Diem									
Travel of Persons	1,062		13	(405)	670		10	108	788
Army Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
Army Fund Equipment									
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting	3,631		44	(164)	3,511		172	(75)	3,608
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation	1,060		13	(59)	1,014		15	0	1,029
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Separation Liability									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	265		3	(8)	260		4	0	264
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)	28		0	0	28		0	0	28
Purchased Commercial (Non-fund)	1,906		23	(1)	1,928		29	0	1,957
Rents (Non-GSA)	393		5	0	398		6	0	404
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)									
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	1,840		22	(31)	1,831		27	1	1,859
Printing and Reproduction	300		4	0	304		5	0	309
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	11,107		133	1	11,241		169	0	11,410
Facility Maintenance by Contract	1,203		14	0	1,217		18	1	1,236
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)	617		7	(40)	584		9	(1)	592
Other Overseas Purchases									
Contract Consultants									
Contract Studies and Analysis				5,500	5,500		83	(5,583)	
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	1,477		18	(1)	1,494		22	0	1,516
Other Contracts	9,206		110	7,955	17,271		259	(5,331)	12,199
Interest Penalty Payments	110		1	(111)					
Total	53,332		1,138	12,636	67,106		1,575	(12,147)	56,534

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. The Management Headquarters is responsible for overseeing, directing and controlling agency activities as well as establishing educational standards, developing agency-wide policy and guidance, monitoring programs and outcomes, providing technical assistance and garnering resources for the DoDEA. In this capacity, the Management Headquarters provides educational leadership, support and direction to deputy directors, district superintendents and school administrators. The Management Headquarters also conducts educational program evaluations, coordinates curriculum materials adoptions, implements educational programs that reflect national trends, coordinates professional development, and accountability profiles. Additionally, the Management Headquarters provides leadership in planning, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating major system-wide support programs essential to the effective and efficient operation of the DoDEA schools to include personnel administration, financial management, logistics, procurement, information technology, internal review, manpower management, and student transportation.

B. The Management Headquarters provides counsel to the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) on matters relating to education programs.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands):

		<u>Amended FY 2000</u>			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
A. <u>Defense Agency/Activity Group</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Management Headquarters	26,325	23,906	23,181	26,979	27,559
Total					
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>Change</u>		<u>Change</u>	
		<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
1) Baseline Funding		23,906		26,979	
a) Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)					
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)		-725			
c) Congressional Adjustments (G.P.)					
d) Congressional Earmarks					
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers					
2) Appropriated Amounts (Subtotal)		23,181			
a) Adj. To Meet Congressional Intent					
b) Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		-89			
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers					
3) Foreign Currency					
4) Price Change				925	
5) Program Changes		3,887		-345	
6) Current Estimate		26,979		27,559	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

1) FY 2000 President's Budget	23,906
2) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
3) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
a) Management Headquarters	-725
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistrib.)	-725
4) Congressional Earmarks	
5) FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	23,181
6) FY 2000 Rescission	-89
a) Reduced Administrative Travel	-89
7) Functional Transfers-In	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

8) Other Transfers In	
9) Functional Transfers-Out	
10) Other Transfers-Out (Non-Functional)	
11) Price Change	
12) Program Increase	
a) Realignment of FTE's from DoDDS to correctly reflect headquarters direct support positions. The realignment is in accordance with the latest Management Headquarters directive.	3,887
Total Program Increases	3,887
13) Program Decrease	
14) Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate	26,979
15) Price Growth	925

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ In Thousands) Continued:

C. Reconciliation: Increases and Decreases:

16) Transfers In

17) Transfers Out

18) Program Increases

a) Annualization of New FY 2000 Program

b) One-Time FY 2001 Costs

c) Program Growth

1) Full-day Kindergarten/Reduced PTR
Administrative support

5

19) Total Increases

5

20) Program Decreases

a) One-Time FY 2000 Costs

b) Annualization of FY 2000

c) Program Decreases in FY 00

1) Civilian Personnel - Less 4 FTEs

-326

2) GSA Rents - Costs maintained at
FY 2000 Level.

-24

21) Total Decreases

-350

22) FY 2001 Budget Request

27,559

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Performance Criterion #1 - Quality and Customer Responsiveness Metrics:

Goal 1 for FY01: One hundred percent (100%) of schools will be wired for full-school Local Area Network (LAN) connecting all classrooms to the Internet.

Goal 2 for FY01: The pupil to total staff ratio will not be less than 7:1 nor greater than 9:1.

Goal 3 for FY01: The DoDEA Management Headquarters will meet the standards as outlined in the Performance Contract.

Goal 4 for FY01: The DoDEA Management Headquarters will conduct independent surveys of its major stakeholder groups, including parents and military leaders, every two years. The survey results will be incorporated into the School Improvement Plan at each school to ensure continued improvement on those issues affecting student achievement and satisfaction with the DoDEA education programs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>			
U.S. Direct Hire	262	258	254
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	262	258	254
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			
<u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>			
U.S. Direct Hire	262	258	254
Foreign National Direct Hire			
Total Direct Hire	262	258	254
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable)			
<u>Active Military End Strength (Total)</u>			
Officer (Army)			
Officer (AF)			
<u>Active Military FTEs (Total)</u>			
Officer (Army)			
Officer (AF)			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Activity Group: DoDEA MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

VI. OP-32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Rate Diff.</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
SES, General & Special Schedules	20,788				21,403				21,919
Wage Board									
Separation Liability (FNDH)									
Benefits to Former Employees									
Civilian Voluntary Separation Inc.									
Unemployment Compensation									
Per Diem									
Travel of Persons	1,231		15	5	1,251		19	1	1,271
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)									
Army Managed Supplies and Materials									
Navy Managed Supplies and Materials									
Air Force Managed Supplies/Materials									
GSA Managed Supplies and Materials									
Army Fund Equipment									
Navy Fund Equipment									
Air Force Fund Equipment									
GSA Managed Equipment									
Defense Finance and Accounting									
AMC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
AMC SAAM (Working Capital Fund)									
MSC Cargo (Working Capital Fund)									
MTMC (CONUS-PORT hand/work Capital)									
Commercial Transportation									
Foreign Nat'l Indirect Hire (FNIH)									
Separation Liability									
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	1,643		20	(43)	1,620		24	(24)	1,620
Purchased Utilities (Non-fund)									
Purchased Commercial (Non-fund)									
Rents (Non-GSA)	1				1				1
Postal Service (N.S.P.S.)									
Supplies and Material (Non-fund)	1,024		12	4	1,040		16	1	1,057
Printing and Reproduction									
Equipment Maintenance by Contract									
Facility Maintenance by Contract									
Equipment Purchased (Non-fund)	447		5	2	454		7	1	462
Other Contracts	817		10	3	830		12	1	843
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	374		4	2	380		6		386
Total	26,325		994	(340)	26,979		925	(345)	27,559

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)



DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
DHRA Highlights

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 1999	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2000	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
212,481	4,254	6,846	223,581	4,683	34,891	263,155

Summary:

DHRA's mission is to support the requirements of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R)). The scope of DHRA's mission is necessarily broad to provide the flexibility needed by the USD (P&R) to successfully explore and field new technologies and programs that benefit military personnel and DoD civilians. DHRA programs improve the effectiveness, efficiency and productivity of Personnel and Readiness operations throughout DoD. Increased funding between FY 2000 and FY 2001 reflects new and expanded missions. The Deputy Secretary of Defense has tasked DHRA with the development and implementation of the DoD Access Card. The Secretary of Defense and the USD (P&R) have made recruiting a top priority resulting in an increase of funding for DHRA's Joint Recruiting and Marketing programs. FY 2001 funding levels also reflect an expansion of the scope of the Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP). Additional funding is provided in support of the execution, modification and maintenance of Departmental and Congressionally mandated programs in the benefit, readiness, and force protection areas. These mandates impact the Defense Eligibility and Enrollment Reporting System (DEERS), the Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS) and the development of Smart Card technology by the DoD Access Card Office. DHRA is a diverse, responsive, customer service-oriented organization with expertise in developing and improving automated systems that serve the entire DoD community.

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
DHRA Highlights

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

FY 1999	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	(\$ in Thousands)	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
28,173	404	31,415	59,992	972	17,335	78,299

Program growth in FY 2001 is largely due to the Department's efforts to counteract declines in the inclination for America's youth to choose the military as an employer of choice, to improve awareness of the military, and to enhance the public's perceptions of military service. The Joint Recruiting and Advertising Program's (JRAP) objective is to counteract the current, increasingly more difficult recruiting environment by providing clear and accurate, nationwide awareness of the opportunities available for youth in the Armed Forces. The Joint Marketing Research Program (JMRP) performs studies and surveys that provide data essential to the accurate measurement of youth attitudes toward military service. These programs benefit all of the Services during this challenging period of recruiting and address one of the top priorities establishing and maintaining the strongest possible All-Volunteer Force.

FY 2001 program increases also reflect DLAMP core program funding that supports Component participation, instructor course delivery and development, facility operations, student TDY, student rotational assignments, and participant backfill. The rotational assignments provide an opportunity for DLAMP participants to broaden their knowledge and experience in other mission areas within DoD.

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
DHRA Highlights

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

(\$ in Thousands)

<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
184,308	3,850	(24,569)	163,589	3,711	17,556	184,856

The Deputy Secretary of Defense has determined that the DoD Common Access Card will be the Uniformed Services ID Card and the DoD civilian ID card. The card carries the PKI authentication token that provides logical and physical access for all DoD active duty, Selected Reserve, National Guard, DoD civilians, and DoD contractors inside the firewall. The Local Registration Authority (LRA) function for PKI will be integrated with the ID card function of the RAPIDS workstation. The roll-out of this card will begin in FY01. DHRA's unique experience in maintaining and operating the DEERS and RAPIDS programs and its expertise in implementing automated identification technology makes it uniquely qualified to successfully field the new, expanded Uniformed Services ID card.

Funding increases in FY 2001 are also directed to DEERS and RAPIDS programs. Additional funding is provided for costs associated with increased program scope, and transaction and processing costs created by Congressional and Departmental mandates impacting personnel and medical entitlement and benefit programs. DEERS is a central personnel data repository and contains information on DoD civilians and on all active duty personnel, Reservists, and retirees and their families, of the Uniform Services and on former military personnel who have entitlements to benefits as a result of their military service. The aggregate population in the DEERS database is over 23 million individuals.

Significant funding decreases in Program Growth in FY 2000 were a result of the conversion of the DoD Integrated Military Human Resource System (DIMHRS) program funding from the O&M appropriation to the investment appropriations in accordance with Congressional (HAC) and OSD guidance.

DoD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Civilian Personnel

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>By Appropriation & Type of Hire:</u>					
Operation & Maintenance					
End Strength					
U.S. Direct Hire	700	(1)	699	(16)	683
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	700	(1)	699	(16)	683
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	700	(1)	699	(16)	683
 Ful-Time Equivalents					
U.S. Direct Hire	687	(8)	679	(2)	677
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	687	(8)	679	(2)	677
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	687	(8)	679	(2)	677

Military Personnel - Active

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
AGENCY MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Officer	7	7	14	0	14
Enlisted	1	0	1	0	1
Total	8	7	15	0	15

DoD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 1999	Foreign Currency		Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</u>								
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	51,515	0	0.045	2,319	(728)		53,106
107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	260	0	0.000	0	(260)		0
110	Unemployment Compensation	22	0	0.000	0	0		22
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	51,797	0	0.045	2,319	(988)		53,128
<u>TRAVEL</u>								
308	Travel of Persons	3,110	0	0.012	36	5,440		8,586
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	3,110	0	0.012	36	5,440		8,586
<u>SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>								
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	14	0	0.012	0	49		63
499	TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES	14	0	0.012	0	49		63
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>								
633	Defense Publication & Printing Services	3	0	-0.006	0	0		3
650	DLA Information Services	6	0	0.198	1	0		7
671	Communication Services DISA	2	0	0.162	0	178		180
673	Defense Finance & Accounting Service	0	0	0.012	0	1,400		1,400
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	11	0	0.366	1	1,578		1,590
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (TRANSPORTATION)</u>								
771	Commercial Transportation	95	0	0.012	1	6		102
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	95	0	0.012	1	6		102

DoD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Summary of Price and Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1999	Foreign			Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
				<u>Amount</u>		
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	3,218	0	0.012	39	3,605
913	Purchased Utilities (non-Fund)	0	0	0.012	0	24
914	Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	1,782	0	0.012	22	1,855
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,839	0	0.015	28	1,860
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	1,245	0	0.012	16	1,260
921	Printing and Reproduction	1,456	0	0.012	18	1,488
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	509	0	0.012	6	515
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	22	0	0.012	0	23
925	Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	644	0	0.012	8	652
932	Management & Professional Support Services	160	0	0.012	2	0
989	Other Contracts	146,559	0	0.012	1,758	148,830
998	Other Costs	20	0	0.012	0	0
991	Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	0.012	0	0
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	157,454	0	0.159	1,897	160,112
9999	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	212,481	0	1.000	4,254	223,581

DoD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Summary of Price and Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2000	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2001	
		Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Amount	Growth	Program
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</u>								
101	Executive, General & Special Schedule	53,106		0	0.040	2,111	(165)	55,052
107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	0		0	0.000	0	0	0
110	Unemployment Compensation	22		0	0.000	0	0	22
199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	53,128		0	0.040	2,111	(165)	55,074
<u>TRAVEL</u>								
308	Travel of Persons	8,586		0	0.015	129	2,088	10,803
399	TOTAL TRAVEL	8,586		0	0.015	129	2,088	10,803
<u>SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>								
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	63		0	0.015	1	0	64
499	TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIAL PURCHASES	63		0	0.015	1	0	64
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>								
633	Defense Publication & Printing Services	3		0	0.115	0	0	3
650	DLA Information Services	7		0	0.000	0	0	7
671	Communication Services DISA	180		0	-0.004	(1)	30	209
673	Defense Finance & Accounting Service	1,400		0	0.049	69	(41)	1,428
699	TOTAL PURCHASES	1,590		0	0.160	68	(11)	1,647
<u>CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (TRANSPORTATION)</u>								
771	Commercial Transportation	102		0	0.015	1	0	103
799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	102		0	0.015	1	0	103

DoD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Summary of Price and Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>		
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>		
		<u>Rate Difference</u>		<u>Amount</u>			
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>							
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	3,605	0	0.015	54	13	3,672
913	Purchased Utilities (non-Fund)	24	0	0.015	0	0	24
914	Purchased Communications (non-Fund)	1,855	0	0.015	28	0	1,883
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,860	0	0.015	0	0	1,860
920	Supplies & Materials (non-Fund)	1,260	0	0.015	19	0	1,279
921	Printing and Reproduction	1,488	0	0.015	22	0	1,510
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	515	0	0.015	8	0	523
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	23	0	0.015	0	0	23
925	Equipment Purchases (non-Fund)	652	0	0.015	9	1	662
932	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0	0.015	0	0	0
989	Other Contracts	148,830	0	0.015	2,233	32,965	184,028
998	Other Costs	0	0	0.015	0	0	0
991	Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	0.015	0	0	0
999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	160,112	0	0.20	2,373	32,979	195,464
9999	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	223,581	0	0	4,683	34,891	263,155

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Commission on Roles and Missions (CORM) in March 1995 called for changes in the way senior DoD civilians are trained, educated and developed. The CORM recommended mandatory rotational assignments, a structured educational system, enhanced opportunities for civilians to attend military service schools, and reimbursing DoD organizations with participants engaged in long term training via "backfill." In response, the Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP) was established in April 1997, by DoD Directive 1430.16 as an executive development program to produce world-class leaders for a select group of approximately 3,000 key DoD-wide leadership positions.

The Department of Defense Human Resources Activity's (DHRA) Civilian Personnel Management Service (CPMS) is responsible for program management and stewardship of the centralized DLAMP funding. CPMS is responsible for the contract instructional staff, curriculum development and operation, administrative support, and participant backfill and TDY support.

Participants in the program are selected from General Schedule (GS) grades 13 through 15, or equivalent, and may include incumbents of DLAMP positions. In December 1997, 293 participants were selected for the DLAMP class. DLAMP participants now number almost 1200. DLAMP focused on curriculum and program development in FY 1997, with initial program operations begun in FY 1998. The development of 28 graduate courses and a capstone course will be completed in FY 2000, with the overall effort shifting to course delivery.

DLAMP participants are expected to take six to ten years to complete the program. Graduation from DLAMP requires successful completion of three mandatory elements:

- A career broadening rotational assignment of at least twelve months. Policies and processes for DLAMP rotational assignments have been implemented. The initial group of 9 rotations began in the summer of 1998. An additional 66 rotational assignments began in FY 1999; 120 are projected for FY 2000.
- A Professional Military Education (PME) course. The DLAMP ten-month PME program will eventually enroll 200 civilians annually at DoD Senior Service Schools. The initial

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

pilot group of 23 at Senior Service Schools completed their course of study in June 1998. In June 1999, 76 DLAMP students graduated from a ten-month PME course. In August 1999, 83 more participants began a ten-month PME program. DLAMP has also successfully developed and initiated a three-month PME course at the National Defense University, for DLAMP participants. This program has 57 graduates as of December 1999. Rapid incremental increases in the number of 3-month courses are projected as the program reaches maturity.

- A minimum of 10 advanced-level graduate courses. The DLAMP graduate curriculum consists of a total of 29 courses designed to develop mastery by Defense executives of a range of contemporary subjects and disciplines. Teams of educators and Defense experts have completed development of 26 courses; the remaining three, including the Capstone course, will be completed in FY 2000. Initial course offerings began in February 1998. As of December 1999, 73 courses were conducted; 1,028 participants attended these courses. Eighty additional classes are scheduled for the remainder of FY 2000 and 180 classes are projected for FY 2001.

Of critical importance to the success of the program is the provision for "backfills," whereby DLAMP provides the DoD Components with FTEs and the associated dollars to cover the salaries of DLAMP participants who are away on mandatory long-term training (i.e., the twelve-month rotational assignment or the ten-month PME course). Backfill is imperative if essential duties of DLAMP participants are to be performed while the participant is away from the job. With this in place, DLAMP will continue to attract the most highly qualified individuals from DoD organizations. Budget documentation will reflect the FTE and dollar resource transfers to support each Component in accordance with candidate participation levels.

Participants will be evaluated annually. DoD Component boards will certify candidates for completion of the program. When DLAMP position vacancies become available, DLAMP program participants will be the priority source for filling them.

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Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary: (\$ in thousands)

A. Sub-Activity	FY 99	FY 2000		FY 2001
		Budget	Current	
Group:	Actuals	Request	Appropriated	Estimate
1. DLAMP	19,570	39,275	39,172	33,475
2. LABOR	1,992	2,625	2,625	2,625
3. OPERATIONS	0	0	0	900
Total	21,562	41,900	41,797	37,000

B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change	Change
	FY 2000/FY 2000	FY 2000/FY 2001
1. Baseline Funding	41,900	37,000
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	(19)	
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)		
d. Congressional Earmarks		
e. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	(84)	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	41,797	
a. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	(97)	
c. Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	900	3,200
3. Price Change	(26)	620
4. Program Changes	(5,574)	12,957
5. Current Estimate	37,000	53,777

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

III. Financial Summary: (\$ in thousands) (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		41,900
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		
Headquarters and Management	(19)	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		(19)
4. Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(84)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(84)
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		41,797
6. FY 2000 Rescission		(97)
7. Functional Transfers - In		
Intra-Agency Transfers - In		
Transfers funding for Defense Resource Management Institute from DFAS to more appropriately align to DHRA, an Executive Agent.	900	
Total Functional Transfers - In		900
8. Functional Transfers - Out		0
9. Price Change		(26)
10. Program Increase		
Price Change Offset	26	
Total Program Increase		26
11. Program Decrease		
Reduction due to delay in permanent facility lease space availability at Southbridge.	(5,600)	
Total Program Decrease		(5,600)
12. Revised FY2000 Estimate		37,000
13. Price Growth		620
14. Transfers - In		
Transfers funding for 10 month Professional Military Education Segment from NDU to DLAMP in line with the program's centralized management.	2,900	
Total Transfers - In		2,900

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

III. Financial Summary: (\$ in thousands)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

15. Transfers Out		0
16. Program Increases		
a. Reinstates one-year reduction for DLAMP permanent facility costs due to a delay in FY 2000 leased space availability and adjusts for full funding of lease costs.	6,300	
b. Increase in DLAMP core program funding to support Component participation, instructor course delivery and development, facility operations, student TDY, student rotational assignments, and participant backfill.	6,657	
c. Increased funding for Professional Military Education Segment	300	
Total Program Increases		13,257
17. Program Decreases		0
18. FY 2001 Budget Request		53,777

II. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP) was established in April 1997, as an executive development program for producing world-class leaders for a select group of approximately 3,000 key DoD-wide leadership positions. High potential civilian managers from within the Department are put through a rigorous individualized program of educational courses and training experiences which have been designed to optimize their executive leadership and managerial skills and to expand their knowledge and understanding of the Department's national security mission. The three mandatory elements of the program that must be completed with actual and projected performance measures are shown below:

- A Twelve-Month Rotational Assignment. The objective of the rotational assignment is to afford the DLAMP participant the opportunity to quickly increase the breadth and depth of their experience outside that expected in their normal career progression.

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Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

It will enhance the capacity of DLAMP participants to function as true executives with broad substantive knowledge and experiences without the narrowly restricted perceptions that may result from the traditional "stovepipe" career development practiced in the Department. Policies and processes for DLAMP rotational assignments have been implemented.

- A Professional Military Education (PME) Course. Each DLAMP participant is required to complete either the traditional 10-month PME course at a Senior Service School or, given the expected scarcity of available slots in the 10-month PME courses, a 3-month PME course developed by the National Defense University for DLAMP participants. The objective of the PME course is to expand the DLAMP participant's knowledge of the Department's national security mission and foster an environment which strengthens communication between the Department's senior military and civilian leaders. The DLAMP ten-month PME program will eventually enroll 200 civilians annually at the DoD Senior Service Schools. Likewise, increased participation in the number of 3-month courses is also projected.
-
- Graduate Level Education. A minimum of 10 graduate-level two-week courses must be completed by each DLAMP participant. The objective is to develop familiarity with the range of contemporary subjects and issues facing Defense leaders. The DLAMP graduate curriculum consists of a total of 29 courses covering such subject areas as finance, information systems, economics, human resources, and law and public policy.

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Budget Activity 3: Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP)

V. <u>Personnel Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Mil End Strength (Total)</u>	0	0	0	0
Officer	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 27	 34	 40	 6
U.S. Direct Hire	27	34	40	6
Total Direct Hire	27	34	40	6
 <u>Active Mil FTEs (Total)</u>	 0	 0	 0	 0
Officer	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	 27	 34	 40	 6
U.S. Direct Hire	27	34	40	6
Total Direct Hire	27	34	40	6

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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VI. OP 32 Line Items(Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Civilian Personnel Compensation						
101 Executive, General & Special Schedule	1,992	90	543	2,625	104	484
199 Total Civilian Personnel Compensation	1,992	90	543	2,625	104	484
308 Travel Of Persons	1,443	17	4,930	6,390	96	1,979
399 Total Travel	1,443	17	4,930	6,390	96	1,979
921 Printing & Reproduction	45	1	14	60	1	0
989 Other Contracts	18,082	217	9,626	27,925	419	13,694
999 Total Other Purchases	18,127	218	9,640	27,985	420	13,694
Total Operation And Maintenance	21,562	325	15,113	37,000	620	16,157

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Joint Recruiting Advertising Program (JRAP)

The Joint Recruiting Advertising Program (JRAP) within the Defense Human Resources Activity's (DHRA) Defense Manpower Data Center is the corporate-level recruitment advertising arm of the Department. Policy oversight for this program is provided by Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (Force Management Policy)(Military Personnel Policy) (OUSD(P&R)(FMP)(MPP)). JRAP was established at the advent of the All-Volunteer Force in order to provide corporate-level advertising to complement and support the individual Services' advertising programs. The primary mission of joint advertising is to raise and sustain awareness of military opportunities for both prospective enlistees and those people who influence their decision to enlist, predisposing them to be receptive to individual Service messages. The joint advertising objective is to help increase positive propensity toward military service by creating a more positive image of the U.S. Armed Forces, and by making military service more relevant to youth.

Because the Services are facing the most difficult recruiting challenge since the start of the All-Volunteer Force, the Secretary of Defense recently directed that a comprehensive evaluation of DoD recruitment advertising programs be conducted by a team of advertising consultants. In response to findings from that evaluation, JRAP's functions are being reviewed and expanded. JRAP's critical functions for FY 2001 include: Purchasing mailing lists for all the Services to use in direct mail and other recruiting efforts (e.g., managing the purchase of more than 3.1 million graduating seniors' names for use in the Services direct mail and lead generation programs); developing and executing a synergistic influencer (e.g. parents, teachers, coaches, etc.) advertising campaign; developing and maintaining an internet website showcasing military and civilian career options, lifestyle information and links to other military websites; producing a joint-Service ROTC Scholarship folder to distribute the Services' ROTC program literature to high schools; producing a Montgomery GI Bill brochure for use by all the Services' recruiters; fielding the Magazine Advertising Credit System (MACS) to ensure the Services receive the lowest rates possible on print media buying; and managing a monthly joint-Service direct mail campaign to new Selective Service

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

registrants to generate recruiting leads for the Services. JRAP also has been tasked to determine corporate advertising strategies and tactics to communicate the military's new post-cold war missions. JRAP's mission is more critical than ever before in today's increasingly difficult military recruiting environment.

Joint Market Research Program/Market Research

The Joint Market Research Program (JMRP) is increased by \$600K in FY 2001 for the purpose of increased market research support for military recruiting. JMRP, located within DHRA's DMDC, is the corporate-level recruiting market research arm of the Department. Policy oversight is provided by OUSD(P&R)(FMP)(MPP). JMRP was established when the All-Volunteer Force was created for the purpose of providing the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Military Services with information about youth and youth influencer attitudes, opinions, habits, and behaviors to aid in military recruiting efforts. One of the most significant contributions of the JMRP program has been the annual fielding of the Youth Attitude Tracking Study (YATS) Survey, which is used to measure youth propensity to enlist.

During the recent comprehensive review of military advertising and market research programs, the outside experts who conducted the study recommended greatly expanding market research with youth and influencers. They also recommended that recruitment advertising be grounded in solid market research. To address these recommendations and strengthen support for military recruiting, the following efforts will be initiated in FY 2000 and beyond. JMRP will gather information not only through YATS, but through continuous surveys, short-term polls, and focus group and interview research. JMRP will facilitate consultation with media and youth-attitude experts so OSD and Military Service advertising and market research personnel can improve their programs. JRAP will identify and obtain youth and influencer data that can be made available to those with market research and advertising responsibilities and JRAP staff will conduct secondary analyses of existing data on youth attitudes and behavior. The information will provide a sound research basis for formulating both long- and short-term recruiting strategies and for refining current marketing efforts. As needed, JMRP will assist military advertising program managers with advertising and

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

research support for the development and evaluation of recruiting advertising and support materials that can be used in public relations efforts.

Joint Military Recruiting Studies

For over 25 years, the United States has relied on volunteers to satisfy military personnel requirements—approximately 350,000 new recruits annually in the active and Reserve components. Today, because of a booming economy and increased youth college enrollment, the Military Services are struggling to achieve their recruiting goals. The Army and the Navy missed their objective in FY 1998; and in FY 1999, the Army and the Air Force experienced recruiting shortfalls.

The recruiting challenge is made more daunting because of the need for high-quality personnel. The pool of potential enlistees is surprisingly small. Nationwide, there are about 15 million high school graduates between the ages of 17 and 21. More than 67 percent of those graduates now attend college, which reduces the pool significantly. In addition, the Services consider only those who are medically fit, have no serious police record, and score average or above in aptitude on the enlistment test. The average investment per recruit across DoD increased from \$7,500 in FY 1996 to \$10,250 in FY 2000. This program provided funding for analysis in direct support of military recruiting, normally the efforts have been directed by Congress. Recent examples include revaluation of the DoD recruit quality benchmarks, evaluation of the military performance of "home schooled" recruits, and documentation of the sociodemographic characteristics of military personnel compared with the civilian labor force.

In FYs 2000 and 2001, by Congressional direction, several initiatives are planned, or will be continued, as part of a DoD study to reengineer and privatize recruiting. Emphasis will be placed on Internet Recruiting to shift the focus to cutting edge Internet-based technologies and distributed approaches. Projects include development of a prototype online virtual recruiting station, procurement of mobile recruiting kiosks offering Internet and Internet-like access at high traffic locations (community colleges, high schools, malls, special

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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

events), and efforts to increase military Internet traffic (multi-level interactive games, improved websites). These efforts will be complemented with the use of civilian telemarketing to contact prospective recruits and an initiative to accomplish enlistment processing at more locations. The convenience associated with such remote processing promises to expand participation in eligibility screening.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

A. Sub-Activity Group:	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000			FY 2001 Estimate
		Budget Request	Appropriated	Current Estimate	
1. JRAP	6,611	16,200	16,160	16,127	16,832
2. Market Research	0	0	0	4,587	5,393
3. Joint Military Recruiting Studies	0	0	0	1,997	1,998
4. LABOR	0	0	0	272	289
5. OPERATIONS	0	0	0	9	10
Total	6,611	16,200	16,160	22,992	24,522

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands): (Continued)

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	16,200	22,992
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	(7)	
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)		
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	
e. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	(33)	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	16,160	
a. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	(38)	
c. Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	4,700	582
3. Price Change	(6)	351
4. Program Changes	2,176	597
5. Current Estimate	22,992	24,522

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		16,200
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		
Headquarters and Management	(7)	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		(7)
4. Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(33)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(33)
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		16,160
6. FY 2000 Rescission		(38)
7. Functional Transfers - In		
Joint Market Research from Budget Activity 4	4,700	
Total Functional Transfers - In		4,700
8. Functional Transfers - Out		0
9. Price Change		(6)
10. Program Increase		
a. Increased Market Research support for Military recruiting	2,170	
b. Offset due to FY 2000 Price Change	6	
Total Program Increase		2,176
11. Program Decrease		0
12. Revised FY 2000 Estimate		22,992
13. Price Growth		351
14. Transfers - In		
Joint Recruiting and Advertising funds realigned from BA-4 to BA-3	582	
Total Transfers - In		582
15. Transfers Out		0
16. Program Increases		
Increase Market Research support for Military recruiting	597	
Total Program Increases		597
17. Program Decreases		0
18. FY 2001 Budget Request		24,522

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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

Joint Recruiting Advertising Program (JRAP)

The Defense Manpower Data Center's Joint Recruiting Advertising Program (JRAP) conducts corporate-level recruitment advertising to complement and support the individual Services' advertising programs. Performance in this area can be measured in several ways.

Standard advertising industry measures of effectiveness are employed by JRAP and its contracted advertising agency in media planning, placement and evaluation efforts. Reach and frequency, cost-per-thousand, Gross Ratings Points (GRPs), audience composition, audited circulation data, editorial profiles, ratings, etc., are used to determine the most cost-efficient media to reach JRAP's various target audiences. Additionally, post-buy analyses are conducted comparing actual results to the media plan(s). In many cases, performance guarantees can be negotiated with media sources, and JRAP pursues advertising replacements if actual performance does not meet such guarantees.

Generating leads for recruiting is another important way JRAP measures advertising effectiveness. JRAP is responsible for distributing considerable literature/information to support military recruiting. Joint advertising leads are generated via Business Reply Cards that are included in JRAP's Selective Service direct mail campaign, Website, and other literature. Leads are also generated via inbound calls to JRAP's 800 number. These leads are forwarded to the Services for follow-up by recruiters. Not only are the number of leads quantifiable, but the leads received are tracked by source, and response rates are calculated. These response rates are compared to industry standards or JRAP benchmarks and monitored in order to determine the effectiveness of various advertising products. JRAP also maintains the Department of Defense Magazine Advertising Credit System (MACS) which ensures the Services receive credit for each other's print ad insertions. This enables all Military Services to receive the lowest possible rates. The Television Advertising Conflict System (TACS) avoids duplication of effort and over-saturation of military advertising in television programming by enforcing agreed-upon guidelines limiting the number of and time allotted to military advertisements in various forms of paid television programming. Summary data on MACS and TACS efforts are available. Responding to new taskings emanating out of the

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

SecDef-sponsored advertising study, JRAP will produce reports documenting the development of new advertising strategies and tactics and actions taken to respond to future taskings it receives.

Joint Market Research Program (JMRP)/Market Research

The Joint Market Research Program (JMRP) acquires, analyzes, and disseminates information on the recruiting market for OSD and the Services to support acquisition of military personnel. To do so, JMRP buys and distributes data, builds and maintains military recruiting-related databases, and conducts research on the youth and influencer markets. The research methods employed typically are surveys, polls and focus groups. Also, research is conducted on specific issues such as "Do short enlistments appeal to college stopouts?" The JMRP conducts the research directly in support of military recruitment advertising or in support of a myriad of other military recruiting-related issues, e.g., the information is used for formulating both long- and short-term recruiting strategies and for refining marketing efforts.

JMRP information is used by DoD advertising and market researchers, and private sector advertising and market research agencies that support the Services. The program's basic elements also are used by the Coast Guard. Because of the many users, all market research is documented in a variety of ways. Not only are research results and summaries written, but data from these projects are displayed and formulated to allow their inclusion in reports to Congress, and congressional testimony. The data are used by the Military Services in designing advertising and market research programs for youth and influencers. Thus, one major way to measure the effectiveness of market research programs is to determine if the data or outputs meet the needs of the users. To determine this, a Joint-Service committee has been formed (the Joint Marketing and Advertising Committee (JMAC)) to provide guidance on the need for projects/data. The JMAC reports to a flag and general officer level committee (The Joint Recruiting Commanders Council), which is chaired by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Personnel Policy. Meetings are held several times a year to review JMRP efforts and, for example, to determine what questions should be placed in the

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

market research surveys and polls. Users also participate in planning the annual JMRP research agenda. If the research does not support critical needs of the recruiting community, it is cancelled and replaced with projects that do. For example, the Military Services have requested that the JMRP program increasingly assume research responsibilities for influencer and pre-prospects. This program saves DoD millions of dollars since it provides underlying data and research findings that help the recruiting community to more effectively target advertising, public relations efforts and recruiting resources (where to place recruiters and how to goals recruiting units). Thus, the JMRP has internal processes or controls that ensure the work performed and budget expended directly assists the DoD in critical military recruiting efforts.

Joint Military Recruiting Studies

Each project in this study program must be documented in reports to Congress as well as in Congressional testimony by the Under Secretary of Defense (P&R) and Assistant Secretary of Defense (FMP). Evaluation of the various study initiatives centers on improved recruiting productivity. The process includes documenting the scope of the initiatives, developing test scenarios, determining appropriate measurement approaches, collecting data, and assessing the initiatives. The following results will be achieved:

- A factual determination of which initiatives contribute to increased recruiting productivity, including the nature, magnitude, and timing of the contribution.
- An understanding of successful initiatives that could be expanded within Services and/or across Services.
- Insight into common issues and themes that will provide a deeper understanding of how to solve problems and exploit opportunities throughout the military recruiting function.
- Identification of new and promising initiatives that could be tested and evaluated in future studies.
-

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity 3: Joint Recruiting and Advertising

V. <u>Personnel Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Mil End Strength (Total)</u>	5	5	5	0
Officer	4	4	4	0
Enlisted	1	1	1	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 0	 3	 3	 0
U.S. Direct Hire	0	3	3	0
Total Direct Hire	0	3	3	0
 <u>Active Mil FTEs (Total)</u>	 5	 5	 5	 0
Officer	4	4	4	0
Enlisted	1	1	1	0
 <u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	 0	 3	 3	 0
U.S. Direct Hire	0	3	3	0
Total Direct Hire	0	3	3	0

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VI. OP 32 Line Items(Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>			<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Civilian Personnel Compensation						
101 Executive, General & Special Schedule	0	0	272	272	11	6
199 Total Civilian Personnel Compensation	0	0	272	272	11	6
308 Travel Of Persons	0	0	9	9	0	1
399 Total Travel	0	0	9	9	0	1
989 Other Contracts	6,611	79	16,021	22,711	341	1,171
999 Total Other Purchases	6,611	79	16,021	22,711	341	1,171
Total Operation And Maintenance	6,611	79	16,021	22,992	352	1,178

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Budget Activity 4: Defense Human Resources Activity

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Department of Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA), is a DoD-wide Field Activity chartered to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R)). The scope of DHRA's mission is necessarily broad to provide the flexibility needed by the USD (P&R) to successfully explore and field new technologies and programs that benefit military personnel and DoD civilians. DHRA is the central Department of Defense (DoD) activity for the collection and interaction of manpower and personnel data to support Department-wide racking, analyses, research, studies, and a wide variety of reporting requirements. The Field Activity provides civilian personnel program support, functional information management, and civilian personnel administrative services to DoD Components and activities. Work is performed in support of the execution, modification and maintenance of Departmental and Congressionally mandated programs in the benefit, readiness, and force protection areas. DHRA has several programs that support DoD-wide financial programs that detect and eliminate fraud. Data analysis revealed \$28M in erroneous payments due to fraudulent claims made against DoD entitlements. Billions of dollars in debt (money owed to a specific Federal agency by an employee) were identified in FY 1999. Debt collection programs ultimately lead to the collection or resolution of outstanding debt owed to the Federal Government. DHRA programs improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity of personnel operations throughout DoD.

Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS)

The Operations and Maintenance fund requirements for DIMHRS are essentially unchanged in FY 2001 from the funds provided by Congress in the FY 2000 Defense Appropriations Act. The Joint Requirements and Integration Office in DHRA provides functional direction for the Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS), which consists of three initiatives: a fully integrated military Personnel/Pay management system that will serve Service members and their families, military commanders, and the Services into the 21st century; a Manpower system, and a Training and Education system. The Department has funded DIMHRS personnel/pay through FY 2005. DIMHRS Personnel/Pay received Milestone 0 approval in FY 1998 and is proceeding to Milestone 1 approval in the Spring of 2000. The Personnel/Pay system is being defined and will contain the key functional requirements and performance

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

measures, as well as other life cycle management documents. Business Process Reengineering workshops are being conducted in the Manpower area and are planned for the Training and Education area.

Congress provided direction in the FY 1999 Defense Appropriations Act and Conference Report which expands the scope of DIMHRS, now described as the DIMHRS enterprise. The DIMHRS Personnel/Pay initiative consists of the ongoing effort that supports functions encompassed by the business process reengineering effort initiated in 1992 and reviewed by the Defense Science Board Task Force in 1996. The Deputy Secretary of Defense approved this program with the objective of a totally integrated pay and personnel system supporting the functional requirements of all the components.

In compliance with the Clinger-Cohen Act and the Government Performance and Results Act, the DIMHRS Personnel/Pay project is identifying "useful segments" that can demonstrate both rapid acquisition techniques and measurable functional benefits. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, a pilot Accessions capability will be developed and evaluated using a Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product.

In compliance with Congressional direction, DIMHRS began DIMHRS Manpower and DIMHRS Training initiatives in FY 1999. Scoping workshops which define the functionality of the efforts as well as anticipated benefits, will include representation from all the DoD components.

Information Technology Center (ITC) New Orleans

The ITC, under the direction of the Navy's Program Executive Office/Information Technology (PEO/IT) is responsible for acquisition program management of Manpower and Personnel Information Systems and other assigned programs. FY 1999 funding in the amount of \$38M was used for initial outfitting, equipment, communications, software and related infrastructure support requirements for information system facilities; implementing the enterprise level

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

strategy and military manpower and personnel information program; developing a proof of concept and prototype using DIMHRS as the model and strategy for the manpower and personnel enterprise management program; addressing modernization and migration system support; and completing the establishment of an Application Control Center. Congress added an additional \$4 million in the FY 2000 Defense Appropriations Act for these tasks.

Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS)

The DEERS program increases in FY 2001 to cover the program's expanding scope and associated transaction and processing costs. DEERS maintains enrollment and confirms eligibility for DoD entitlements and privileges. DEERS identifies all users of DoD benefits; provides a means to ensure that only eligible beneficiaries receive benefits and services; collects, maintains, and provides demographic data on eligible beneficiaries; improves the management, planning, and allocation of DoD benefits resources; and reduces fraud and abuse of DoD benefit programs. The program combines automated sponsor data provided by the Uniformed Services and other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Veteran Affairs, with family member information provided through the Uniformed Services identification card issuing system to provide approximately 1400 sites with accurate and timely information about people entitled to benefits. The DEERS database contains records on over 23 million individuals and is queried approximately 1.1 million times per day by managed care support contractors, Uniformed Services medical and dental treatment facilities, and personnel offices. DEERS data serve as the basis for enrollment into TRICARE.

Real Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS)

The RAPIDS program increases in FY 2001 to meet emerging Departmental requirements by providing a current software platform and hardware infrastructure. DHRA has program responsibility for the Real Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS), established to automatically produce a standardized, machine-readable, tamper resistant ID card for the Uniformed Services, as well as to provide the primary update vehicle for the IV.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) database. RAPIDS is used to validate benefits eligibility for all active, Reserve, and retired Uniformed Services members, their eligible or pre-eligible family members, and beneficiaries. RAPIDS operates in over 800 locations in 13 countries and issues over 3 million identification cards every year.

Regionalization and Systems Modernization

The Department is engaged in three major reforms of civilian personnel administration: (1) restructuring field level civilian personnel operations into regional service centers (concluded in FY 1999); (2) developing a modern Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) (scheduled to complete DoD-wide deployment by the end of 2000); and (3) improving and reengineering business processes. Taken together, these reforms greatly streamline personnel operations while reducing the number of required staff. These projects are being implemented systematically to achieve the highest level of efficiency while ensuring that there are no adverse mission consequences.

The DHRA budget contains the resources for the maintenance, sustainment, and operation of the modern Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) that will be used throughout the Department by 2001. Component funding supports purchasing the hardware infrastructure and additional software necessary to operate the modern DCPDS. The development and operation of a single, modern civilian personnel information system under the direction of the Civilian Personnel Management Service will ensure a coherent, standardized, and cost effective system for the entire Department. The modern DCPDS is built using a commercial off-the-shelf product customized for the Federal and Defense environment. The system uses a client server environment which allows for adaptation to changes in the Department's civilian personnel operations. When deployed in 2000, the modern DCPDS will replace the legacy DCPDS which is a 30-year-old mainframe system with high maintenance costs and limited adaptability to modern architecture and software language. The operation and maintenance of the modern DCPDS has been contracted out to the private sector.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

The Smart Card/Common Access Card (CAC)

There is an increase of \$17 million for the CAC Office in FY 2001. The Access Card Office (ACO) replaced the Smart Card Technology Office (SCTO) in FY 2000. The budget funds the implementation of the DoD Common Access Card (CAC) directed by DEPSECDEF memo, dated 10 November 99, subject: Smart Card Adoption and Implementation. The CAC, a smart card, will be the military and civilian ID card and will be the predominant card for logical and physical access and the predominant platform for the PKI authentication token. The target population for the CAC includes active duty military, Selected Reserve (including the National Guard), DoD civilian employees, and selected contractors (approximately 4 million people). Additionally, the CAC will have space allocated on the integrated circuit chip for other approved joint applications and for Component-unique applications. The CAC will be issued using the DEERS/RAPIDS infrastructure. Policy oversight is provided by the DoD CIO.

Joint Market Research Program (JMRP)

FY 1999 actuals are reflected in BA 4. The program moved to BA 3 in FY 2001.

Joint Military Recruiting Studies (formerly the Joint Surveys and Studies Program)

FY 1999 actuals are reflected in BA 4. The program moved to BA 3 in FY 2001.

Defense Integrated Travel Relocation Solutions (DITRS) Office

In June 1998, the Deputy Secretary approved task force reports in reengineering permanent duty travel and Ready Reserve travel. To implement the task force recommendations, the Deputy Secretary approved the creation of an implementation office within the USD (P&R). DITRS is funded through FY 2001.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

Complaint Investigations

The Office of Complaint Investigations (OCI) conducts formal Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) investigations of alleged violations of the Civil Rights Act and other anti-discrimination laws in accordance with EEO Complaint Processing Regulations (29 CFR Part 1614). EEO discrimination complaints are expected to increase in FY 2001 due to a 1999 Supreme Court decision affirming the availability of compensatory damages and new regulations.

The Office of the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development

The DoD Directive assigning duties and responsibilities to the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development was signed on September 27, 1999. The mission delineated for the Office of the Chancellor is "to serve as the principal advocate for the academic quality and cost effectiveness of all DoD civilian education and professional development activities." The Office of the Chancellor has been promoting academic quality and building a sense of community between institutions through on-site exchanges and a DoD-wide conference held in September 1999. The Office of the Chancellor promotes and assists in the accreditation of DoD programs through the use of appropriate accrediting agencies.

Job Placement Program

Supports Congressional direction to provide a job placement and community outreach services program to market and coordinate existing qualified service providers, facilitate community outreach services and to provide data for the evaluation of federal job placement programs.

Medical Readiness

Medical Readiness programs increase in FY 2001 to implement the capture and reporting of expanded Immunization Tracking System (ITS) data and to redesign the TRICARE dental

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

programs. The Defense Human Resources Activity's Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) supports a number of medical readiness applications, these include the ITS, TRICARE Family Member Dental Program (TFMDP) and TRICARE Selected Reserve Dental Program (TSRDP). Defense Eligibility and Enrollment Reporting System (DEERS) data were augmented to track recipients of the anthrax vaccine. The ITS was created and implemented worldwide. The scope of the ITS has expanded significantly since its inception to include members of Congress and their staffs, senior DoD and State Department officials, family members and others assigned or visiting overseas. Immunization programs, in addition to anthrax, are also planned. This expansion has resulted in an increase in transaction volumes and required a redesign of the reporting aspects of the Automated Information System (AIS). The two TRICARE dental programs provide services to active duty family members and members of the Selective Reserve. The Selected Reserve program was initiated following the Gulf War when a number of Selected Reserve personnel called to active duty could not be deployed because of dental problems. These programs are currently being merged into a single program with an expanded benefits population to include the family members of Selected Reservists. The single AIS for both programs will include new processes to standardize the eligibility verification and the enrollment processes.

The Office of the Director of the Ninth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation

Every four years, this Office directs a review of the principles and concepts of the compensation system that overarches an annual review of the adequacy of military pay and allowances. In 1999, the QRMC initiated a strategic review of the military compensation and benefits system to assess the military's ability to recruit and retain the highest quality force in the face of changing demographics, a dynamic economic environment, and the new military strategy. The Director, QRMC, ensures the review fulfills the requirements of the Presidential Charter and prepares a report for the President to submit to Congress summarizing the review and making recommendations. The QRMC anticipates submitting its findings in early FY 2001 to be followed by a documented report.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

Civilian Assistance and Re-Employment Program

Reducing the DoD workforce has been and remains one of the most difficult tasks ever presented to the Defense Department. The Civilian Assistance and Re-Employment (CARE) program has been largely successful in this effort through the innovative use of special personnel programs and incentives. To date, DoD has accounted for the majority of the downsizing of the Federal workforce. Since October 1989, DoD has reduced its civilian employment by almost 400,000 positions. By September 2003, another 72,000 positions could be eliminated, if all reduction initiatives are implemented. The CARE program supports achievement of the necessary reductions with minimum workforce turbulence. CARE officials manage the operation of the Department of Defense civilian reduction and career transition assistance programs. These highly effective, award-winning programs include the Priority Placement Program (PPP), which continues to place approximately 300 employees each month. Since 1994, the staff has conducted briefings for over approximately 84,000 employees, 6,700 managers, and 760 union representatives on the PPP and Civilian Assistance and Re-Employment programs; the separation incentive or buyout program through which DoD has avoided over 139,000 involuntary (reduction in force) separations since 1993; and the voluntary early retirement program through which employees retire at a reduced age and service to help mitigate reductions in force; about 59,700 employees have retired under this program since 1993.

Injury/Unemployment Compensation Program

By law, DoD civilian employees who are injured on the job are compensated for lost wages. Injury compensation claims are processed and adjudicated by the Department of Labor, which bills DoD for approved claims. For FY 1999, the Defense Department was billed \$590.5 million for injury compensation claims. In FY 1993, the Department formed a centralized, consolidated case review and claims verification process for all DoD unemployment claims. DoD civilian employees, who are separated through no fault of their own, are entitled to unemployment compensation (UC) benefits. Audits on 275,158 UC claims produced a cost

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

avoidance of \$7.6 million for FY 1994 - FY 1999. To aid DoD liaisons and installation Injury and Unemployment Compensation managers, the DoD Injury and Unemployment Tracking System was developed. The System has been deployed to 415 activities. DoD leads the Federal Government in cost savings, reducing the injury compensation costs by 2.5 percent since 1994, with a cost avoidance of \$46.7 million.

Security Research Center (SRC)

The SRC performs personnel security research and analysis for DoD Components and members of the intelligence community and evaluates improvements to personnel security procedures, programs, and policies. Upon request, SRC provides advice and assistance to DoD Components and the intelligence community on selected security subjects. The Center's research program is divided into five programmatic areas: Automated Systems for Personnel Security, Vetting Systems, Continuing Evaluation and Aftercare, Utility Analyses, and Trust and Betrayal. SRC transferred from the Defense Security Service to DHRA in FY 2000. SRC's FY 2000 funding program included both direct funding and reimbursable payments from the services. The SRC is directly funded in FY 2000 and the outyears.

LABOR

Funding is for costs associated with salary and benefits for DHRA employees.

OPERATIONS

Costs are associated with the operations of this Field Activity including programs that provide a wide variety of support services to offices throughout the Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies. DHRA provides civilian personnel program support, functional information management, and civilian personnel administrative services to DoD Components and Activities. The Wage and Salary Division provides 2,342 pay schedules annually and the Field Advisory Services Division provides civilian personnel advisory services in support of

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I. Description of Operations Financed (continued):

operations Department-wide. The Field Activity is the central DoD activity for the collection and interaction of manpower and personnel data to support tracking, analysis, research, studies and a wide variety of reporting requirements. The Military Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs rely on data storage and analysis to ensure current members and veterans receive all appropriate entitlements and protect funding for these entitlements

from fraudulent claims. Operation Mongoose develops and maintains strong fraud detection and prevention programs for the Department's financial systems. Cooperation between DHRA, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, the DoD Inspector General, and Military Investigative or Audit Agencies led to the detection of over \$28M in erroneous payments made to retirees, annuitants, Service members, DoD civilians, and commercial vendors. The Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) and the Transition Bulletin Board (TBB) are two major programs, mandated by Public Law 101-510, that support the transition of military and civilian personnel from DoD to the private sector. As the central processing activity for the government-wide debt collection initiative, DHRA maintains computer-matching agreements with nine non-DoD agencies to facilitate the recovery of outstanding debts to the Federal Government. In FY 1999 this program identified \$2.4 billion dollars in debt. DHRA programs support military and civilian personnel initiatives and improve the effectiveness, efficiency and productivity of operations throughout the Department and other Federal Agencies.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

A. Sub-Activity Group:	FY 99 Actuals	FY 2000			FY 2001 Estimate
		Budget Request	Appropriated	Current Estimate	
1. DIMHRS	39,675	60,071	24,820	24,218	24,351
2. ITC *	6,454	0	0	0	0
3. DEERS	24,858	18,200	22,115	21,938	26,603
4. RAPIDS	10,516	11,700	11,655	11,612	14,132
5. Reg/Mod	16,390	18,544	18,544	18,559	20,358
6. Access Card	3,595	0	0	4,384	21,740
7. JMRP	2,427	2,700	2,690	0	0
8. Joint Military Recruiting Studies	1,798	2,000	1,992	0	0
9. DITRS	2,315	2,782	3,193	4,362	1,912
10. OCI	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446
11. Chancellor	1,092	1,237	1,231	1,281	624
12. Job Placement Program	0	0	0	3,905	0
13. Medical Readiness	0	0	0	0	3,133
14. QRMCMC	0	600	599	600	299
15. CARE	255	255	255	255	255
16. ICUC	186	186	186	186	186
17. SRC	0	0	0	412	1,786
18. LABOR	49,805	47,814	47,676	50,231	51,572
19. OPERATIONS	23,496	22,691	20,161	20,200	16,459
Total	184,308	190,226	156,563	163,589	184,856

* Obligations of \$31,546,000 are not reflected in DHRA FY 99 actuals - obligations for this program are included in Navy Reserve.

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B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	190,226	163,589
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	(37,200)	
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	4,000	
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	(86)	
e. Congressional Earmarks		
f. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	(377)	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	156,563	
a. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	4,000	
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	(733)	
c. Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	(2,159)	1,143
3. Price Change	(315)	3,711
4. Program Changes	6,233	16,413
5. Current Estimate	163,589	184,856

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		190,226
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		
a. Transfer of DIMHRS funding to Research and Development Appropriation due to Congressional (HAC) direction and OSD (C) guidance to adjust information technology budgeting.	(41,200)	
b. Funding is for increases in program scope, transaction and processing costs associated with the Defense Eligibility and Enrollment Reporting System (DEERS).	4,000	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		(37,200)
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		
a. Human Resources Enterprise Strategy	4,000	
b. Headquarters and Management	(86)	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		3,914
4. Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	(377)	
Total Congressional Earmarks		(377)
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		156,563
6. FY 2000 Rescission		(733)
7. Functional Transfers - In		
Adjustments to meet Congressional Intent		
Supports congressional direction to provide a job placement and community outreach services program to market and coordinate existing qualified service providers, facilitate community outreach services and provide data for the evaluation of federal job placement programs.	4,000	
Intra-Agency Transfers - In		
a. Security Research Center (SRC) from Defense Security Service	1,141	
b. Funding to support DFAS charges from Defense Logistics Agency	1,400	
Total Functional Transfers - In		6,541

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III. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

8. Functional Transfers - Out		
Aligns funding for the Joint Recruiting and Advertising Program to Budget Activity 3.	(4,700)	
Total Functional Transfers - Out		(4,700)
9. Price Change		(315)
10. Program Increase		
a. Additional funding for the Defense Integrated Travel Relocation Solutions (DITRS) Office is provided for an independent enterprise-wide study of the Department's travel management and relocation process.	1,518	
b. Funds are provided to support the use of the Smart Card as the Department-wide Common Access Card (CAC) using the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) and the Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS).	4,400	
c. Offset due to FY 2000 Price Change	315	
Total Program Increases		6,233
11. Program Decrease		0
12. Revised FY2000 Estimate		163,589
13. Price Growth		3,711
14. Transfers - In	1,725	
Remainder of funds from the Services for the Security Research Center transfer		
Total Transfers - In		1,725
15. Transfers Out		
Joint Recruiting and Advertising funds realigned from BA-4 to BA-3	(582)	
Total Transfers Out		(582)

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

16. Program Increases

a.	Additional funding provides enhancements to the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System, the Immunization Tracking System, TRICARE Dental Programs, and the Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS) for costs associated with increased program scope, transaction and processing costs created by Congressional and Departmental mandates impacting entitlements and benefits.	10,273
b.	DoD Access Card funding supports development of Smart Card integration with the DEERS/RAPIDS infrastructure.	17,353
c.	Additional support is provided for DoD participation in telecommuting due to increased demand in the National Capitol Region.	200
	Total Program Increases	27,826

17. Program Decreases

a.	Decreased contractual support requirements for the Defense Integrated Travel Solutions (DITRS) Office.	(840)
b.	Decreased contractual support requirements for the Office of the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development.	(405)
c.	Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation contractual support requirements are cyclical.	(300)
d.	Job Placement Program FY 2000 Congressional increase not budgeted in FY 2001	(3,857)
e.	Decreased interim personnel system support costs.	(2,154)
f.	Human Resources Enterprise Strategy FY 2000 Congressional increase not budgeted in FY 2001	(3,857)

Total Program Decreases (11,413)

18. FY 2001 Budget Request 184,856

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III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Entitlement Eligibility and Personnel Identification

The Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) and the Real-time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS), located in DHRA's Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), are two closely related programs within the Department of Defense. These systems perform important DoD-wide functions in the accurate identification of our military members and their families, and the appropriate adjudication of benefit eligibility for major DoD entitlement programs. In FY 1996 new and vastly improved modern systems were fielded to perform both functions.

Operation of a Support Office for military beneficiaries includes a phone center to confirm eligibility and provide customer service to military sponsors and their family members in a wide range of areas. These areas include record changes, TRICARE and Medicare eligibility, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Mail-Order Pharmacy Program, assistance in resolving claim denials, and general information. Support Office analysts receive, research, resolve, and respond to problems faced by the more than 22 million people currently or potentially eligible for care under the military health care system. These cases involved record changes resulting from births, deaths, divorces, change-in-status, etc. DSO also operates the Persian Gulf War Hotlines for the Department of Defense which includes the Medical Registry line for veterans desiring enrollment in the Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program and the Incident Reporting line for veterans to share information related to incidents or experiences they may have had during their service in the Gulf. Another telephone function is the Recruiter line for recruiters to confirm reenlistment eligibility. Since all three lines went into operation, more than 110,270 calls have been received. In addition, the Support Office manages a robotic system to support the Military Funeral Honors project. Performance in this functional area can be measured by the number of records accurately maintained in the database and the world-wide access times to those records, the number of ID card and eligibility transactions posted against the database, and the number of phone calls, research cases and letters handled at the Support Office. For FY 2000, an average of 22 million records will be maintained in DEERS, more than 1.2 million transactions will be

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

processed daily, up from 1 million transactions per day in FY 1999. The Support Office expects to handle more than 451,500 calls during FY 2000 to research over 32,000 cases and to mail over 302,000 letters to beneficiaries. Approximately 10,300 calls will be received on the Persian Gulf Hotlines and more than 42,000 calls will be received by the Support Office RAPIDS 5.x Help lines during FY 2000. The Support Office projects 29,200 calls from Funeral Directors during the same period.

The Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB), under Chapter 30, Title, 38, US Code, is an educational benefits program for active duty personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The MGIB under Chapter 1606, Title 10, US Code is an educational benefits program for members of the Selected Reserve Components including: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

The MGIB System: maintains a DoD-wide file for MGIB benefit and eligibility data; performs processing to provide eligibility data to the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA); updates the database with DVA benefit data; provides an update mechanism to the Services preventing or reversing suspension of DVA benefits for Service members whose eligibility has been erroneously reported; and produces analytical tools for program monitoring.

Regionalization and Systems Modernization

When combined with regionalization, the modern Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) will allow the Department to reach a target-servicing ratio of 1:88 by the end of FY 2001. This system eliminates duplicative Component system costs associated with the previously used mainframe computer operations. These benefits are reflected throughout the budgets of DHRA, the Military Departments, and the Defense agencies. Additional details may be found in the individual Military Department and Defense agency budgets regarding program accomplishments and future plans to accomplish the goals in support of civilian personnel regionalization and systems modernization.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

The Economic Analysis (EA) for the modern DCPDS, updated in 1999, confirms annual savings of about \$200 million after the system is fully implemented across the Department and servicing ratio goals are attained. These reduced costs are attributable to reduced personnel and facilities costs, and the elimination of duplicate legacy system maintenance. The personnel savings are already reflected in the Military Departments' and Defense agencies' budgets.

The modern DCPDS was successfully deployed to three operational test and evaluation sites in the Fall of 1999. The preliminary evaluation of the system at the first live test site by the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) indicates the system is performing well, and fully supports regional personnel operations. A second evaluation will be conducted at the three test sites by AFOTEC in January and February 2000, and upon successful conclusion, deployment to the remaining DoD sites will begin in March 2000. Completion of deployment of the modern DCPDS throughout DoD is anticipated by the end of 2000.

Success for the Regionalization and Systems Modernization Program is measured through achieving the modern system's development and deployment schedules as well as customer feedback, the quality of the system's functionality, and efficiencies achieved through automated process improvements. Support to Regionalization and systems modernization is measured through customer feedback on regional standup with the goal of maximum assistance and minimum service disruption, and through the evaluation of regionalization and systems modernization technical and functional benefits. The key, or bottom-line measure, for both the Regionalization and Systems Modernization Program, is the improvement in the civilian HR staff to serviced population ratio across DoD.

The Smart Card/Common Access Card (CAC)

The CAC will be the military and civilian ID card, the predominant platform for physical and logical access, and the predominant platform for the PKI authentication token. The FY 2001 budget provides dollars to field-required upgrades to existing RAPIDS workstations.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

Approximately 200 new RAPIDS workstations will be added for card issuance. The CAC will be issued to one third of the target population

Performance measures include completion of the fielding of RAPIDS equipment infrastructure, card issuance to approximately 1.3 million people, and meeting implementation milestones. Additional performance measures include providing executive secretary support to the Smart Card Senior Coordinating Group (SCSCG), and its associated working groups through monthly meetings as well as meeting two to three times annually with the Smart Card Configuration Management Control Board (SCCMCB).

Civilian Assistance and Re-Employment (CARE) Program

The Priority Placement Program (PPP) underwent a major systems change, converting from a Bulletin Board System (BBS) to full-fledged Web technology. Staff time has been significantly reduced because of this streamlined program process. Customer response and acceptance has been excellent. Other improvements are planned or under study. Recent performance assessment results indicate 91% of selecting officials and 85% of placed employees rate program operation as satisfactory or better.

The CARE Division Web page went online in mid-October 1999. The site contains, for example, information on outplacement/transition assistance programs, information on displaced employees' benefits and entitlements, and very important FAQs. Since its activation, the site has been accessed 5,000 times.

Injury/Unemployment Compensation Program

The success of the Injury Compensation Program is measured by cost avoidance and customer satisfaction. The customers who shape the organization's workload are the Components, installation level program managers, installation/activity commanders, employees, and the Department of Labor (DOL). Prior to consolidation, most of the Components did not have the benefit of liaison specialists collocated at DOL office to review injury cases, conduct home

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

visits to injured employees, train, advise, and assist in reemployment efforts. By consolidating DoD liaison efforts, 10 manpower spaces were saved. Since October 1993, home visits were conducted in 36 areas with 1743 claimants visited. Actual savings over the same period totaled over \$33.1 million with potential lifetime savings exceeding \$1.175 billion. Since 1994, DoD reduced the injury compensation bill by 2.5 percent while compensation Government-wide increased by 5.2 percent, providing DoD a cost avoidance of \$46.7 million. In 1999, despite the addition of 30,962 new claims being filed during the DOL fiscal year, the DoD FECA bill showed a 0.4% or \$2.5M reduction. Similar cost avoidance is expected for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Complaint Investigations

In FY 1999, investigators increased productivity by 5.45 percent. This increase in productivity avoided approximately \$183,000 in costs. We expect this improvement trend to continue in FY 2000 and FY 2001 at an estimated increase of five percent for those years as a result of continuous process improvements and reengineering.

The Office of Complaint Investigations (OCI) completed 4,191 cases in FY 1998 and 4,207 cases in FY 1999, resolving 28 percent of its FY 1999 cases through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Resolving EEO complaints through ADR avoids processing costs of between \$40,000 and \$80,000 per case. Additionally, potential litigation costs of between \$161,000 to \$310,000 are avoided for each case resolved. OCI's success in applying ADR during FY 1999 avoided, for DoD, an estimated \$67.2M in complaint processing costs and a significant amount of litigation costs. A significant increase in the number of resolutions is expected because of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's new regulatory emphasis on ADR. By FY 2001, OCI plans to increase the number of resolutions by 25 percent through additional training and a focused ADR attempt on every case with a projected cost avoidance of \$97M.

The Office of the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development

A major objective of the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development is the development of DoD-wide standards for academic quality and cost reporting, applicable to those DoD institutions and programs that instruct DoD civilians. Performance criteria for

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (continued):

the Chancellor's Office involve the accomplishment of the following milestones in FY 2000: (1) establishment of a Task Force of representatives from DoD educational institutions to develop the DoD standards collaboratively; (2) formation of working groups to address both academic standards and cost reporting standards; (3) development of an initial consensus on standards; and (4) progress toward drafting a DoD Instruction incorporating the work of Task Force on DoD civilian education standards. Milestones for FY-2001 include: (1) circulation and coordination by appropriate DoD Components on draft DoD civilian education standards; (2) development, circulation and coordination of a draft document authorizing the Chancellor's Office to collect specific resource data from DoD institutions and programs that educate civilians; and (3) initial round of assessment of DoD civilian education and professional development institutions and programs against the newly promulgated standards. While this process is taking place, an initial measure of progress will be the number or percentage of DoD civilian education institutions that are accredited by a recognized accrediting body or are actively engaged in the process of candidacy for accreditation.

V. <u>Personnel Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Mil End Strength (Total)</u>	3	10	10	0
Officer	3	10	10	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 673	 654	 645	 -9
U.S. Direct Hire	673	654	645	-9
Total Direct Hire	673	654	645	-9
 <u>Active Mil FTEs (Total)</u>	 3	 10	 10	 0
Officer	3	10	10	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0
 <u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	 660	 642	 634	 -8
U.S. Direct Hire	660	642	634	-8
Total Direct Hire	660	642	634	-8

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VI. OP 32 Line Items(Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Civilian Personnel Compensation							
101 Executive, General & Special Schedule	49,523	2,229	(1,543)	50,209	1,996	(665)	51,550
107 Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	260	0	(260)	0	0	0	0
110 Unemployment Compensation	22	0	0	22	0	0	22
199 Total Civilian Personnel Compensation	49,805	2,229	(1,803)	50,231	1,996	(655)	51,572
308 Travel Of Persons	1,667	19	501	2,187	33	108	2,328
399 Total Travel	1,667	19	501	2,187	33	108	2,328
416 GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	14	0	49	63	1	0	64
499 Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	14	0	49	63	1	0	64
633 Defense Publication & Printing Services	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
650 DLA Information Services	6	1	0	7	0	0	7
671 Communication Services (DISA)	2	0	178	180	(1)	30	209
673 DFAS	0	0	1,400	1,400	69	(41)	1,428
699 Total Other Fund Purchases	11	1	1,578	1,590	68	(1)	1,647

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VI. OP 32 Line Items(Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change FY 1999/2000</u>				<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
771 Commercial Transportation	95	1	6	102	1	0	103
799 Total Transportation	95	1	6	102	1	0	103
912 Rental Payments To GSA Leases(SLUC)	3,218	39	348	3,605	54	13	3,672
913 Purchased Utilities	0	0	24	24	0	0	24
914 Purchased Communications	1,782	22	51	1,855	28	0	1,883
917 Postal Service (U.S.P.S.)	1,839	28	(7)	1,860	0	0	1,860
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	1,245	16	(1)	1,260	19	0	1,279
921 Printing & Reproduction	1,411	17	0	1,428	21	0	1,449
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	509	6	0	515	8	0	523
923 Facility Maintenance By Contract	22	0	1	23	0	0	23
925 Equipment Purchases (Non- Fund)	644	8	0	652	9	1	662
931 Contract Consultants	160	2	(162)	0	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	121,866	1,462	(25,134)	98,194	1,473	18,100	117,767
998 Other Costs	20	0	(20)	0	0	0	0
999 Total Other Purchases	132,716	1,600	(24,900)	109,416	1,612	18,114	129,142
Total Operations And Maintenance	184,308	3,850	(24,569)	163,589	3,711	17,556	184,856

Obligations of \$31,546,000 are not reflected in DHRA FY 99 actuals - obligations are included in Navy Reserve.

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO)



Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity: 4 Administration & Service-wide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Under the provisions of the Defense Authorization Act of 1996 Congress directed the formation of the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) to provide planning, policy and oversight within the Department of Defense for all issues pertaining to personnel recovery and for personnel accounting from all conflicts; past, present and future. The former concerns actions taken to recover live service members who become separated from friendly forces or captured, and the latter refers to actions to recover and account for war dead. DPMO reports to and provides advice and assistance to Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/Missing Personnel Affairs (DASD-POW/Missing Personnel) is the principal policy proponent on the POW/MPA issue. He directs through the ASD/ISA, all policy and national security and intelligence aspects of the issue concerning Service Members, civilians and selected foreign personnel unaccounted for from current and previous national conflicts. In an effort to build public credibility and trust, the DASD-POW/MPA maintains channels of communication on POW/MPA matters among DoD, Congress, POW/Missing Personnel families, veteran's organizations and the general public.

In addition the DASD for POW/MP Affairs provides support to the Presidentially mandated US-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs. The commission works to ascertain the facts regarding American servicemen who were not repatriated and whose fate remains uncertain and may be resolved as a result of information available in the Former Soviet Union. Additional work by the Commission has been expanded to include research initiatives in a number of East European countries.

II. Force Structure: N/A

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A.	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000 Budget <u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	Current <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
DPMO	13,558	14,505	14,505	14,434	14,827

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	14,505	14,434
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
d) Congressional Earmarks		0
e) Congressional Earmark		0
Billpayers	-32	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	14,473	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-39	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	0	0
3. Price Change	0	354
4. Program Changes	0	39
5. Current Estimate	14,434	14,827

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	14,505
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	0

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4. Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0
5. Congressional Earmark Bill Payer	-32
6. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	14,473
7. FY 2000 Rescission	-39
8. Functional Transfers	0
9. Revised FY2000 Estimate	14,434
10. Price Growth	354
11. Functional Transfers	0
12. Program Increases	39
13. Program Decreases	0
14. Total Decreases	0
16. FY 2001 Budget Request	14,827

IV. Performance Criteria Summary:

In 1996, the Secretary of Defense was mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Section 1501, to establish an Office of Missing Persons. This legislation required the existing office (DPMO) to greatly expand the scope of its roles and responsibilities to include establishment of comprehensive and uniform procedures for determining and updating the status of missing persons, their personnel files and contents and mandated case review dating to 2 September 1945. Under these requirements, the mission has expanded to encompass policy oversight of the personnel recovery process as well as the traditional POW/MIA accounting effort. DPMO's efforts to fulfill these requirements have yielded results in the following areas:

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IV. Performance Criteria Summary: (Continued)

Policy

During FY1999 DPMO reviewed and streamlined the number of existing policies and procedures on POW/MIAs from more than thirty separate policies to less than ten. Among the significant policy issues included were: underwater recovery operations; family member access to POW/MIA related information; private citizens visiting incident excavation sites; recovery of non-DoD personnel and remains; releasing Vietnamese Archival Photographs to the public (to comply with Executive Order 12812); Next of Kin requests for the return of artifacts; guidelines for families obtaining a second DNA identification opinion; and a disinterment policy for the purpose of identification.

Outreach

Families of our unaccounted military service personnel continued to benefit from our "Family Update" program. DPMO conducted ten meetings at cities in the US that offered families' personal attention and direct access to a team of specialists who spoke on our current work. This year we reached more than 800 family members with information on government operations in Southeast Asia, in North Korea and in areas of World War II and Cold War losses. Experts presented information on the latest technologies used to identify remains, including mitochondrial DNA, archival research and other pertinent topics. We afforded families the opportunity to review details of their own cases and to discuss issues of concern with substantive experts. To further build and extend our support for the Department's efforts, Family Update Program experts also met with veterans organizations and concerned citizens to brief them on the on-going mission and status of our efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting. DPMO's outreach program also addressed such varied audiences as middle school children, an international audience in Cambridge, England, and the Special Forces Association.

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IV. Performance Criteria Summary: (Continued)

Personnel Recovery

Personnel recovery continues to gain importance within the Department of Defense and the interagency community. Operations in Kosovo/Serbia, including the downing and subsequent rescue of the F-117 and F-16 pilots, and the capture and eventual release and repatriation of

three soldiers by the Serbians, challenged the personnel recovery community in a manner it has not experienced since the enactment of the Missing Persons Act. Operation ALLIED FORCE (OAF) validated the level of effort and priority now afforded to this critical mission area. Policies DPMO wrote, staffed, and issued formed the basis for the operational enactment of personnel recovery plans and responsibilities within the combatant commands. These included two DoD Directives and three DoD Instructions based on lessons learned from OAF. OAF also confirmed the importance of the USD(P)'s Personnel Recovery Response Cell, which was activated upon the shoot-down of the F-117 to provide policy advice to the Secretary. Major progress in intelligence support to personnel recovery as a result of DPMO's close relationship with the Intelligence Community on recovery matters, and in acquisition and technology matters associated with rescue of isolated personnel, also significantly enhanced the ability of the military to rescue those in harm's way. Finally, DPMO's annual DoD-wide personnel recovery conference, attended this year by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, quarterly Personnel Recovery Advisory Group meetings, and quarterly Personnel Recovery newsletters fulfilled our charter as prescribed in the Missing Persons Act to, "coordinate with other Departments and agencies of the United States Government (USG) on all matters concerning missing personnel and personnel recovery."

Southeast Asia

As the twenty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War approaches, DPMO's efforts focused on improving the efficient and effective recovery operations in the countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/MIA Affairs made three visits to these countries to increase cooperation in the President's four key accounting goals: concrete results from efforts to recover and repatriate American remains;

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Budget Activity: 4 Administration & Service-wide Activities

IV. Performance Criteria Summary: (Continued)

continued resolution of last known alive priority discrepancy cases; implementation of trilateral investigations, and; access to POW/MIA related documents, archives and oral history interviews. As a result of these meetings, host government officials stressed their desire to cooperate fully on this humanitarian issue and pledged their continued support for joint operations. DPMO insured language of cooperation and coordination between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are included in all consultative and technical talks with these nations. In addition, DPMO is working to facilitate the digitization of over one thousand reels of Lao wartime archival films for USG analytical review. In Cambodia, policy is working with other

governmental agencies to assist the Cambodians in conducting interviews with former Khmer Rouge members to develop leads on our missing. DPMO analysts concluded a major study on the organization, systems, and results of Vietnam's recovery and repatriation of American remains during and after the Vietnam War. The study revealed the number of remains recovered and stored by the Vietnamese is lower than previously assessed. A second study identified trends from the past 12 joint field activities in Vietnam and Laos. This information provided projections on the completion of joint activity in those nations through the year 2008, and dramatized the need to increase the pace of operations, especially in Laos. DPMO assisted Vietnamese archivists in their research of U.S. archives for clues to their 300,000 missing from the war.

Northeast Asia

As the fiftieth anniversary of the Korean War approaches, DPMO significantly broadened our access to this isolated nation and dramatically increased our overall accounting effort. To assist our in-country efforts, DPMO released the Personnel Missing in Korea (PMKOR) now on our web site. This list, configured to allow the public to download it by state or service, generated considerable public interest and more than 16,000 Internet "hits". In anticipation of future mission requirements, analysts created a Korean War Order of Battle database. This database compiles friendly force against enemy force data, matching dates and places battles were fought, and will help analysts identify which particular Chinese or North Korean units were in the area where US forces were lost. DPMO's Oral History Program for the Korean War

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IV. Performance Criteria Summary: (Continued)

continued to progress. The information provided by veterans was particularly helpful in piecing together the conduct of battles and pinpointing the location of combat units during the battles of Unsan, the Chongchon River, and the Chosin Reservoir. In other Korean War accounting efforts, DPMO facilitated efforts to obtain mitochondrial DNA samples from suitable family members. Scientists now expect to use mitochondrial DNA to help identify Korean War remains. This includes 70 cases originally buried as unknowns and scheduled for possible disinterment from the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific commonly known as "The Punchbowl." Officials collected nearly 1,000 samples of mitochondrial DNA in 1999 for use in a family member database.

World War II

A recent amendment of Section 1506, Title 10, United States Code, requires the U.S. Government to make every reasonable effort to search for, recover, and identify the remains of US service men lost in the Pacific Theater during World War II while engaged in flight operations. The USG has maintained a recovery program for WWII losses since the end of that war (on average, five WWII excavation activities are conducted annually). This year, DPMO built a five-year WWII recovery plan which, if approved and implemented, will ultimately provide the funding and manpower for an estimated 18 site excavations and more than 150 individual case investigations each year. The plan should be achieved without impacting other existing recovery programs.

Cold War

DPMO will soon place the Persons Missing Cold War (PMCOLD) database on its web page. Similar to the Persons Missing Korea (PMKOR) database already on line, PMCOLD will serve as a historical record of the thirteen (13) Cold War losses tracked by DPMO. It is expected that the information which PMCOLD makes readily available to the public will facilitate research into a period of history from which scores of US servicemen remain among the unaccounted for. The availability of this information will ease the process of public research into this period of our history and continue to assure our accountability to the families of missing

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IV. Performance Criteria Summary: (Continued)

servicemen. Impetus for further inquiry into the loss of US military personnel during the Cold War has come from a number of initiatives during 1999. Noteworthy here is Secretary Cohen's meeting in July 1999, with his Russian opposite number, Defense Minister Sergeyev, who endorsed the SecDef's suggestion that Russian military archives be rigorously examined for any information about missing US servicemen. Efforts by the US-Russia Joint Commission, of which the DASD is a member, to pursue Cold War loss incidents have been intensified, with a number of site visits, witness interviews and archival searches anticipated into FY 2000.

DPMO's accessions by era for 1999 are summarized below:

Remains Recovered

Korea	10 accessions (DPRK-9/ROK-1)
	Believed to be 16 (DPRK-13/ROK-3) remains
Southeast Asia	37 (SRV-22, Laos-12, Cambodia-2, China-1)
World War II	19
Cold War	0
Total Number Remains Recovered:	66

Remains Identified

Korea	2
Southeast Asia	41 (SRV-22, Laos-17, Cambodia-2)
World War II	24
Cold War	0
Total Number Remains Identified:	67

Number of Operations Conducted by Country

North Korea	3	South Korea	1
Vietnam	4	Laos	5
Cambodia	1	China	2
Papua New Guinea	4	New Hebrides	1
Kiribati (Makin)	2	France	1
England	1	Germany	1
Bulgaria	1	Panama	1
Total Number of Operations:	28		

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V. Personnel Summary:

V. Personnel Summary:	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Change FY 2000/FY 2001
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>				
U.S. Direct Hire	75	74	69	-5
<u>Civilian FTE's (Total)</u>	77	74	69	-5
U.S. Direct Hire				

Military

Army	14	18	18	0
Navy	3	4	4	0
Marine Corps	1	1	1	0
Air Force	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	0
Total	18	45	45	0

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

	Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000			Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001			
	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Civ Pay	6,424	308	(450)	6,282	232	(7)	6,507
Travel	1,622	19	72	1,713	26	(40)	1,699
Rent	800	10	0	810	12	0	822
Communications	125	2	0	127	2	0	129
Supplies	33	0	100	133	2	(50)	85
Equipment	2,219	27	190	2,436	37	(307)	2,166
Other Contracts	2,335	29	569	2,933	43	443	3,419
	13,558	395	481	14,434	354	39	14,827

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

FY 1999	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2000	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u><i>Change</i></u>	<u><i>Change</i></u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u><i>Change</i></u>	<u><i>Change</i></u>	<u>Estimate</u>
232.755	3.895	-49.224	187.426	4.764	24.523	216.713

Summary: In his November 1997 *Defense Reform Initiative (DRI)*, the Secretary of Defense identified the challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) as the greatest and most complex threats facing the Department of Defense in the future. To address these challenges, he directed the establishment of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), which began operations on 1 October 1998.

The driving motivation for the establishment of DTRA was to enable DoD to confront new threats with new responses. The challenge for DTRA is to establish its role within DoD and the wider U.S. government community, working to protect U.S. interests against WMD threats more effectively than was possible under its predecessor agencies.

The program presented in the DTRA FY 2001 budget request supports WMD threat reduction through a set of efforts that are balanced, affordable, and innovative. It responds to the full spectrum of WMD challenges, encompassing counterproliferation, combating WMD terrorism, and sustainment of the capabilities needed to deter a potential peer adversary.

The overall organizing goals which DTRA will pursue are to:

- **SHAPE** the international security environment through arms control inspections and verification technology, Cooperative Threat Reduction program activities, technology export reviews, and nuclear deterrence.
-
- **RESPOND** to operational requirements to counter the full spectrum of threats through Counterproliferation Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD), Special Operations

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

Forces (SOF) technologies, development of Chemical/Biological Defense equipment, force protection assessments, and nuclear capability sustainment.

- **PREPARE** needed technologies for emerging threats through anti-terrorism technology, nuclear safety and reliability, collateral hazard prediction, and protection against WMD threats.

The scope of the DTRA Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide program encompasses arms control and treaty compliance, technology security activities, counterproliferation support and operations, force protection, nuclear support and operations, the Defense Nuclear Weapons School, support to the Chemical/Biological Defense and Cooperative Threat Reduction programs, and core operational support functions---all working together to accomplish the DTRA mission and goals.

	(\$'s In Millions)						
	FY 1999	Price Change	Program Change	FY 2000 Estimate	Price Change	Program Change	FY 2001 Estimate
	<u>Actual</u>						
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting	1.256	.019	-0.190	1.085	.019	-.015	1.089
Budget Activity 4: Admin & Servicewide Activities	231.49	3.876	-49.034	186.341	4.745	24.538	215.624

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Narrative Explanation of Changes:

FY 2000 President's Budget to FY 2000 Current Estimate:

The FY 2000 current estimate of \$187.4 million reflects an overall decrease of \$9.0 million since submission of the FY 2000 President's Budget request in February 1999. The

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

most significant changes include congressional reductions of \$18.3 million, functional transfers that net to \$ 0.5 million, and net programmatic adjustments totaling \$+8.7 million. Programmatic adjustments primarily reflect increases to support a refinement to DTRA's average civilian personnel workyear estimate (\$+2.4 million); nuclear support and operations (\$+2.9 million); the DoD Export License Review Process Engineering Plan (\$+0.6 million); and the relocation of DTRA to Fort Belvoir, Virginia (\$+8.6 million). Offsetting these increases is a decrease to the Arms Control and Treaty Compliance program reflecting a reduction in treaty requirements (\$-4.9 million).

Additionally, since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. The FY 2000 DTRA President's Budget request submitted in February 1999 represented more of a consolidation of legacy organizational requirements rather than the integrated approach DTRA is implementing now. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet the demands of the new DTRA mission. The difference in estimates for FY 1999 and FY 2000 between the President's Budget position submitted in February 1999 and the current DTRA budget submission reflects DTRA's internal integration initiative. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them. As such, the FY 2000 current estimate reflects a refinement of budget architectures and an internal realignment of resources between budget sub-activity groups that is necessary to support mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary to progress DTRA towards full integration.

Another significant change to DTRA since submission of the FY 2000 President's Budget has been the effort associated with the relocation of DTRA to Fort Belvoir. One of the

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DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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primary goals in creating DTRA was to physically consolidate its various components at one location. DTRA's activities in the national capital region currently operate from four widely scattered locations: two leased buildings on the Dulles International Airport Complex; a government-owned building on Telegraph Road in Alexandria, Virginia; leased space within a building on Eisenhower Avenue in Alexandria, Virginia; and a leased space at 400 Army-Navy Drive. During the last year, DTRA evaluated various options for the consolidation of its activities and determined that consolidation on a military installation would provide the necessary space and incorporate several security and operational advantages not available with commercial sites.

As a result, on November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology & Logistics (AT&L) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location, and alleviate force protection concerns with their mission. Accommodation of the DTRA staff will require expansion of the existing headquarters building as well as the relocation of a current tenant: the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC).

Under the current plan, 500 DTRA personnel will move during FY 2000 from their current Dulles Airport location into the existing Headquarters Complex building at Fort Belvoir and another 500 personnel will move into temporary modular buildings in or around the Headquarters Complex. A total of 525 DTRA personnel will be located at the Telegraph Road location and 175 will be located at the Alexandria Technical Center (Army-Navy Drive). A military construction project to accommodate DTRA headquarters facility requirements will be programmed for FY 2002. DTRA personnel will remain in the temporary buildings until the completion of the permanent facility in FY 2004.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

FY 2000 Current Estimate to FY 2001 Budget Request:

The FY 2001 budget request reflects an overall increase of \$+29.3 million when compared to the FY 2000 current estimate, which includes a price adjustment of \$+4.8 million, a functional transfer of \$3.0 million, program increases of \$+36.8 million, offset by program decreases of \$15.3 million. Major programmatic adjustments are highlighted below:

The Arms Control and Treaty Compliance program primarily reflects a functional transfer of DoD Arms Control Treaty Manager Support (\$+3.0 million) and programmatic increases to support the International Counterproliferation Program (\$+1.4 million), the Votkinsk Portal Monitoring Program (\$+1.1 million), and International Monitoring System stations associated with the Arms Control Technology program(\$+1.8 million).

The Technology Security program primarily reflects programmatic increases to support the DoD Export License Review Process Engineering Plan (+0.6 million), general travel and technical support and studies (\$+0.5 million). These increases are offset by a programmatic decrease for one-time FY 2000 costs associated with the Technology Security Assessment System (\$-2.9 million).

The Counterproliferation Support and Operations program primarily reflects programmatic increases to support C3I Vulnerability Assessments (\$+11.7 million), Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (JSIVA) and WMD Assessment and Analysis (A&A) Center (\$+1.2 million), and Counterproliferation Customer Support (\$+1.2 million).

The Nuclear Support and Operations program primarily reflects programmatic increases to support Field Accident/Incident Training Exercises (\$+5.4 million) and the Joint Nuclear Accident Command and Control Center (JNACC) (\$+1.0 million). These increases are offset by programmatic decreases for one-time FY 2000 costs (\$-1.3 million).

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The DTRA Core Operational Support Activities program primarily reflects programmatic increases to support facility upgrades at the Albuquerque Field Office (\$+0.7 million), the relocation of DTRA's European Operations Division from Rhein Main, Germany to Darmstadt, Germany (\$+3.3 million), and the DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir (\$+5.8 million). These increases are offset by a reduction of \$10.2 million for one-time FY 2000 costs associated with the DTRA relocation effort.

Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Current</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Total DTRA	232,755	196,446	178,143	187,426	216,713
Total DTRA	232,755	196,446	178,143	187,426	216,713

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
	<u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	196,446	187,426
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-15,500	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-1,241	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	-1,200	0

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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a) Congressional Earmarks		
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-362	0
2. Appropriated Amount(Subtotal)	178,143	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-506	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	589	3,000
3. Price Change	-226	4,764
4. Program Changes	9,426	21,523
5. Current Estimate	187,426	216,713

Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

	<u>BA3</u>	<u>BA4</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	913	195,533	196,446
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)			
a. Arms Control	0	-13,500	-13,500
b. Poor Performance Measures	0	-2,000	-2,000
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	0	-15,500	-15,500
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)			
a. Headquarters and Management	0	-1,076	-1,076
b. Contract and Advisory Services	0	-165	-165
c. Section 8100-Civilian Underexecution	0	-1,200	-1,200
Total Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	0	-2,441	-2,441
4. Congressional Earmarks			

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

Congressional Earmarks Billpayer	0	-362	-362
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	913	177,230	178,143
6. FY 2000 Recission	0	-506	-506
7. Functional Transfers-In			
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for			
Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological (ATSD(NCB))	0	818	818
8. Functional Transfers-Out			
a. Special Access Program (SAP)	0	-228	-228
b. Security Research Center (SRC)	0	-1	-1
9. Other Functional Transfers			
Integration of DTRA Activities	166	-166	0
10. Price Growth	0	-226	-226
11. Program Increases			
a. DoD Export License Review Process Engineering			
Plan (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	577	577
b. Counterproliferation Support & Opns Contractual			
Support (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	161	161
c. Nuclear Support & Opns Travel/Contractual			
Support (FY 2000 Base: \$8,040)	0	838	838
d. Nuclear Support & Opns Printing (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	833	833
e. Nuclear Support & Opns Equipment (FY 2000 Base: \$161)	0	1,250	1,250
f. DTRA Move Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	1,200	1,200

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

g. Information Services (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	1,700	1,700
h. Permanent Change of Station			
Costs (PCS) (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	500	500
i. Other DTRA Relocation Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	5,200	5,200
j. Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$60,202)	6	2,394	2,400
Total Program Decreases	6	14,653	14,659
12. Program Decreases			
a. Civilian Underexecution (FY 2000 Base: \$33,507)	0	-300	-300
b. Arms Control Implementation (FY 2000 Base: \$57,792)	0	-4,933	-4,933
Total Program Decreases	0	-5,233	-5,233
13. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	1,085	186,341	187,426
14. Price Growth	19	4,745	4,764
15. Transfers In			
DoD Arms Control Treaty Manager Support	0	3,000	3,000
16. Transfers Out	0	0	0
17. Program Increases			
a. International Counterproliferation Program (ICP)			
(FY 2000 Base: \$4,403)	0	1,414	1,414
b. Treaty Assumptions & Timeline Adjustments			
(FY 2000 Base: \$8,354)	0	386	386

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

c. Votkinsk Portal Monitoring Program (VPMP) (FY 2000 Base: \$6,400)	0	1,132	1,132
d. Arms Control Technology (FY 2000 Base: \$1,766)	0	1,782	1,782
e. Civilian Personnel Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$9,098)	0	634	634
f. DoD Export License Review Process Engineering Plan (FY 2000 Base: \$577)	0	637	637
g. Travel and Supplies/Materials (FY 2000 Base: \$436)	0	142	142
h. Technical Support & Studies (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	397	397
i. Counterproliferation General Operating Spt (JSIVA/WMD A&A) (FY 2000 Base:\$3,431)	0	1,200	1,200
j. C3I Vulnerability Assessments (FY 2000 Base: \$4,974)	0	11,700	11,700
k. Counterproliferation Customer Support (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	1,218	1,218
l. Nuclear Support & Opns-Field Training Exercises (FTX) (FY 2000 Base: \$5,051)	0	5,358	5,358
m. Nuclear Support & Opns - JNACC (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	1,000	1,000
n. Facilities Upgrade (FY 2000 Base: \$400)	0	700	700
o. European Operations Division Relocation Project (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	0	3,300	3,300
p. Modular Building (FY 2000 Base: \$2,100)	0	1,400	1,400
q. Tenant Support (FY 2000 Base: \$700)	0	3,400	3,400
r. Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Moves (FY 2000 Base: \$500)	0	1,000	1,000
Total Program Increases	0	36,800	36,800

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

19.	Program Decreases			
	a. Technology Security Assessment System (TSAS)			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$2,854)	0	-2,854	-2,854
	b. Nuclear Support & Opns-Printing and Reproduction			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$889)	0	-400	-400
	c. Nuclear Support & Opns-Equipment			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$1,323)	0	-900	-900
	d. Rent Savings (FY 2000 Base: \$7,059)	0	-3,400	-3,400
	e. DTRA Move Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$ 1,200)	0	-800	-800
	f. Information Services (FY 2000 Base: \$1,700)	0	-1,700	-1,700
	g. Systems Furniture/Infrastructure Upgrades			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$2,900)	0	-2,900	-2,900
	h. Building Restoration (FY 2000 Base: \$1,100)	0	-400	-400
	i. Architectural Engineering (FY 2000 Base: \$1,000)	0	-1,000	-1,000
	j. DNWS General Operating Costs			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$1,104)	-15	0	-15
	k. Core Operational General Operating Support			
	(FY 2000 Base: \$41,954)	0	-908	-908
	Total Program Decreases	-15	-15,262	-15,277
20.	FY 2001 Budget Request	1,089	215,624	216,713

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
(\$ in Millions)

Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	941	1,052	1,054	+2
Officer	439	545	545	0
Enlisted	502	507	509	+2
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	812	829	829	0
U.S. Direct Hire	812	829	829	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	812	829	829	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(3)	(42)	(42)	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	941	1,052	1,054	+2
Officer	439	545	545	0
Enlisted	502	507	509	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	795	784	814	+30
U.S. Direct Hire	795	784	814	+30
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	795	784	814	+30
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(3)	(42)	(42)	0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Total DTRA

Price and Program Changes (\$in Thousands)

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY 1999 PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY 2000 PRICE GROWTH %</u>	<u>FY 2000 PRICE GROWTH AMT</u>	<u>FY 2000 PROGRAM GROWTH</u>	<u>FY 2000 PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY 2001 PRICE GROWTH %</u>	<u>FY 2001 PRICE GROWTH AMT</u>	<u>FY 2001 PROGRAM GROWTH</u>	<u>FY 2001 PROGRAM</u>
Executive, General, and Special Schedule	58,694	3.50%	2,054	-657	60,091	4.09%	2,458	2,323	64,872
Wage Board	574	2.79%	16	-135	455	3.96%	18	0	473
Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	319	0.00%	0	-319	0	0.00%	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	59,587		2,070	-1,111	60,546		2,476	2,323	65,345
Travel of Persons	13,007	1.20%	156	3,104	16,267	1.50%	244	6,653	23,164
TOTAL TRAVEL	13,007		156	3,104	16,267		244	6,653	23,164
DFSC Fuel	840	-25.30%	-213	-627	0	62.90%	0	0	0
GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	27	1.20%	0	-17	10	1.50%	0	0	10
Locally Procured DoD Managed Supp. & Mat.	106	1.20%	1	-37	70	1.50%	1	-4	67
TOTAL REVOLVING FUND SUPP & MAT. PURCHASES	973		-212	-681	80		1	-4	-77
GSA Managed Equipment	174	1.20%	2	-43	133	1.50%	2	10	145
TOTAL REVOLVING FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	174		2	-43	133		2	10	145
Defense Financing & Accounting Services	1,223	1.20%	15	134	1,372	4.90%	67	176	1,615
Communications Services (DISA) Tier 1	4,164	0.00%	0	-10	4,154	0.00%	0	396	4,550
TOTAL OTHER REVOLVING FUND PURCHASES	5,387		15	124	5,526		67	572	6,165
AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	1,518	2.50%	38	1,727	3,283	13.70%	450	-1,214	2,519
Commercial Transportation	737	1.20%	9	730	1,476	1.50%	22	806	2,304
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	2,255		47	2,457	4,759		472	-408	4,823
Rental Payments to GSA Leases (SLUC)	7,028	1.20%	84	-53	7,059	1.50%	106	-3,451	3,714
Purchased Utilities	190	1.20%	2	-91	101	1.50%	2	93	196
Purchased Communications	1,155	1.20%	14	-775	394	1.50%	6	-16	384
Rents (non-GSA)	275	1.20%	3	2,004	2,282	1.50%	34	1,447	3,763
Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	166	1.20%	2	-60	108	0.00%	0	1	109
Supplies and Materials	4,138	1.20%	50	-276	3,912	1.50%	59	2,294	6,265
Printing & Reproduction	657	1.20%	8	977	1,642	1.50%	25	-635	1,032
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	2,674	1.20%	32	-589	2,117	1.50%	32	65	2,214
Facility Maintenance by Contract	1,019	1.20%	12	-819	212	1.50%	3	199	414
Medical Supplies	0	3.90%	0	19	19	3.90%	1	11	31
Equipment Purchases	6,735	1.20%	81	410	7,226	1.50%	108	-3,174	4,160
Management & Professional Support Services	1,544	1.20%	19	-1,563	0	1.50%	0	0	0
Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	1,629	1.20%	20	-1,030	619	1.50%	9	42	670
Engineering Technical Services	1,880	1.20%	23	-964	939	1.50%	14	986	1,939
Locally Purchased Fuel	1,880	1.20%	23	-964	939	1.50%	14	986	1,939
Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	74,994	1.20%	900	-58,579	17,315	1.50%	260	4,991	22,566
Other Contracts	31,535	1.20%	378	1,945	33,858	1.50%	508	13,147	47,513
Other Costs	15,721	1.20%	189	6,344	22,254	1.50%	334	-666	21,922
TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	151,372		1,817	-53,074	100,115		1,502	15,377	116,994
GRAND TOTAL	232,755		3,895	-49,224	187,426		4,764	24,523	216,713

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Defense Nuclear Weapons School (DNWS) is the only Department of Defense (DoD) school for courses that familiarize the U.S. nuclear community with the national nuclear weapons stockpile and the nuclear weapons program. In addition, DNWS also provides training to the global nuclear community in nuclear weapons accident response procedures. To ensure comprehensive training, the DNWS maintains the DoD's only radioactive field training sites, as well as an extensive classified nuclear weapons display area. The DNWS trains students from all levels of DoD, federal and state agencies, and allied countries. The school provides specialized training in U.S. nuclear weapons, incident response, and counterproliferation with emphasis on operational support.

The DNWS funding supports mission-essential travel for DNWS instructors and travel costs required for DNWS guest lecturers. Funding also provides for shipment of nuclear trainers and associated equipment, printing of course materials, course material supplies, equipment maintenance of system trainers and exhibits in the classified weapons display area. To keep personnel costs down, DNWS purchases distance learning, multimedia and automatic data processing equipment. DNWS has a contract responsible for incorporating state-of-the-art learning technologies to optimize its education and training courses and to assist in maintaining curriculum and instructor expertise. Support contracts are required for specialized laundry services to remove radioactive particles from the protective clothing used at the DNWS contaminated field exercise site, classified storage igloos, weapons display area spares, new nuclear trainers and equipment, and for calibration services for all radiological survey instruments.

Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

of DTRA's programs and processes. The resulting adjustments to the DNWS are discussed in detail in Section III.

The FY 2000 current estimate for DNWS is \$1.1 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$1.1 million.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not applicable.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	Current <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
DNWS	1,256	913	913	1,085	1,089
Total	1,256	913	913	1,085	1,089

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change <u>FY 2000/2000</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	913	1,085
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
a) Congressional Earmarks		
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers		
2. Appropriated Amount(Subtotal)	913	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	0	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	166	0
3. Price Change	0	19
4. Program Changes	6	-15
5. Current Estimate	1,085	1,089

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
 Defense Nuclear Weapons School

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	913
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
Poor Performance Measures	0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
Headquarters and Management	0
Contract and Advisory Services	0
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions):	
Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	0
4. Congressional Earmarks:	
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	0
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	913
6. FY 2000 Rescission	0
7. Functional Transfer - In	

Integration of DTRA Activities

166

In its first year of operation, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated DTRA policies and procedures. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

the demands of the new DTRA mission. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them. As such, refinement of budget architectures and internal realignment of resources between budget programs is necessary to support various mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary for DTRA to progress to full integration.

Total Functional Transfer - In

166

8. Price Change

0

9. Program Increases

Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$144)

6

The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be a total of \$2.4M higher than originally programmed resulting from an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY 2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects the DNWS portion of the overall programmatic increase of \$2.4 million.

Total Program Increases

6

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

10. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	1,085
11. Price Growth	19
12. Program Decreases	
DNWS General Operating Support (FY 2000 Base: \$1,104)	-15
This decrease reflects a reduction in general operating requirements associated with travel, supplies and materials, and printing.	
Total Decreases	-15
13. FY 2001 Budget Request	1,089

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The DNWS will teach 19 courses, 56 in-resident classes and 20 Mobile Training classes, providing education and training relevant to U.S. Nuclear Weapons; Weapons of Mass Destruction; response to radiological, chemical and biological events; counterproliferation issues nuclear accident response, and radiological and health environmental issues. More than 80 percent of the students rate DNWS's education and training as high quality and relevant to their jobs.

Student Projection by Service:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
USAF	464	477	518
USA	324	352	394
USN	330	361	402
USMC	300	344	385
CIV	300	372	400
USAFR	12	13	14
USAR	13	14	15
USNR	48	53	58
ANG	13	14	14
TOTAL	1804	2000	2200

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting
Defense Nuclear Weapons School

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	26	26	26	0
Officer	12	12	12	0
Enlisted	14	14	14	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	2	2	2	0
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	0
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	2	2	2	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	26	26	26	0
Officer	12	12	12	0
Enlisted	14	14	14	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	2	2	2	0
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	0
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	2	2	2	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

LINE ITEM	DESCRIPTION	<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
		<u>FY 1999 Actuals</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	151	5	0	156	6	1	163
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	151	5	0	156	6	1	163
0308	Travel of Persons	67	1	26	94	1	-13	82
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	67	1	26	94	1	-13	82
0771	Commercial Transportation	0	0	6	6	0	0	6
0799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	0	0	6	6	0	0	6
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally managed)	138	2	-25	115	2	-29	88
0921	Printing & Reproduction	0	0	24	24	0	-24	0
0922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	4	0	1	5	0	26	31
0925	Equipment purchases (non centrally managed)	283	3	-206	80	1	1	82
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	48	1	-35	14	0	-14	0
0989	Other Contracts	0	0	591	591	9	-600	0
0998	Other Costs	565	7	-572	0	0	637	637
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	1,038	13	-222	829	12	-3	838
9999	GRAND TOTAL	1,256	19	-190	1,085	19	-15	1,089

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense- Wide
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
Arms Control and Treaty Compliance

I. Description of Operations Financed: Arms control is an integral part of our country's national security strategy. Arms control ensures confidence in compliance through effective inspection, monitoring, and verification, and, ultimately, contributes to a more stable and calculable world balance of power. DTRA Arms Control program (formerly On-Site Inspection program) has three primary objectives: conduct United States Government inspections of foreign facilities, territories or events; coordinate and conduct the escort of inspection teams for inspections or continuous monitoring activities in the United States and at U.S. facilities overseas; and acquire and field technology capabilities required to implement and comply with, and allow full exercise of U.S. rights and prerogatives under existing and projected arms control treaties and agreements. The full and faithful implementation of existing arms control agreements, followed by ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) II, remains an important element of the Administration's national security policy.

For the period 1995-1999, entry-into-force (EIF) related congressional reductions to the DTRA arms control program have exceeded \$50 million. Moreover, for FY 2000 the Congress reduced the Arms Control estimate by an additional \$13.5 million with report language indicating the Congress would support a reprogramming if treaty implementation requirements materialized. Continuing to support EIF-sensitive treaty related costs for treaties that are not imminent (START II, START III, Open Skies, and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)) is costly to DoD. DTRA is planning for treaty implementation based upon official treaty assumptions but is budgeting for treaty EIF-sensitive costs based upon more realistic timeline assumptions. Although the official DoD planning assumptions indicate that EIF for the START II, Open Skies and CTBT Treaties is in FY 2001, this budget submission assumes that EIF funding for these treaties will most likely not be required until FY 2002 and defers funding accordingly. The Department commits to reprogramming funding as necessary should EIF of any of these treaties occur. This approach demonstrates prudent management, not a lack of support for the arms control program.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense- Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
Arms Control and Treaty Compliance

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

To accomplish its mission, DTRA organizes, trains, equips, deploys, and exercises operational control over inspection, monitoring, and escort teams, to ensure that the United States Government can exercise its full treaty rights for on-site inspection and to protect United States treaty rights with respect to inspected sites or activities. The DTRA also provides technical advice to United States Government elements concerned with developing, implementing, or evaluating compliance with arms control treaties and agreements. DTRA executes other missions requiring unique skills, organization, or experience resident in DTRA.

DTRA continues its efforts to carry out the inspection, escort, and monitoring provisions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, START I, the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, as well as providing support for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaties (NTBT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Plutonium Production Reactor Agreement and the International Counterproliferation Program. Other missions include DoD Support to UN Inspections on Iraq (previously funded under United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) on Iraq), support for the Bosnia Peace Plan initiative, the Biological Weapons (BW) Agreement, the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM), the Technical Equipment Inspections (TEI) Program, the Executive Agent for the Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Strengthened Safeguards System Protocol, the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT), the Mayak Transparency Protocol, and the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) missions.

The FY 2000 current estimate for the Arms Control and Treaty Compliance program is \$53.5 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$63.3 million. Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense- Wide
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 Arms Control and Treaty Compliance

II. Force Structure Summary: The DTRA FY 2001 Arms Control budget submission provides support for the full range of treaty implementation requirements and reflects the latest revision to treaty EIF dates as well as the latest assumptions for inspection and compliance requirements:

BUDGET TREATY ASSUMPTIONS

<u>TREATY</u>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS</u>	<u>TREATY</u>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS</u>
INF	Steady State through 31 May 2001	Open Skies	EIF-1 st Qtr FY 2002*
START	EIF-5 Dec 1994; Baseline completed 30 June 1995; Other inspection activities continue	International Counterproliferation Program	EIF-1 Dec 1996
START II	EIF-1st Qtr FY 2002*	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Agreed Framework	EIF Feb 1999
START III	EIF-Calendar Year 2001	IAEA	EIF-4 TH Qtr FY 2000
CFE	Activity Continues	Plutonium	EIF-23 Sept 1997
NTBT	-TTBT Standdown -CTBT EIF-1st Qtr FY 2002*	BW	EIF-3 rd Qtr FY 2000
CW	-CWC EIF-29 April 1997	Mayak Transparency Protocol	EIF-Aug FY 2002
		Fissile Material Cutoff	EIF-1 January 2001

*DTRA is planning for treaty implementation based upon official treaty assumptions, but is budgeting for the treaty EIF-sensitive costs based upon more realistic timeline assumptions. Although the official DoD planning assumptions indicate that EIF for the START II, Open Skies and CTBT Treaties is in FY 2001, this budget submission assumes that EIF funding for these treaties will most likely not be required until FY 2002 and defers funding accordingly. The Department commits to reprogramming funding as necessary should EIF of any of these treaties occur. This approach demonstrates prudent management, not a lack of support for the arms control program.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense- Wide
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Arms Control and Treaty Compliance

II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

A. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty: The DTRA is charged with conducting inspections of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) facilities in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), overseeing CIS inspections of INF facilities in the United States and Western Europe, establishment and operation of a Portal Perimeter Continuous Monitoring (PPCM) facility located in the CIS, and providing support for the CIS at the U.S. PPCM facility in Utah. Under the INF Treaty the 13-year inspection regime will end in FY 2001.

The FY 2000 current estimate for INF is \$6.7 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$6.8 million.

B. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty: DTRA's mission includes planning to accomplish inspection and escort activities in accordance with the terms of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). This mission requires support in the areas of: inspections, escort activities, PPCM, and mock training activities. This funding will permit DTRA to accomplish its responsibilities with respect to U.S. implementation of the treaty in the time frame specified. Following the cessation of the INF treaty, all monitoring costs at the PPCM Votkinsk, presently distributed between INF/START, will be solely attributable to START.

The FY 2000 current estimate for START is \$8.1 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$9.4 million.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

C. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II: The DTRA mission includes planning to accomplish inspection and escort activities in accordance with the terms of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) II. This mission will require support in the areas of: inspections, escort, and mock training activities. This funding will permit DTRA to accomplish its responsibilities with respect to U.S. implementation of the treaty in the timeframe specified.

The draft official DoD planning assumption for START II (1st Quarter, FY 2001) assumes that EIF funding for this treaty will most likely not be required until FY 2002 and defers funding accordingly. The Department commits to reprogramming funding as necessary should EIF of any of these treaties occur. This approach demonstrates prudent management, not a lack of support for the arms control program.

The FY 2000 current estimate for START II is \$.07 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$.07 million.

D. Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty: The DTRA arms control program is required to provide support for the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty ensuring the former Warsaw Pact countries compliance. Unlike the bilateral Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), CFE is a multilateral treaty between countries of the former Warsaw Pact and NATO. The United States may be responsible for inspecting up to 20 percent of the quota (Objects of Verification (OOV)) inspections of former Warsaw Pact sites.

The FY 2000 current estimate for CFE is \$3.0 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$2.9 million.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

E. Nuclear Test Ban Treaties: On 3 July 1993, President Clinton declared a 15-month moratorium on all underground nuclear testing under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT). In January 1995, this moratorium was extended until a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) enters into force. The CTBT is a means to strengthen international measures against nuclear weapons proliferation. On 13 October 1999, the Senate voted to not give its advice and consent to ratification. The United States still intends to continue the moratorium on nuclear test explosions and will monitor for the absence of nuclear test explosions by other relevant countries. DTRA provides travel for negotiations at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and the CTBT Preparatory Commission.

The draft official DoD planning assumption for CTBT (4th Quarter, FY 2001 assumes that EIF funding for this treaty will most likely not be required until FY 2002 and defers funding accordingly. The Department commits to reprogramming funding as necessary should EIF of any of these treaties occur. This approach demonstrates prudent management, not a lack of support for the arms control program.

The FY 2000 current estimate for NTBT is \$.4 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$.4 million.

F. Chemical Weapons U.S./CIS Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements: Funds for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) are required to accomplish escort activities of international inspectors from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and ensure compliance with the terms of the multilateral CWC. The OPCW will conduct periodic inspections of CW storage facilities and monitor the continuous destruction of CW weapons at

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

chemical demilitarization facilities until all weapons at the site have been destroyed. The OPCW will also conduct periodic inspections at former CW production facilities until these have been certified by the OPCW as destroyed. The treaty requires that all CW and non-permitted production capabilities be destroyed by 2007.

The FY 2000 current estimate for CWC is \$5.3 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$5.5 million.

G. Open Skies Treaty: Open Skies (OS) is a multilateral treaty involving the European states (East and West), the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation Group of State Parties, Canada, and the United States. Open Skies involves reciprocal over-flights of states using specific aircraft with specified sensors. DTRA has been directed to plan and prepare for receiving and conducting Open Skies observation missions and for conducting and participating in aircraft and sensor certification inspections.

The draft official DoD planning assumption for Open Skies (1st Quarter, FY 2001) assumes that EIF funding for this treaty will most likely not be required until FY 2002 and defers funding accordingly. The Department commits to reprogramming funding as necessary should EIF of any of these treaties occur. This approach demonstrates prudent management, not a lack of support for the arms control program.

The FY 2000 current estimate for Open Skies is \$2.2 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$2.3 million.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

H. International Counterproliferation Program (ICP): On 1 December 1996, the DoD/Federal Bureau of Investigation and DoD/Customs Service Counterproliferation Programs entered-into-force. On 28 April 1997, the Secretary of Defense designated DTRA as the Executive Agent for these programs and directed the Department to consolidate existing programs and to secure a consistent funding stream for these activities. This program formalizes the DoD International Border Security Program that seeks to build institutional capability among foreign Ministries of Defense (MODs) and other agencies responsible for border security to deter and interdict the illegal transfer of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems across their borders.

The FY 2000 current estimate for ICP is \$4.4 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$5.9 million.

I. Arms Control Technology: Executing the arms control technology (ACT) (formerly Verification Technology) mission requires that the Defense Threat Reduction Agency operate and maintain certain capabilities and equipment required to fulfill DoD responsibilities under treaty and arms control agreements and accomplish certain on-going arms control functional tasks in support of technology development. The DTRA is responsible for operating and maintaining the U.S. complement of the International Monitoring System (IMS) stations. This funding provides for calibration and validation in support of the overall International Monitoring System development and deployment. Funding in Arms Control Technology also provides for operating and maintaining the Compliance Monitoring Tracking System (CMTS), which satisfies U.S. compliance obligations under multiple treaties in support of operational military commands. All

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

activities satisfy requirements presented and approved by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics).

The FY 2000 current estimate for Arms Control Technology is \$1.8 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$5.9 million. (In FY 2001, the costs for the Compliance Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS)(\$2.280 million) have been moved from Other Missions to Arms Control Technology to more appropriately align arms control technology functions.)

J. Other Missions: The primary mission of the DTRA arms control program is to conduct on-site inspections and continuous monitoring by U.S. personnel at specified facilities overseas, and to coordinate and conduct the escort of inspection teams for inspections or continuous monitoring activities in the United States and at U.S. facilities overseas. DTRA's mission has expanded to include other special interest projects, such as the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) inspections and evaluations, which are associated with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). DTRA has been tasked by Department of Defense as the Executive Agent for the Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP), DoD Support to UN Inspections on (previously funded under United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) on Iraq), and the Technical Equipment Inspections (TEI) Program. DTRA has also been tasked to provide assistance for support to the Biological Weapons (BW) program, the Bosnia Peace Plan, the Mayak Transparency Protocol, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)-Strengthened Safeguards Program. Funding is also budgeted for the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) missions. Also included in the Other Missions category is general operational support which includes civilian payroll for all treaties, program management functions that cannot be directly linked to a specific treaty, and facilities, utilities, furniture, office automation, and travel for Arms Control Implementation Units in Moscow, Almaty, and Kiev.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

The FY 2000 current estimate for Other Missions is \$21.6 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$24.2 million. (In FY 2001, the costs for CMTS (\$2.280 million) have been moved from Other Missions to Arms Control Technology to more appropriately align arms control technology functions.)

Other Missions	FY 2000 Current Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)- Strengthened Safeguards Program	20	20
Plutonium Production Reactor Agreements (PPRA)	528	1,018
Biological Weapons (BW) Agreements	112	302
Mayak Transparency Protocol	28	65
Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT)	11	32
Defense Treaty Readiness Program (DTIRP)	2,109	2,217
Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM)	63	64
Technical Equipment Inspection (TEI)	960	1,018
DoD Support to UN Inspections on Iraq	1,255	1,273
START III	54	61
Compliance Monitoring & Tracking System (CMTS)	2,247	*
Infrastructure	5,129	8,008
Civilian Payroll	9,098	10,104
Total	21,614	24,182

* In FY 2001, the costs for the Compliance Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS) have been moved from Other Missions to Arms Control Technology.

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

			FY 2000		
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. INF	6,510	10,365	10,365	6,696	6,778
2. START	6,354	9,317	9,317	8,125	9,398
3. START II	0	2,887	759	69	70
4. CFE	2,132	5,136	5,056	2,976	2,937
5. NTBT	44	407	186	373	388
6. CW	4,601	19,040	9,856	5,275	5,532
7. OPEN SKIES	1,933	4,101	2,546	2,227	2,288
8. ICP	4,467	3,468	3,339	4,403	5,884
9. ACT	1,753	2,498	1,604	1,766	5,854
10. OTHER MISSIONS	17,977	21,873	20,715	21,614	24,182
Total	45,771	79,092	63,743	53,524	63,311

In FY 2001, the costs for the Compliance Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS) have been moved from Other Missions to Arms Control Technology.

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B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	79,092	53,524
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-14,177	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-422	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	-618	0
a) Congressional Earmarks	0	0
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-132	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	63,743	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	0	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	-5,896	3,000
3. Price Change	-95	1,439
4. Program Changes	-4,228	5,348
5. Current Estimate	53,524	63,311

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget	79,092
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
Arms Control	-13,500
Poor Performance Measures	-677
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
Headquarters Management	-372
Contract and Advisory Services	-50

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions)
Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution

-618

4. Congressional Earmarks
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer

-132

5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount

63,743

6. Functional Transfers-Out

a. Realignment of FY 2000 Relocation Funding

-693

The DTRA FY 2000 President's Budget included funding associated with an earlier decision to consolidate the various component parts of DTRA at its Dulles location. On November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection concerns. This decrease reflects a realignment of FY 2000 resources from the Arms Control and Treaty Compliance to Core Operational Support Activities to support the DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

b. Integration of DTRA Activities

-4,859

In its first year of operation, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated DTRA policies and procedures. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet the demands of the new DTRA mission. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

As such, refinement of budget architectures and internal realignment of resources between budget programs is necessary to support various mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary for DTRA to progress to full integration.

Total Functional Transfers Out	-5,552
7. Price Change	-95
8. Program Increase	
a. Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$9,204)	361
The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be \$2.4M higher than originally programmed, due to an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY 2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects the Arms Control & Treaty Compliance portion of the overall programmatic increase of \$2.4 million.	
Total Program Increase	361

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

9. Program Decreases

a. Arms Control Implementation (FY 2000 Base: \$57,752)	-4,933
Changes in treaty assumptions, entry-into-force (EIF) dates, and treaty recosting initiatives have changed DTRA's original planned funding requirements for FY 2000. This decrease reflects an adjustment to the Arms Control program associated with these changes.	

Total Program Decreases	-4,933
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10. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate	53,524
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11. Price Growth	1,439
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12. Functional Transfers - In

DoD Arms Control Treaty Managers Support	3,000
DoD treaty managers are responsible for efficient, coordinated department-wide implementation and compliance planning, preparation, and execution required to successfully meet the obligations of the DoD contained in international arms control agreements. These funds provide for full time analytical and technical contractor support for DoD treaty managers. The Defense Reform Initiative, dated November 1997, assigned DoD treaty managers to DTRA. This increase reflects the transition of this support from RDT&E to O&M to more appropriately align treaty manager requirements within the correct appropriation. In previous budget submissions, DoD treaty manager support was funded in the RDT&E appropriation. DoD would not be able to fulfill its responsibilities under the myriad of international arms control agreements without this funding.	

Total Functional Transfers - In	3,000
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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

13. Program Increases

- a. International Counterproliferation Program (ICP) (FY 2000 Base: \$4,403) 1,414
 The Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy has proposed initiation of a DoD WMD International Counterproliferation Program that entails significantly enhanced funding beyond currently programmed funds for the current DoD/FBI and DoD/U.S. Customs Service (USCS) Counterproliferation Programs. It will capitalize on the successes of the DoD/FBI and DoD/USCS Counterproliferation programs, which DTRA currently supports as DoD Executive Agent. The "Department of Defense International Counterproliferation Program" will combine and expand the two existent programs to achieve greater synergy and effectiveness. In support of these programs, government-to-government WMD agreements are being put in place and have become the major vehicle for U.S. government interaction in the counterproliferation arena. Training under this initiative has been directly responsible for the interdiction of strategic commodities.
- b. Treaty Assumption and Timeline Adjustments (FY 2000 Base: \$8,354) 386
 Changes in treaty assumptions, entry-into-force (EIF) dates, and treaty recosting initiatives for travel and military airlift have changed arms control funding requirements for FY 2001. These changes reflect an overall net increase in the number of missions projected. The following is a breakout of adjustments by treaty:
- | | | |
|------------------|--|------|
| - START | (Base: 3,925) Net increase of 4 missions | -479 |
| - CW | (Base: 1,269) Net increase of 3 missions | 319 |
| - CFE | (Base: 2,075) Net decrease of 4 missions | -32 |
| - INF | (Base: 745) Net decrease of 15 missions | -106 |
| - PPRA | (Base: 249) Net increase of 9 missions | 448 |
| - BW | (Base: 32) Net increase of 7 missions | 179 |
| - Other Missions | (Base: 59) Net increase of 10 missions | 57 |

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

c.	Votkinsk Portal Monitoring Program (VPMP) (FY 2000 Base: \$6,400) The VPMP maintains a team of contractor operations, maintenance, and support personnel to sustain all monitoring activities at Votkinsk, Russia for INF and START inspections. In FY 2001, this contract will be re-competed. This increase will fund an essential contract overlap to provide necessary training and continuity of operations. Without this contract overlap, untrained workers would be performing the tasks Under this contract and the continuous monitoring of Russian missile exits at Votkinsk could be jeopardized.	1,132
d.	Arms Control Technology (FY 2000 Base: \$1,766) Growth reflects U.S. increasing costs for operating and maintaining additional sites in the U.S. complement of the International Monitoring System (IMS) stations as they are progressively deployed and calibrated. Operating the stations is required to accomplish data collection in support of completing development of the IMS and International Data Center. If a growth of operations and maintenance funds is not provided commensurate with the fielding of the additional IMS stations, the U.S. will be unable to operate its sites and will fail to meet its commitments, losing its position as leader of world-wide efforts for international nuclear test monitoring.	1,782
e.	Civilian Personnel Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$9,098) This adjustment is due to slightly restricted hiring in FY 2000 associated with uncertainties in some arms control workload. Workload is now more clearly defined.	634
14.	Total Program Increases	5,348
15.	FY 2001 Budget Request	63,311

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u> No. Of Missions	<u>FY 2000</u> No. Of Missions	<u>FY 2001</u> No. Of Missions
<u>Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty</u>			
Inspection Activity	19	19	13
Escort Activity	16	20	14
Mock Missions	3	3	0
 <u>Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty</u>			
Inspection Activity	47	44	48
Escort Activity	5	30	30
Mock Missions	10	10	10
 <u>Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II</u>			
Inspection Activity	0	0	0
Escort Activity	0	0	0
Mock Missions	0	0	0
 <u>Conventional Armed Forces In Europe Treaty</u>			
Inspection Activity	64	94	90
Escort Activity	38	85	85
Mock Missions	19	15	15

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	<u>FY 1999</u> No. Of Missions	<u>FY 2000</u> No. Of Missions	<u>FY 2001</u> No. Of Missions
<u>Nuclear Test Ban Treaties</u>			
Escort Activity	0	0	0
Mock Missions	0	0	0
 <u>Chemical Weapons Treaty</u>			
Inspection Activity	0	0	0
Escort Activity	77	67	70
Mock Missions	1	2	2
 <u>Open Skies Treaty</u>			
Inspection Activity	0	0	0
Escort Activity	0	0	0
Mock Missions	19	15	15
 <u>Other Missions</u>			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	2	2	2
IAEA-Strengthened Safeguards	0	2	8
Plutonium Production Reactor Agreements (PPRA)	9	15	24
Biological Weapons (BW)	2	9	16
Mayak Transparency Protocol	3	4	6
Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT)	0	2	4
 <u>International Counterproliferation Program (ICP)</u>	25	40	33

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	463	549	549	0
Officer	182	231	231	0
Enlisted	281	318	318	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	108	125	134	+9
U.S. Direct Hire	108	125	134	+9
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	108	125	134	+9
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	463	549	549	0
Officer	182	231	231	0
Enlisted	281	318	318	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	111	119	127	+8
U.S. Direct Hire	111	119	127	+8
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	111	119	127	+8
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(1)	(1)	(1)	0

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
		<u>FY 1999 Actuals</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	8086	283	624	8993	368	633	9994
0103	Wage Board	101	3	1	105	4	1	110
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	8,187	286	625	9,098	372	634	10,104
0308	Travel of Persons	7,081	85	2,109	9,275	139	2,152	11,566
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	7,081	85	2,109	9,275	139	2,152	11,566
0416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	2	0	8	10	0	0	10
0417	Locally Procured DoD Managed Supp. & Materials	2	0	-1	1	0	0	1
0499	TOTAL REVOLVING FUND SUPPLIES & MATERIAL PURCHASES	4	0	7	11	0	0	11
0703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	1,518	38	1,727	3,283	450	-1,214	2,519
0771	Commercial Transportation	52	1	810	863	13	265	1,141
0799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	1,570	39	2,537	4,146	463	-949	3,660
0913	Purchased Utilities	4	0	19	23	0	2	25
0914	Purchased Communications	121	1	29	151	2	3	156
0915	Rents (non-GSA)	227	3	-49	181	3	25	209
0917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally man)	1,151	14	-177	988	15	-24	979
0922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	124	1	93	218	3	-18	203
0923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	3	0	11	14	0	0	14
0925	Equipment purchases (non centrally man)	1,962	24	-867	1,119	17	264	1,400
0932	Management & Professional Support Services	25	0	-25	0	0	0	0
0933	Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	53	1	-54	0	0	0	0
0934	Engineering Technical Services	1,440	17	-518	939	14	986	1,939
0937	Locally Purchased Fuel	26	0	30	56	1	42	99
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	8,788	105	-3,659	5,234	79	-2,399	2,914
0989	Other Contracts	10,947	131	6,537	17,615	264	4,223	22,102
0998	Other Costs	4,058	49	8	4,455	67	3,407	7,929
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	28,929	346	1,719	30,994	465	6,511	37,970
9999	GRAND TOTAL	45,771	756	6,997	53,124	1,439	8,348	63,311

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Technology Security

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Technology Security program, develops and implements DoD policies on international transfer of defense-related goods, services, and technologies to ensure that: (1) critical U.S. military technological advantages are preserved, (2) transfers of defense-related technology which could prove detrimental to U.S. security interests are controlled and limited, (3) proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is prevented, and (4) legitimate defense cooperation with foreign allies and friends is supported.

In his November 1997 *Defense Reform Initiative (DRI)*, the Secretary of Defense identified the challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) as the greatest and most complex threats facing the Department of Defense in the future.

The driving motivation for the establishment of DTRA was to enable DoD to confront new threats with new responses. The challenge for DTRA is to establish its role within DoD and the wider U.S. government community working to protect U.S. interests against WMD threats as more than the sum of its predecessor agencies.

Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

The FY 2000 current estimate for the Technology Security program is \$9.4 million; the FY 2001 budget request is \$7.8 million.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

The Technology Security Program manages and implements the following programs as outlined in DoD Directive 2040.2 (A-H), including, the Patent Secrecy Review and the Space Launch Program added in FY 1999:

- A. Determining, coordinating and issuing DoD positions on over 21,000 export license applications per year for both military and dual use goods and technologies which are referred respectively by the Department of State and Commerce.
- B. Participating on the National Disclosure Policy Committee.
- C. Developing technology security policies on the releaseability of defense-related systems and technologies to allies and friends including performing the technical analyses used in developing export control lists and associated regulations.
- D. Participating in and supporting U.S. Government and international export aimed at establishing effective controls on arms, dual use technologies, and nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile technologies.
- E. Providing support to technical security intelligence, enforcement, and diplomatic activities of the U.S. Government aimed at preventing unauthorized transfers of WMD and defense-related technology.
- F. Coordinating and implementing the Space Launch Safeguards and Monitoring Program.
- G. Coordinating and issuing DoD positions on foreign investment cases reviewed by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

H. Providing DoD support for export control assistance to the Former Soviet Union and other countries under Nunn-Lugar and other programs.

I. Performing the duties of the former Armed Services Patent Secrecy Board.

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. Technology Security Activities	5,773	10,283	10,168	9,367	7,979

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	10,283	9,367
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-63	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-40	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
Congressional Earmarks		
Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-12	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	10,168	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	0	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	-1,267	
3. Price Change	0	290
4. Program Changes	466	-1678
5. Current Estimate	9,367	7,979

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget	10,283
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed) Poor Performance Measures	-63
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed) Headquarters and Management	-35
Contract and Advisory Services	-5
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions) Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	0
4. Congressional Earmarks: Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-12
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	10,168
6. FY 2000 Rescission	0
7. Functional Transfers - Out	

- a. Realignment of FY 2000 Relocation Funding -82
- The DTRA FY 2000 President's Budget included funding associated with an earlier decision to consolidate the various component parts of DTRA at its Dulles location. On November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

concerns. This decrease reflects a realignment of FY 2000 resources from Technology Security to Core Operational Support Activities to support the relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

b. Integration of DTRA Activities

-1,529

In its first year of operation DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated DTRA policies and procedures. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet the demands of the new DTRA mission. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them. As such, refinement of budget architectures and internal realignment of resources between budget programs is necessary to support various mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary to progress DTRA towards full integration.

Total Functional Transfers - Out

-1,611

8. Price Change

0

9. Program Increases

a. DoD Export License Review Process Engineering Plan (FY 2000 Base: \$0)

577

This program increase funds an additional 7 full-time equivalents (FTEs) to support the development of a reengineered, modern integrated export license automation system.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

b. Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$4,945) 233

The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be a total of \$2.4M higher than originally programmed, due to an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects the Technology Security portion of the over all programmatic increase of \$2.4 million.

Total Program Increases 810

10. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate 9,367

11. Price Growth 290

12. Program Increases

a. DoD Export License Review Process Engineering Plan (FY 2000 Base:\$577) 637

This program increase reflects a realistic ramp up of +8 FTEs based on the need to develop and coordinate the export license requirements with not only the Department of Defense, but also the Department of State and Department of Commerce.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

b. Travel and Supplies/Material (FY 2000 Base: \$436)	142
This program increase funds frequent support missions for patent secrecy throughout the CONUS and increased technology security coordination meetings throughout the world, in locations such as Hong Kong, Paris, Australia, Austria and others.	
c. Technical Support and Studies (FY 2000 Base: \$0)	397
This program supports outsourcing of highly technical experts to assist in the evaluation of technical applications requirements in order to comply with congressional mandated requirements.	
Total Program Increases	1,176

13. Program Decreases

a. Technology Security Assessment System (TSAS) (FY 2000 Base: \$2,854)	-2,854
The FY 2000 base supported development of DTRA's TSAS, which provides DoD leadership with robust and effective export controls to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and control the spread of advanced conventional weapons. This decrease reflects an adjustment for one-time costs in FY 2000 associated with the Technology Security Assessment System.	
Total Program Decreases	-2,854

14. FY 2001 Budget Request	7,979
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

These workload performance indicators, or Technology Security Actions (TSAs), represent a wide range of work accomplished by the Technology Security program: Policy, License, Technology, and Technology Security Operations. The TSAs represent a generic weighted unit of measure, which allows for the tracking and analysis of our business activity. The composite number of such actions actually counted, e.g., review and analysis of munitions and dual-use export applications, preparation of policy documents, and technical support to interagency/international negotiations represent a major application of resources to achieve all mission, regulatory and statutory objectives. TSA growth is based on an estimated increase of 6,800 dual-use export licenses in FY 2000 received from the Department of Commerce. However, many TSAs are devoid of precise performance measurement criteria, e.g., one particular policy development/implementation may take a portion of three professionals a total of one staff week, whereas another may take several staff-months.

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	No. Of	No. Of	No. of
	TSA	TSA	TSA
Technology Security Actions (TSAs)	83,772	92,149	95,000

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	35	38	38	0
Officer	18	21	21	0
Enlisted	17	17	17	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	80	120	128	+8
U.S. Direct Hire	80	120	128	+8
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	80	120	128	+8
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(9)	(38)	(38)	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	35	38	38	0
Officer	18	21	21	0
Enlisted	17	17	17	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	70	114	122	+8
U.S. Direct Hire	70	114	122	+8
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	70	114	122	+8
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(2)	(38)	(38)	0

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
<u>LINE</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	5,110	179	537	5,826	238	637	6,701
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	5,110	179	537	5,826	238	637	6,701
0308	Travel of Persons	242	3	-31	214	3	88	305
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	242	3	-31	214	3	88	305
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally man)	109	1	112	222	3	54	279
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	167	2	-169	0	0	397	397
0989	Other Contracts	70	1	2,741	2,812	42	-2,854	0
0998	Other Costs	75	1	217	293	4	0	297
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	421	5	2,901	3,327	49	-2,403	973
9999	GRAND TOTAL	5,773	187	3,407	9,367	290	-1,678	7,979

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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed: Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

In February 1999, a final phase of the organizational alignment was completed when several DTRA programs (Special Weapons Technology, Force Protection and Counterproliferation) were combined into the new Counterproliferation Support and Operations budget sub-activity group. At the same time, the activities and resources associated with management of the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) program and the Radiation Experiments Command Center (RECC) were transferred from the former Special Weapons Technology budget sub-activity group into the Nuclear Support and Operations budget sub-activity group.

The mission of the Counterproliferation Support and Operations Directorate is to counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through innovative technology solutions across the entire spectrum of threat reduction activities and scenarios. These WMD include high explosives, chemical weapons, biological weapons, nuclear/radiological and special advanced weapons. The spectrum of threat reduction activities includes prevention, detection, verification, deterrence, interdiction, protection, and consequence management. The scenarios include the full range that troops would likely face, to specifically include warfighting, peacekeeping, and terrorism. DTRA conducts research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) programs and provides technical support to DoD components, and other organizations, as appropriate, in areas related to WMD and designated advanced weapons. The Agency operates a centralized response center to immediately bring resources to bear on WMD for crisis response and

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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

consequence management at all levels of classification. This center provides access to analytic resources, weather data, archives and domain experts.

In the aftermath of the Khobar Towers terrorist attack and the Downing Task Force Report on the bombing in Saudi Arabia, the Secretary of Defense directed initiatives to provide U.S. forces with improved protection. In brief, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) was made the principle advisor and focal point for force protection of U.S. military and civilian personnel and their families throughout the world. At that time, the former DSWA was tasked to perform vulnerability assessments in support of the JCS/J-34 Combating Terrorism Directorate. The Chairman, JCS has since directed that DTRA, in its capacity as a Combat Support Agency, provide him with direct support and serve as the field agent for JCS/J-34. In this capacity, the DTRA Force Protection Program Office is to provide teams comprised of active duty military and DoD civilians that are fully capable of assessing five broad areas relating to facility vulnerability to terrorist operations and the means of reducing mass casualties. These assessments include (1) Terrorist Options; (2) Physical Security; (3) Structural Engineering and Response; (4) Infrastructure Engineering and Response; (5) Operations Readiness; (6) Weapons of Mass Destruction; and (7) Command, Control, and Communications.

The Force Protection vulnerability-assessment teams examine specific installations and provide the installation commander with realistic judgments regarding vulnerabilities to terrorist actions and suggestions for both procedural and technical options to mitigate those vulnerabilities. Additionally, DTRA maintains the capability to conduct special assessments and respond to worldwide incidents and crisis situations. Support also includes training for other Government agencies in assessment procedures and processes, and support of technology development for physical security equipment and other force protection-related technologies, such as blast mitigation systems. Special weapons technology programs develop

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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

technical products to support force protection, develop techniques for providing structures with protection against terrorist weapons, and develop and apply methodologies in balanced survivability assessments for infrastructure protection.

A role of Force Protection is to actively assist in the design and construction of facilities in order to build-in risk reduction measures and avoid the need for costly retrofit options.

As a result of recent assessments of the Command, Control, and Communications (C3I) assets, a new program to assess critical C3I assets was established with funding to begin in FY 2001. This new program conducts mission vulnerability assessments of critical C3I assets to facilitate the development of investment strategies for improved survivability, to include nuclear command and control. This program also ensures that assessment training programs, engineering designs, and new construction embody sound force protection, vulnerability mitigation, and collective protection principles. DTRA technologies and expertise are applied to enhance U.S. capabilities across the spectrum of the counterproliferation and force protection missions.

Resources in this sub-activity group provide support for the personnel infrastructure, travel of personnel, contractual services, technical resource center publications, specialized ADP equipment necessary to support the CP mission, and expendable supplies and equipment that support the JSIVA teams.

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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

II. Force Structure Summary: Key counterproliferation programs and activities supported by this activity group include the following:

A. Counterproliferation Operations support Combatant Commands, Joint Forces and Services in planning, executing and assessing WMD counterforce and force protection missions. To this end, DTRA has (1) established a web-based reachback capability, (2) trains and equips combat support teams, (3) participates in domestic and military exercises (CONUS and OCONUS), and (4) operates a response coordination center.

B. Testing Technologies and Integration provides the capabilities for validating computational modeling, physical simulation, and testing for nuclear and special weapons efforts.

C. Weapon Effects Technologies evaluates effects of nuclear and designated advanced weapons and provides support to warfighters and components for weapon effects matters.

D. CP Operational Warfighter Support Activities develop and demonstrate capabilities to defeat hostile forces possessing WMD (and supporting infrastructure) with minimized collateral effects. A modeling and simulation center provides technical support for wargames, simulations, force structure assessments, target planning and consequences assessment.

E. Scientific Computing and Information Systems develop and maintain a world-class scientific-computations capability, including leading-edge numerical methods and high fidelity weapon effects codes, to support DoD nuclear and counterproliferation programs. This program also captures, preserves and applies the technical understanding developed in a half-century of DoD nuclear test and simulation programs.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

F. Hard Target Defeat develops and validates military capabilities needed for defeat or functional disruption of buried and otherwise hardened targets that cannot be defeated with current conventional weapons.

G. Nevada Test Site (NTS) Sustainment involves making the minimum investment needed to respond to national policy direction by retaining a capability to resume underground nuclear testing at the NTS, if so directed.

H. The Force Protection (FP) Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (JSIVA) teams assess anti-terrorism and FP programs at DoD installations worldwide to identify vulnerabilities and offer procedural and technical options to deter or mitigate the effects of a potential terrorist attack.

I. Command, Control, and Communications (C3I) assessments provide balanced vulnerability/survivability assessments of critical C3I assets.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
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 Counterproliferation Support & Operations

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Counterproliferation Support & Operations	8,195	18,770	18,552	13,587	28,082
Total	8,195	18,770	18,552	13,587	28,082

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change <u>FY 2000/2000</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	18,770	13,587
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-119	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-75	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
a) Congressional Earmarks		
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-24	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	18,552	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	-5,392	0
3. Price Change	0	377
4. Program Changes	427	14,118
5. Current Estimate	13,587	28,082

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	18,770
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed) Poor Performance Measures	-119
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed) Headquarters and Management	-66
Contract and Advisory Services	-9
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions) Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	0
4. Congressional Earmarks: Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-24
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	18,552
6. FY 2000 Rescission	0
7. Functional Transfers - In	
Force Protection Program	4,203
This submission reflects internal realignments resulting from extensive functional reviews of DTRA programs and resources. This increase reflects the internal DTRA transfer of activities and resources from the Force Protection budget sub-activity group to the Counterproliferation Support and Operations budget sub-activity group.	

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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

Total Transfers In 4,203

8. Functional Transfers - Out

a. Nuclear Support and Operations NTPR & RECC -9,440

This adjustment reflects an internal DTRA transfer of activities and associated resources in support of the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) and the Radiation Experiments Command Center (RECC) programs from the Counterproliferation Support and Operations budget sub-activity group (*former Special Weapons Budget sub-activity group*) to the Nuclear Support and Operations budget sub-activity group. This reflects an internal realignment of DTRA operations resulting from extensive functional reviews of DTRA programs and resources.

b. Realignment of FY 2000 Relocation Funding -155

The DTRA FY 2000 President's Budget included funding associated with an earlier decision to consolidate the various component parts of DTRA at its Dulles location. On November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection concerns. This decrease reflects a realignment of FY 2000 resources from Counterproliferation Support and Operations to Core Operational Support Activities to support DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

Total Transfers Out -9,595

9. Price Change 0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

10. Program Increases

- a. Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$6,480) 266

The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be a total of \$2.4M higher than originally programmed due to an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY 2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects CP's portion of the overall programmatic increase of \$2.4 million.

- b. CP Support & Operations Contractual Support (FY 2000 Base: \$0) 161

This increase reflects start up costs associated with the C3I facility assessment program.

Total Program Increases 427

11. Revised FY 2000 Estimate 13,587

12. Price Growth 377

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

13. Program Increases

- | | |
|--|--------|
| a. CP General Operating Support-JSIVA/WMD A&A (FY 2000 Base: \$3,431)
\$1,100 of this increase is associated with increased travel costs as a result of the site location of JSIVA visits scheduled to be conducted in FY 2001. Also, contributing to this increase are costs of \$100 thousand associated with additional customer support requirements levied on the WMD assessment and Analysis (A&A) center in FY 2001. | 1,200 |
| b. C3I Vulnerability Assessments (FY 2000 Base: \$4,974)
This increase primarily supports the mission vulnerability assessments of critical C3I assets and assessment training programs. | 11,700 |
| c. Customer Support (FY 2000 Base: \$0)
This increase provides support for high fidelity modeling, software models and tools and expert analysis to meet customer requirements for vulnerability analysis, targeting, and intelligence community (IC) support and the development of DoD compliant simulations that exploit DTRA models for structure vulnerabilities, target planning and collateral effects predictions. | 1,218 |

14. Total Program Increases	14,118
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15. FY 2001 Budget Request	28,082
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DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

A. Force Protection assessment teams conduct independent force protection-specific vulnerability assessments of DoD installations and sites. These assessments are intended to provide an independent assessment capability to assist local commanders, on site, to identify force protection deficiencies and determine appropriate remedies that will mitigate the effects of future terrorist incidents. Current manning and resource levels provide for a consistent level of 80-100 assessments per year, with equal distribution between United States and overseas locations.

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
JSIVA Visits Conducted	0	93	100
<u>Sites Visited</u>			
EUCOM	0	19	21
Army	0	16	18
Navy	0	11	15
Air Force	0	16	16
USMC	0	2	3
CJCS	0	4	5
PACOM	0	12	12
CENTCOM	0	10	7
SOUTHCOM	0	2	2
ACOM	0	1	1
DIA	0		
Mobile Training Team (MTT) Visits	0	6	6

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Counterproliferation Support & Operations

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

B. For the WMD Assessment and Analysis (A&A) center, the primary measure of workload is the number of manhours spent supporting exercises, wargames and real-world events. For FY 1999, this required 6485 manhours, 35 domestic trips and 22 overseas trips. For FY 2000, the estimate is 6640 manhours. The number of users and locations will increase, but the number of trips will stay at about 35 domestic and 25 overseas, as some exercises will be handled via reachback to the A&A Center. In FY 2001, as the capability to support multiple events at dispersed locations is established, it is estimated that 7400 manhours will be required, with 45 domestic trips and 30 overseas trips.

C. For FY 2000, plans are to develop C3I assessment training packages; acquire C3I assessment team assets and equipment to begin C3I assessments; and perform C3I training assessments. For FY 2001, plans are to finalize the facility assessment selection process and begin conducting balanced survivability and integrated vulnerability assessments on C3I facilities in conjunction with ASD C3I coordination and validation.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)	27	66	66	0
Officer	21	52	52	0
Enlisted	6	14	14	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	67	92	99	+7
U.S. Direct Hire	67	92	99	+7
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	67	92	99	+7
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	27	66	66	0
Officer	21	52	52	0
Enlisted	6	14	14	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	67	87	94	+7
U.S. Direct Hire	67	87	94	+7
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	67	87	94	+7
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				

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VII. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
<u>LINE</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	4,977	174	1,557	6,708	274	557	7,539
0103	Wage Board	34	1	0	35	1	0	36
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	5,011	175	1,557	6,743	275	557	7,575
0308	Travel of Persons	289	3	1,646	1,938	29	2,548	4,515
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	289	3	1,646	1,938	29	2,548	4,515
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally man)	91	1	936	1,028	15	2,170	3213
0925	Equipment purchases (non centrally man)	1,194	14	-195	1,013	15	-944	84
0932	Management & Professional Support Services	742	9	-751	0	0	0	0
0933	Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	764	9	-587	186	3	21	210
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	0	0	520	520	8	-528	0
0989	Other Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	11,643	11,643
0998	Other Costs	104	1	2,054	2159	32	-1349	842
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	2,895	34	1,977	4,906	73	11,013	15,992
9999	GRAND TOTAL	8,195	212	5,180	13,587	377	14,118	28,082

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Force Protection

I. Description of Operations Financed: In the aftermath of the Khobar Towers terrorist attack and the Downing Report on the bombing in Saudi Arabia, the Secretary of Defense directed initiatives to provide U.S. forces with improved protection. In brief, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) was made responsible for the protection of U.S. military and civilian personnel and their families throughout the world. At that time, the former Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA) was selected to be the technical advisor to the Chairman on force protection matters and was tasked to perform vulnerability assessments in support of the JCS/J-34 Combating Terrorism Directorate. The Chairman, JCS, has since directed that DTRA, in its capacity as a Combat Support Agency, provide him with direct support and serve as the field agent for JCS/J-34. In this capacity, the DTRA Force Protection program is to provide teams comprised of active duty military and DoD civilians that are fully capable of assessing five broad areas relating to facility vulnerability to terrorist operations and the means of reducing mass casualties. These assessments include: (1) Terrorist Options; (2) Physical Security; (3) Structural Engineering and Response; (4) Infrastructure Engineering and Response; and (5) Operations Readiness.

The Force Protection vulnerability-assessment teams examine specific installations and provide the installation commander with realistic judgments regarding vulnerabilities to terrorist actions and suggestions for both procedural and technical options to mitigate those vulnerabilities. Support also includes training for other Government agencies in assessment procedures and processes, and support of technology development for physical security equipment and other force protection-related technologies, such as blast mitigation systems.

Another role of Force Protection is to actively assist in the design and construction of facilities to build-in risk reduction measures and avoid the need for costly retrofit options. This effort is a growing business product line that has the direct support of two Unified Commanders and holds promise of fulfilling a major need of warfighters.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
Force Protection

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

In February 1999, a final phase of the organizational alignment was completed when several DTRA programs (Special Weapons Technology, Force Protection and Counterproliferation) were combined into the new Counterproliferation Support and Operations budget sub-activity group. Effective with FY 2000, this budget submission reflects the transfer of the Force Protection program to the Counterproliferation Support and Operation budget sub-activity group.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not applicable.

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Force Protection

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Force Protection	3,588	4,203	4,203	0	0
Total	3,588	4,203	4,203	0	0

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	4,203	0
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
a) Congressional Earmarks		
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	0	0
2. Appropriated Amount(Subtotal)	4,203	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	0	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	0	0
3. Price Change	0	0
4. Program Changes	-4,203	0
5. Current Estimate	0	0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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 Force Protection

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	\$4,203
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
Poor Performance Measures	0
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
Headquarters and Management	0
Contract and Advisory Services	0
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions):	
Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	0
4. Congressional Earmarks:	
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	0
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	\$4,203
6. FY 2000 Rescission	0
7. Functional Transfers - Out	

Force Protection

-4,203

This submission reflects internal realignments resulting from extensive functional reviews of DTRA programs and resources. This decrease reflects the internal DTRA transfer of activities and resources in support of the Force Protection Program from this budget sub-activity group to the Counterproliferation Support and Operations budget sub-activity group.

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Force Protection

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

Total Transfers Out	-4,203
8. Price Change	0
9. Program Increases	0
10. Program Decreases	0
11. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	0
12. Price Growth	0
13. Transfers In	0
14. Transfers Out	0
15. Program Increases	0
16. Total Increases	0
17. Program Decreases	0
18. Total Decreases	0
20. FY 2001 Budget Request	0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Force Protection

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary: Force Protection assessment teams conduct independent force protection-specific vulnerability assessments of DoD installations and sites. These assessments are intended to provide an independent assessment capability to assist local commanders, on site, to identify force protection deficiencies and determine appropriate remedies that will mitigate the effects of future terrorist incidents. Current manning and resource levels provide for a consistent level of 80-100 assessments per year, with equal distribution between the United States and overseas locations.

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
JSIVA Visits Conducted	100	0	0
<u>Sites Visited</u>			
EUCOM	21	0	0
Army	18	0	0
Navy	15	0	0
Air Force	16	0	0
USMC	4	0	0
CJCS	5	0	0
PACOM	12	0	0
CENTCOM	4	0	0
SOUTHCOM	3	0	0
ACOM	1	0	0
DIA	1		
Mobile Training Team (MTT) Visits	3	0	0

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Force Protection

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	21	0	0	0
Officer	9	0	0	0
Enlisted	12	0	0	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	20	0	0	0
U.S. Direct Hire	20	0	0	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	20	0	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	21	0	0	0
Officer	9	0	0	0
Enlisted	12	0	0	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	20	0	0	0
U.S. Direct Hire	20	0	0	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	20	0	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire (Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				

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Force Protection

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
<u>LINE</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	1499	52	-1551	0	0	0	0
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	1499	52	-1551	0	0	0	0
0308	Travel of Persons	1418	17	-1435	0	0	0	0
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	1418	17	-1435	0	0	0	0
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally man)	17	0	-17	0	0	0	0
0932	Management & Professional Support Services	6	0	-6	0	0	0	0
0933	Studies, Analysis & Evaluation	155	2	-157	0	0	0	0
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	149	2	-151	0	0	0	0
0998	Other Costs	344	4	-348	0	0	0	0
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	671	8	-679	0	0	0	0
9999	GRAND TOTAL	3588	77	-3665	0	0	0	0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
Nuclear Support and Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed: The mission of the Nuclear Support and Operations activity group is to provide operational and analytical support to the Department of Defense, DoD components,¹ and other organizations for nuclear matters. In addition, DTRA supports long-term sustainment of DoD nuclear weapon system capabilities and other Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) operational issues. This includes support to OSD management of nuclear programs, collaboration with Department of Energy for nuclear sustainment, and bilateral and alliance nuclear cooperation programs. Supporting the U.S. nuclear stockpile is one of the major components of the DTRA mission.

Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

In February 1999, a final phase of the organizational alignment was completed when the activities and resources associated with the management of the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) program and the Radiation Experiments Command Center (RECC) were transferred from the former Special Weapons Technology budget sub-activity group to the Nuclear Support and Operations budget sub-activity group.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Nuclear Support and Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

Costs provide for the pay and benefits of civilian personnel and costs of the DTRA Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and other automatic data processing (ADP) operations in support of nuclear weapons accounting and reporting. Other costs relate to travel of personnel for exercise planning, coordination and conduct; contractual services for document preparation, analysis, evaluation and reports, supplies and land line/satellite communications facilities to support exercise planning, both within the U.S. and overseas; special aircraft missions; transportation; rents and utilities; equipment maintenance; supplies and other administrative support.

Further, DTRA acts as the DOD executive agent for the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) program which addresses all matters pertaining to the participation and radiation exposures of DoD personnel in U.S. atmospheric nuclear weapons tests from 1945-1962 and the post-war occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Also, the agency manages the DoD Radiation Experiments Command Center (RECC) for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The RECC is the centralized repository for documents and publications pertaining to DoD's involvement in human radiation experiments conducted from 1944-1994.

II. Force Structure Summary: Key nuclear support activities and programs supported by this activity group are:

A. Support to the Secretary of Defense, the JCS, Unified Combatant Commands, and DoD Components for matters involving nuclear and other WMD matters. These programs directly reflect the National Military Strategy, support the provisions of Joint Vision 2010 and are

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Nuclear Support and Operations

II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

directed by the JCS in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (Nuclear Annex). Responsive to the oversight of the Nuclear Weapons Council, they provide critical support to the Commanders-in-Chiefs (CINCs), Services, JCS and OSD.

B. Perform nuclear surety inspections of all Service certified units capable of assembling, maintaining, or storing nuclear weapon systems and components.

C. Provide consolidated guidance and data control for the entire DoD nuclear stockpile, to include overall surveillance, guidance, coordination, advice and assistance for all nuclear weapons in DoD custody from concept definition through retirement. This function is performed by maintaining and operating the Nuclear Management Information System, the Special Weapons Information Management System, and the Nuclear Inventory Management and Cataloging System. In addition, Nuclear Support provides for the evaluation of nuclear weapons safety procedures and development of new procedures for safe storage, transport, and maintenance of nuclear munitions. Also included is the responsibility for monitoring all aspects of weapons programs relating to quality assurance throughout the stockpile life of each weapon. Nuclear support provides technical advice to the Services Nuclear Project Officer Groups, which provide for each weapons system and delivery platform in the force structure. Personnel work with and at the DOE nuclear weapon labs on programs directed at dual-revalidation and other nuclear sustainment objectives. This sub-activity group also supports OSD interaction with DOE on nuclear weapons matters.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Nuclear Support and Operations

II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

D. Develop national-level plans, policies and procedures for responses to nuclear weapons accidents, improvised nuclear device (IND) incidents, and acts of terrorism at or on U.S. weapons storage facilities worldwide. Periodic exercises are conducted to validate these plans, policies, and procedures. Exercise scenarios include both emergency response operations and post-operation site remediation. DTRA provides technical experts, exercise design specialists, controllers, observers, and players for a variety of exercises relating to the core DTRA mission. A rapidly emerging task is to provide similar support to foreign nations, primarily Eastern Europe and the Republics of the Former Soviet Union. Product development includes publication of the *DoD Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures Manual* and continuing validation and modification of an automated system that supports appraisal of options for remediation at radiological contaminated sites. This program also supports the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center, which is used to monitor peacetime and wartime crises related to nuclear events. Support is provided to the DoD Response Task Force Commander/Defense Senior Representative by the DTRA Consequence Management Advisory Team in the event of a nuclear weapon accident/IND incident.

E. Manage human and environmental consequences of DoD nuclear activities for atomic veterans under the NTPR program and for DoD Human Radiation Experiments (HRE) under the RECC.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
Nuclear Support and Operations

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Nuclear Support	24,928	13,920	13,323	25,691	31,333
Total	24,928	13,920	13,323	25,691	31,333

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	13,920	25,691
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-329	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-205	0
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
a) Congressional Earmarks	0	0
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-63	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	13,323	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	0	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	9,174	0
3. Price Change	-30	584
4. Program Changes	3,224	5,058
5. Current Estimate	25,691	31,333

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	13,920
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
Poor Performance Measures	-329
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	
Headquarters and Management	-181
Contract and Advisory Services	-24
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions)	
Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	0
4. Congressional Earmarks:	
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-63
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	13,323
6. FY 2000 Rescission	0
7. Functional Transfers - In	
a. Nuclear Support and Operations NTPR & RECC	9,440
This adjustment reflects an internal DTRA transfer of activities and associated resources in support of the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) and the Radiation Experiments Command Center (RECC) programs from the former Special Weapons budget sub-activity group to Nuclear Support and Operations. This reflects an internal realignment of DTRA operations resulting from extensive functional reviews of DTRA programs and resources.	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

b. Integration of DTRA Activities

162

In its first year of operation, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated DTRA policies and procedures. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet the demands of the new DTRA mission. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them. As such, refinement of budget architectures and internal realignment of resources between budget programs is necessary to support various mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary for DTRA to progress to full integration.

Total Functional Transfers - In

9,602

8. Functional Transfers - Out

Realignment of FY 2000 Relocation Funding

-428

The DTRA FY 2000 President's Budget included funding associated with an earlier decision to consolidate the various component parts of DTRA at its Dulles location. On November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection concerns. This decrease reflects a realignment of FY 2000 resources from Nuclear Support and Operations to Core Operational Support Activities to support the DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

Total Functional Transfers - Out

-428

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

9. Price Change

-30

10. Program Increase

a. Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$5,347)

303

The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be a total of \$2.4M higher than originally programmed, due to an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY 2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects the Nuclear Support and Operations portion of the overall programmatic increase of \$2.4 million

b. Nuclear Support & Operations Travel/Contractual Spt (FY 2000 Base: \$8,040)

838

Increased requirements have necessitated that an additional four Field Training Accident Exercises (FTX), two Command Post Accident Exercises (CPX), four Table Top Accident Exercises (TTX), one Major Field Training Incident Exercise and two Table Top Incident Exercises (TTX) be added to the schedule for FY 2000. This increase reflects additional participant's travel, supplies, and contractual support.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

c. Nuclear Support & Operations Printing (FY 2000 Base: \$0) Due to the closure of the DTRA Print Plant, all documents must now be sent to the Defense Automated Printing Service (DAPS) for printing and distribution of Joint Nuclear Weapons Publication System (JNWPS) manuals at a significant increase in cost.	833
d. Nuclear Support & Operations Equipment (FY 2000 Base: \$161) Equipment costs increased due to an additional small-scale follow-on purchase of automated equipment for the Unsatisfactory Reporting System, and additional unique equipment purchases for the Exercise Support Teams.	1,250
Total Program Increases	3,224
11. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	25,691
12. Price Growth	584
13. Program Increases	
a. Nuclear Support & Operations-Field Training Exercises (FY 2000 Base: \$5,051) An additional overseas Major Field Training Accident Exercise, and an additional Major Field Training Incident Exercise, and one Field Training Incident Exercise (FTX), will be held in FY 2001, resulting in increased costs for supplies, equipment, land line/satellite communications facilities, contractual support for document preparation, analysis, evaluation and reports, as well as travel of all participants for planning, coordinating and conducting the exercises.	5,358

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

b. Nuclear Support and Operations - Contracts (FY 2000 Base: \$0) 1,000

This increase provides for the necessary communications and information technology for the Joint Nuclear Accident Command and Control Center (JNACC) to coordinate consequence management command and control in the event of a nuclear accident and during accident exercise training. JNACC coordinates with the National Military Command Center, the Joint Forces Command, the Department of Energy, the Department of Justice, the Department of State and various other organizations playing a part in consequence management, including the deployed Defense Consequence Management Advisory Team operating as part of the Commander-in-Chiefs (CINC's) staff. Efforts in FY 2001 will support requirements generated by the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) and the Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS) strategic partnership to include at least four national-level WMD accident/incident response exercises, upgrades to the Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) communication and deployment equipment, and executive information system software to provide connectivity between DTRA and various other organizations.

Total Program Increases

6,358

14. Program Decreases

a. Nuclear Support & Operations-Printing & Reproduction (FY 2000 Base: \$889) -400

This decrease reflects an adjustment for the one-time costs of Printing Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications System (JNWPS) manuals that will not be required in FY 2001.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (continued):

b. Nuclear Support and Operations - Equipment (FY 2000 Base: \$1,323)	-900
This decrease reflects an adjustment for a one-time replacement of automated equipment that occurred in FY 2000 for the Unsatisfactory Reporting System, the Exercise Support Team, and the Nuclear Inventory Management and Cataloging System (NIMACS).	

Total Decreases	-1,300
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15. FY 2001 Budget Request	31,333
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
A. Inspection of Nuclear-Capable Units	25	25	25

B. The workload associated with management of the nuclear weapons stockpile is primarily related to developing policies and procedures to be followed by CINCs and Services worldwide; monitoring the status of weapons, weapon issues and components; and developing, maintaining, fielding and providing day-to-day support for automated systems which are used to manage the stockpile during peace, crisis and war. Tracking nuclear weapons requires 100 percent accuracy and can never be minimized regardless of the number of weapons or components. The key to measurement of success is that the status and location of the DoD nuclear stockpile is known at all times and the components to support these weapons are available when and where they are needed.

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
C. Number of Nuclear Weapon Accident Exercises:			
1. Major Field Training Exercises (FTX)	1	0	1
2. Field Training Exercises (FTX)	1	5	4
3. Command Post Exercise (CPX)	2	4	2
4. Table Top Exercise (TTX)	0	4	4
5. Foreign, Service and Agency Exercises	4	4	3
D. Number of Terrorist Incident Exercises:			
1. Major Field Training Exercise (FTX)	0	1	2
2. Field Training Exercises (FTX)	3	1	2
3. Command Post Exercises (CPX)	3	3	3
4. Table Top Exercise (TTX)	0	2	3
5. Foreign, Service, and Agency Exercises	4	4	4

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

E. Presidential Decision Directives 39 and 62 established policy to manage consequences of terrorist incidents. Under Secretary of Defense letter and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff tasking through a yearly JCS worldwide exercise schedule, DTRA serves as the DoD-lead for coordinating with other Federal and international agencies and activities, DoD recurring radiological emergency training, accident response planning, and national-level exercises at DoD facilities where the potential exists for a radiological accident/incident. Exercise costs are mission/location dependent, i.e., DIRECT FOCUS - CONUS FTX, approximately 70 participants, .3 million; DIMMING SUN - OCONUS FTX, 2500 participants, \$3.0 million. DTRA assists Federal, State, and local response to radiological emergencies as outlined in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, the Federal Response Plan, and applicable DoD Directives. Additionally, DTRA assists foreign governments as directed under 10 U.S.C. 404 and E.O. 12966. Training and exercises incorporate activities that address assistance to civilian authorities in maintaining public safety, health, and well-being. DTRA also maintains a deployable advisory team to assist CINC consequence management response forces.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

F. The workload for the NTPR program involves (1) establishing and maintaining a repository of personnel data and historical information for U.S. atmospheric nuclear weapons test participants and Hiroshima and Nagasaki occupation forces, (2) providing dosimetry information and dose reconstruction methodologies for populations supported by the program, and (3) supporting organizations responsible for administering atomic veterans' benefits (Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Justice) and organizations studying health effects of radiation. The primary measures of workload are (1) the size of the repository maintained (400,000 plus persons), (2) the number of individual cases processed (up to 2,000 per year), (3) the number of dose reconstructions performed (up to 300 per year), and (4) the level of effort to support studies by independent agencies. The primary performance criteria are (1) the turn-around time for individual cases processed (optimally 75% of all cases completed in 90 days), (2) the number of cases in process at any given time (optimally low 200s), and (3) the cost per case processed (\$2,500 - \$3,000).

G. The workload for the RECC involves (1) maintaining a centralized repository of records pertaining to about 2,500 individual DoD events that could be construed as human radiation experiments, and (2) responding to public and Congressional inquiries (up to 500 per year).

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)	101	112	114	2
Officer	80	93	93	0
Enlisted	21	19	21	2
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	100	104	104	0
U.S. Direct Hire	100	104	104	0
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	100	104	104	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	101	112	114	2
Officer	80	93	93	0
Enlisted	21	19	21	2
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	98	99	99	0
U.S. Direct Hire	98	99	99	0
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	98	99	99	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))				

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VII. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
<u>LINE</u>		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	
							<u>FY 2001</u>	
							<u>Estimate</u>	
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	7,363	258	84	7,705	315	-10	8,010
0107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	27	0	-27	0	0	0	0
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	7,390	258	57	7,705	315	-10	8,010
0308	Travel of Persons	1,483	18	1,023	2,524	38	1,893	4,455
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	1,483	18	1,023	2,524	38	1,893	4,455
0771	Commercial Transportation	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally man)	134	2	50	186	3	-43	146
0921	Printing & Reproduction	156	2	675	833	12	-396	449
0922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	601	7	-293	315	5	26	346
0923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	27	27	0	-27	0
0925	Equipment purchases (non centrally man)	400	5	815	1,220	18	-757	481
0933	Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	657	8	-232	433	6	21	460
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	5,514	66	-999	4,581	69	3,866	8,516
0989	Other Contracts	950	11	759	1,720	26	13	1,759
0998	Other Costs	7,643	92	-1,589	6,146	92	472	6,710
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	16,055	193	-787	15,461	231	3,175	18,867
9999	GRAND TOTAL	24,928	469	294	25,691	584	5,058	31,333

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DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed: Since the stand-up of the DTRA on 1 October 1998, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated (*not consolidated*) DTRA policies and procedures that will provide consistent, standardized application across all of DTRA's programs and processes. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them.

For this budget submission, the Core Operational Support Activities reflects significant increases in FY 2000 and FY 2001 associated with the relocation of DTRA to Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

One of the primary goals in creating DTRA was to physically consolidate its various components at one location. DTRA's activities in the national capital region currently operate from four widely scattered locations: two leased buildings on the Dulles International Airport Complex; a government owned building on Telegraph Road in Alexandria, Virginia; leased space within a building on Eisenhower Avenue in Alexandria, Virginia; and a leased space at 400 Army-Navy Drive. During the last year, DTRA evaluated various options for the consolidation of its activities and determined that consolidation on a military installation would provide the necessary space and incorporate several security and operational advantages not available with commercial sites.

As a result, on November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology & Logistics (AT&L) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The relocation would consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection concerns with their mission. Accommodation of the DTRA staff will require expansion of the existing headquarters building as well as the relocation of a current tenant: the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC).

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I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

Under the current plan, 500 DTRA personnel will move during FY 2000 from their current Dulles Airport location into the existing Headquarters Complex building at Fort Belvoir and another 500 personnel will move into temporary modular buildings in or around the Headquarters Complex. A total of 525 DTRA personnel will be located at the Telegraph Road location and 175 will be located at the Alexandria Technical Center and (Army-Navy Drive). A military construction project to accommodate DTRA headquarters facility requirements is programmed for FY 2002. DTRA personnel will remain in the temporary buildings until the completion of the permanent facility in FY 2004.

In general, DTRA Core Operational Support Activities represent a consolidation of functions and resources which provide for the management, planning, and administration of a wide variety of management headquarters functions, operational and administrative support as well as centralized operations to all DTRA functional organizations.

The DTRA has integrated core support operations, functions, and resources---enabling these functions to be centralized for maximum efficiency and control. The DTRA management headquarters and operational support functions and resources include the following: the Office of the Director; logistics and engineering; information technology support; counterintelligence; financial management; civilian and military personnel management; physical and information security; acquisition management; communications systems; Albuquerque Field Office support; physical plant equipment, real estate, and facilities management; and administrative support operations.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

A. Logistics Support Activities: Logistics Support Activities include leasing real estate through the General Services Administration; supply, equipment and material management, including physical plant equipment, facilities management; warehouse operations; and civil-engineering-related functions including environmental and safety engineering.

B. Information Technology Support: Information Technology Support includes developing information management strategies and programs and assisting organizational components in developing program proposals, plans, and budgets for automated information systems. This includes information and data systems in support of the DTRA mission strategies—specifically, in the areas of arms reduction, treaty compliance, proliferation prevention, force protection, Chem-Bio Defense, nuclear support, special weapons technology, and the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. Base communications provides in-house and local area communication contacts by pagers, cellular phones and local telephone services. Long-haul communications provide Data/Voice/AUTODIN circuit capabilities to points outside of the local area by either Wide Area Network (WAN), Defense Switching Network (DSN), or others. Support also includes providing equipment, maintenance and operation of communications for all DTRA to include telephones, cellular phones, pagers and radios and facsimile machines; International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) telephones for communications from remote sites and video conferencing capabilities.

Information technology support provides for operational requirements such as maintenance of the Local Area Network (LAN) and managing the day to day operation of office automation. Efforts also include integrating systems from merged activities as well as maintenance and development, contract support, training, and hardware and software integration.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

C. Johnston Atoll (JA): The DTRA was created to focus on national security challenges associated with countering proliferation and reducing the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction. In light of this mission refocusing and the fact that DTRA is precluded by statute and regulation from assuming real property accountability (including property disposal), the Johnston Atoll Host-Management responsibility was transferred to the Air Force in FY 1999 (*financial operations were conducted on a reimbursable basis in FY 1999*).

D. Other Operational Support: Includes, but is not limited to, functions and activities associated with the Office of the Director, counterintelligence, financial management, civilian and military personnel management, personnel and information security, acquisition management, inspector general, general counsel, equal opportunity, congressional liaison, public affairs, quality management, safety and occupational health, and administrative support operations. Civilian personnel costs represent nearly 42% of the total resources associated with Other Operational Support. Costs for DFAS services are also provided for in this sub-activity group.

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group:

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. Logistics Support Activities	17,551	12,062	11,788	22,596	23,406
2. Information Technology Support	18,070	16,275	15,904	18,632	17,740
3. Johnston Atoll	18,856	0	0	0	0
4. Other Operational Support	40,601	40,928	39,549	42,944	43,773
Total	95,078	69,265	67,241	84,172	84,919

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	69,265	84,172
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-812	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-499	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	-582	
a) Congressional Earmarks		
b) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-131	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	67,241	0
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-506	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	8,007	
3. Price Change	-101	2,055
4. Program Changes	9,531	-1,308
5. Current Estimate	84,172	84,919

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget	69,265
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed) Poor Performance Measures	-812
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed) Headquarters and Management Contract and Advisory Services	-422 -77
Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions) Section 8100 - Civilian Underexecution	-582
4. Congressional Earmarks: Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-131
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	67,241
6. FY 2000 Rescission	-506
7. Functional Transfers-In	
a. Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (NCB)	818
The Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) directed the transfer of funding from the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). Subsequent follow-on decisions related to DRI adjustments further refines the portion of the DRI associated with the transfer of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological)(ATSD(NCB)) resources to DTRA. This adjustment, of 9 additional FTEs and associated resources, further revises the civilian FTE total associated with the ATSD(NCB) transfer.	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

b. Realignment of FY 2000 Relocation Funding 1,358

The DTRA FY 2000 President's Budget included funding associated with an earlier decision to consolidate the various component parts of DTRA at its Dulles location. On November 2, 1999, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) directed the relocation of DTRA to the Headquarters Complex at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in order to consolidate DTRA at a single location and alleviate force protection concerns. This reduction provides an adjustment for FY 2000 requirements funded in last year's budget submission. This increase reflects a realignment of FY 2000 resources from other DTRA sub-activity groups to Core Operational Activities to support the DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

c. Integration of DTRA Activities 6,060

In its first year of operation, DTRA has been steadily working toward establishing and adopting the best business practices of each of its legacy organizations and melding them into one set of integrated DTRA policies and procedures. An extensive review of requirements and programs has been initiated by DTRA to better meet the demands of the new DTRA mission. Primary mission synergies have been identified, and the organization has been adjusted to best capitalize on them. As such, refinement of budget architectures and internal realignment of resources between budget programs is necessary to support various mission workloads and to develop the appropriate funding baselines necessary for DTRA to progress to full integration.

Total Functional Transfers-In 8,236

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

8. Functional Transfers-Out

a. Special Access Program (SAP) -228

The Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) directed the transfer of the Arms Control Policy Development and Oversight function for the special access programs to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). Subsequent follow-on decisions related to DRI refinements revises this transfer. This adjustment transfers two civilian FTEs and associated resources from DTRA to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

b. Security Research Center (SRC) -1

The Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) directed the integration of the Security Research Center (SRC) into the Defense Security Service (DSS) organizational structure. Currently, SRC costs are funded by revenues generated from customers of the DSS Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF). Subsequent follow-on decisions related to DRI refinements redirects the transfer of the SRC from DSS to the Defense Human Resources Activity. This adjustment transfers DTRA's portion of the estimated customer support to the DHRA to establish a baseline funding level for the SRC.

Total Functional Transfers-Out -229

9. Price Change -101

10. Program Increases

a. DTRA Move Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$0) 1,200

Includes the engineering move planning and coordination and physical move elements such as boxing and loading, transporting, delivery, set-up, etc.

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

b. Information Services (FY 2000 Base: \$0) 1,700
 These costs include data links to five CONUS and OCONUS agency offices, upgrade and purchase costs for providing telephone capability in the modular and headquarters complex buildings, and stripping wiring and cabling from the Dulles facilities.

c. Other Relocation Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$0) 5,200
 The relocation of DTRA from Dulles to Ft. Belvoir will entail costs associated with the lease of temporary modular buildings, infrastructure build-out and furnishing of the modular buildings, restoration of Dulles facilities as required by the lease agreement, DTRA's tenant support costs to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and assessment of environmental and architectural issues associated with the construction of the new wing in the headquarters complex.

Offsetting these requirements are FY 2000 resources originally provided in last year's budget submission associated with an earlier decision to consolidate DTRA at its Dulles location. These resources have been realigned from other sub-activity groups and applied to the current DTRA relocation effort to Fort Belvoir.

The table below identifies the specific funding requirements for FY 2000:

Systems Furniture	\$2,400
Infrastructure	500
Modular Building Lease	2,100
Building Restoration	1,100
Tenant Support	700
Architectural Engineering	1,000
FY 2000 Realignment Offset	-2,600

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

d.	PCS Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$0) Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs are based on \$35K per person for 14 personnel. PCS costs increase in FY 2001 because personnel are more likely to begin relocation efforts several months after the move is completed.	500
e.	Civilian Workyear Adjustment (FY 2000 Base: \$32,276) The FY 2000 civilian workyear costs are anticipated to be a total of \$2.4M higher than originally programmed, due to an underestimation of the new Agency's average salary. The FY 2000 President's Budget reflected the initial organizational and staffing plan for DTRA and was built on some marginal costing data. DTRA had no Agency historical experience which reflected the technical skills and level of experience that the new Agency would require. In its first year of operation, DTRA was below authorized strength while it refined a staffing plan that supported the technical skills required for the DTRA mission. Aggressive hiring began after the requirements were identified. The current FY 2000 estimate reflects the refined organizational structure and skills mix needed for the new agency as well as a base of actual FY 1999 cost experience. This increase reflects Core Operational Support's portion of the overall programmatic increase of \$2.4 million.	1,231
	Total Program Increases	9,831
11.	Program Decrease	
a.	Civilian Personnel (FY 2000 Base: \$33,507) This decrease reflects a reduction to civilian pay associated with FY 1999 underexecution.	-300
	Total Program Decrease	-300

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
FY 2001 Budget Estimates

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

12.	Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate	84,172
13.	Price Growth	2,055
14.	Program Increases	
a.	Facilities Upgrade (FY 2000 Base \$400) This increase supports the upgrade of existing facilities at the Albuquerque Field Office.	700
b.	Modular Building (FY 2000 Base \$2,100) Modular building lease costs are based on a rate of \$35/square foot times a 70,000 square foot requirement. This increase reflects a lease for the entire fiscal year.	1,400
c.	Tenant Support (FY 2000 Base: \$700) DLA support costs are charged by the Defense Logistics Agency for building maintenance, security, and other facility support functions. This increase provides funding for an entire fiscal year.	3,400
d.	PCS Moves (FY 2000 Base: \$500) Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs are based on \$35K per person. This increase provides funding for an additional 28 people to relocate.	1,000
e.	European Operations Division Relocation Project (FY 2000 Base: \$0) The DTRA/European Operations division is currently a tenant on the Rhein-Main Air Force Base in Frankfurt Germany. In accordance with U.S. Government-Germany Agreement, this base is scheduled for closure. To accomplish its mission, DTRA's European Operations must be in close proximity to the Frankfurt Airport. After a lengthy evaluation process, it	3,300

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

was determined that the Nathan-Hale Army Depot met all mission requirements. The building in which DTRA will reside needs complete refurbishment. The project has been scheduled for FY 2001 to minimize disruptions in operational tempo due to closedown proceedings.

Total Program Increases 9,800

15. Program Decreases

- | | |
|---|--------|
| a. Rent Savings (FY 2000 Base: \$7,059) | -3,400 |
| Costs associated with the lease of modular buildings and DLA support are offset by the amount saved from the leases on buildings at Dulles. | |
| b. DTRA Move Costs (FY 2000 Base: \$1,200) | -800 |
| The majority of the move costs occur in FY 2000 when the majority of the personnel will be relocated from Dulles to Ft. Belvoir. Some residual costs will run into FY 2001. | |
| c. Information Services (FY 2000 Base: \$1,700) | -1,700 |
| All costs associated with data links, cabling and communication capabilities in the modular and headquarters complex building will be completed in FY 2000. | |
| d. Systems Furniture/Infrastructure Upgrades (FY 2000 Base: \$2,900) | -2,900 |
| The build-out of the modular buildings and the installation of systems furniture will be completed in FY 2000. | |

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

e.	Building Restoration (FY 2000 Base: \$1,100) The completion of restoration costs to the Dulles buildings as required by the lease agreement (i.e., removing special purpose generators and restoring SCIF areas to commercial standards) continues in FY 2001.	-400
f.	Architectural Engineering (FY 2000 Base: \$1,000) The assessment of environmental and architectural issues associated with the construction of the new wing in the headquarters complex will be completed in FY 2000.	-1,000
g.	Other Core Operational Support (FY 2000 Base: \$41,954) This decrease reflects a reduction of requirements associated with across-the-board support to general administrative type functions, e.g., security operations, financial management, acquisition management, safety, congressional liaison, general council, etc.	-908
	Total Program Decreases	-11,108
16.	FY 2001 Budget Request	84,919

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

IV. Performance Criteria And Evaluation Summary:

The DTRA management and operational support staff is responsible for providing the full-range of management headquarters functions as well as essential operational support functions vital to sustain DTRA's worldwide missions and activities. Such functions include, but are not limited to:

Legislative Affairs

The Legislative Affairs Office has the overall management responsibility for Congressional communications, including personal contacts and correspondence, and responsibility for processing and monitoring Congressional communications, reports, etc., received from or directed to Congressional committees, subcommittees, members of Congress and their staff. They respond annual to approximately 1,122 inquiries.

Public Affairs

The Public Affairs Office (PA) provides the Director and senior staff with expert counsel and assistance in all public affairs matters. They serve as the principal agency point of contact for all news media and public requests for information and serve as the DTRA spokesperson. In addition, PA annually publishes a 24-page monthly newsletter; maintains the Agency website, publishes 120 pages of intranet news and information pages, responds to 150 media contacts, conducts 250 security reviews, publishes one Agency history book, conducts 20 public affairs training courses, presents 50 Agency Command Briefings, creatse 20 Agency biographies, and coordinates 36 photographic/video projects.

Safety and Occupational Health

The Safety and Occupational Health Office is responsible for improving and maintaining the overall readiness of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the quality of life of its personnel. They annually provide 300 immunizations; 850 flu shots; 180 medical consultations; 700 medical record reviews; 150 radiation source shipments conducted; 12 radiation source surveys; and 6 special events (health fairs, etc.) coordinations.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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FY 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities
DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

IV. Performance Criteria And Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Equal Opportunity Office(EO)

The EO Office is responsible for assisting directors, managers, and employees in implementing anti-discrimination laws and DTRA policies and in creating an environment where diversity is valued. It also works to increase opportunities for employment and advancement for groups who have traditionally faced barriers in employment. The DTRA EO Office focuses on a variety of areas and programs including processing, investigating and resolving discrimination and sexual harassment complaints, monitoring the representation and status of women, minorities, and individuals with disabilities, and providing continuous training on EO/EEO issues. They annually train 12 collateral duty personnel; process 20 informal complaints and 12 informal complaints; and coordinate 10 formal investigations, six staff assistance visits, 2 college recruitment trips, and 11 training and 6 special events.

Administrative Support Services (AD)

The Administrative Support Offices are responsible annually for receiving, dispatching, and processing 238,000 pieces of mail; managing the use of all conference rooms; providing 1,500 hours of video and production and photographic services; managing 200 DTRA publications and creating and managing 100 DTRA forms; overseeing proper management and storage of millions of documents; managing contracts and lease agreement for 100 office reproduction machines, processing 1,300 work orders for reproduction and printing services; providing 13,400 hours of design and graphic art services; and processing 300 Freedom of Information (FOIA) and Privacy Act requests.

Information Technology Support (IS)

Information technology support provides for operational requirements such as maintenance of the Local Area Network (LAN) and managing the day-to-day operation of office automation, ADP equipment, software, printers and scanners, for a total of 2,110 employees at 13 sites worldwide. Efforts also include managing a customer information support center and troubleshooting over 13,000 requests for help; serving as the Agency focal point for

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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IV. Performance Criteria And Evaluation Summary (Continued):

information systems plans and program; providing and controlling 2,500 computer and ancillary ADP equipment for Agency use; managing the operations and maintenance of all aspects of the Agency's information systems architecture; and operating the Agency's telecommunications center to provide secure and non-secure communications via AUTODIN, secure voice, facsimile, telephone and mobile communications

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	196	186	186	0
Officer	76	93	93	0
Enlisted	120	93	93	0
<u>Civilian E/S (Total)</u>	446	426	434	+8
U.S. Direct Hire	446	426	434	+8
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	446	426	434	+8
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(0)	(3)	(3)	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	196	186	186	0
Officer	76	93	93	0
Enlisted	120	93	93	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	430	405	412	+7
U.S. Direct Hire	430	405	412	+7
Foreign National Direct Hire				
Total Direct Hire	430	405	412	+7
Foreign National Indirect Hire				
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(0)	(3)	(3)	0

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
FY 2001 Budget Estimates

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

DTRA Core Operational Support Activities

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

LINE ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000			Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001			FY 2001 Estimate
		FY 1999 Actuals	Price Growth	Program Growth	FY 2000 Estimate	Price Growth	Program Growth	
0101	Executive, General, and Special Schedule	31,508	1,103	-1,908	30,703	1,256	506	32,465
0103	Wage Board	439	12	-136	315	12	0	327
0107	Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay	292	0	-292	0	0	0	0
0199	TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	32,239	1,115	-2,336	31,018	1,268	506	32,792
0308	Travel of Persons	2,427	29	-234	2,222	33	-14	2,241
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	2,427	29	-234	2,222	33	-14	2,241
0401	DFSC Fuel	840	-213	-627	0	0	0	0
0416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	25	0	-25	0	0	0	0
0417	Locally Procured DoD Managed Supp. & Mat	104	1	-36	69	1	-4	66
0499	TOTAL REVOLVING FUND SUP. & MAT. PURCHASES	969	-212	-688	69	1	-4	66
0507	GSA Managed Equipment	174	2	-43	133	2	10	145
0599	TOTAL REVOLVING FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	174	2	-43	133	2	10	145
0673	Defense Financing & Accounting Services	1,223	15	134	1,372	67	176	1,615
0677	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 1	4,164	0	-10	4,154	0	396	4,550
0699	TOTAL OTHER REVOLVING FUND PURCHASES	5,387	15	124	5,526	67	572	6,165
0771	Commercial Transportation	685	8	-87	606	9	541	1,156
0799	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	685	8	-87	606	9	541	1,156
0912	Rental Payments to GSA Leases (SLUC)	7,028	84	-53	7,059	106	-3,451	3,714
0913	Purchased Utilities	186	2	-110	78	1	92	171
0914	Purchased Communications	1,034	12	-803	243	4	-19	228
0915	Rents (non-GSA)	48	1	2,052	2,101	32	1,421	3,554
0917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	166	2	-61	107	0	1	108
0920	Supplies & Materials (non centrally managed)	2,498	30	-1,155	1,373	21	166	1,560
0921	Printing & Reproduction	501	6	278	785	12	-241	583
0922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	1,945	23	-389	1,579	24	31	1,634
0923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	1,016	12	-857	171	3	226	400
0924	Medical Supplies	0	0	19	19	1	11	31
0925	Equipment purchases (non centrally managed)	2,896	35	863	3,794	57	-1,734	2,113
0932	Management & Professional Support Services	771	9	-780	0	0	0	0
0934	Engineering Technical Services	440	5	-445	0	0	0	0
0937	Locally Purchased Fuel	6	0	-4	2	0	1	3
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	12,162	146	-5,342	6,966	104	3,669	10,739
0989	Other Contracts	19,568	235	-8,683	11,120	167	722	12,009
0998	Other Costs	2,932	35	6,234	9,201	138	3,832	5,507
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	53,197	637	-9,236	44,598	670	-2,914	42,354
9999	GRAND TOTAL	95,078	1,594	-12,500	84,172	2,050	-1,303	84,919

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA)



OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Office of Economic Adjustment provides technical and financial assistance to communities: (a) that are affected by base closures, realignments, and reductions in defense industry employment; (b) where the local economy is heavily dependent on defense expenditures; (c) where expansion of the local military installation significantly increases the demand for public facilities and services; or (d) when community development threatens the mission of an installation. In FY 1999, OEA absorbed the Base Transition Office and now provides all necessary resources to execute its mission. In FY 2000, 115 communities will continue to receive technical and/or grant assistance from OEA to respond to BRAC impacts.

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA)'s FY 2001 funding will be used to continue assistance to BRAC communities and those affected by other changes in DoD programs. Most communities will have completed their initial base re-use plans but will require OEA funding to undertake follow-on, specialized plans and for additional organizational support to facilitate the re-use of the base. Assistance to defense industry communities averages \$200,000 annually and is required for two to three years. It is also expected that five to seven military installations will request assistance in preventing further community development from encroaching on the operational effectiveness of the base. Grant assistance will be provided to a small number of communities for advanced planning assistance, state adjustment assistance, and/or privatization and outsourcing assistance.

OEA project managers will continue active support and oversight of base closure activities that have completed base reuse planning and are moving into implementation, even if OEA grant assistance has ended. In addition, new initiatives beginning in FY 2000 will continue into FY 2001, including developing strategies and implementation of environmental liability issues and early property transfer opportunities; use of environmental insurance in cases where it facilitates faster, more cost-effective property transfer; and working with state and local governments to facilitate outsourcing of base

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities
services to reduce DoD overhead

I. Description of Operations Financed: (con't)

costs. OEA will also continue program support to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy for international defense downsizing assistance, primarily in the Newly Independent States.

The largest change in the FY 2001 budget request is the absence of \$53.8 million net Congressional additions for special interest items in the FY 2000 OEA budget. The program budget reflects an anticipated decreased demand for OEA community planning assistance grants.

II. Force Structure Summary: (N/A)

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1999	FY 2000			FY 2001
A. <u>Activity Group:</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	
<u>Estimate</u>					
Office of Economic Adjustment	34,104	30,940	90,725	76,480	22,495
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>			Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		Change <u>FY 2000/FY</u>

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

2001

1. Baseline Funding	30,940	76,480
a. Congressional Adjustments (Dist.)	47,000	-0-
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undist.)	12,851	-0-
c. Congressional Adjustments (Gen. Prov.)	-0-	-0-

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands): (con't)

B. Reconciliation Summary: (con't)

d. Congressional Earmarks	-0-	-0-
e. Earmark Billpayers	-66	-0-
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	90,725	-0-
a. Adjustment to Meet Congress Intent	-5,000	-0-
b. Across-the-board Reduction	-1,745	-0-
c. Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	500	-0-
3. Price Change	-0-	1,236
4. Program Change	-8,000	-55,221
5. Current Estimate	76,480	22,495

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	30,940
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
a. Fitzsimmons Army Hospital	10,000

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

b. Pico Rivera	2,000
c. Fort Ord Conversion Support	5,000
d. San Diego Conversion Support	5,000
e. Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	7,500
f. Charleston Naval Shipyard	7,500
g. Charleston Macalloy Site	10,000

Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)

47,000

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (con't)

3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)

a. O&M Defense-Wide Related Absorbtion	-145
b. Contract and Advisory Services	-4
c. Community Retraining Initiative	8,000
d. Armed Forces Retirement Homes	5,000

Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)

12,851

4. Congressional Earmarks

a. Congressional Earmarks Billpayer	-66
-------------------------------------	-----

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

	Total Congressional Earmarks	-
66		
90,791	5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	
	6. FY 2000 Rescission	-
1,745		
	7. Functional Transfers - In	-0-
	<u>To Reflect Congressional Intent</u>	
	a. Washington Square Renovation	500

February

2000

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (con't)

	Total Functional Transfers - In	
	500	
	8. Other Transfers In	-0-
	9. Functional Transfers - Out	-

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

0-		
	<u>To Reflect Congressional Intent</u>	
	a. Armed Forces Retirement Home	-5,000
	Total Functional Transfers - Out	-
5,000		
	10. Other Functional Transfers - Out	-0-
	11. Price Growth	-
0-		
	12. Program Increases	-
0-		
	13. Program Decreases	-
0-		
	a. Reduced base closure requirements	-8,000
	Total Program Decreases	-
8,000		
	14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	76,480
	15. Price Changes	1,236

Exhibit

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

February

2000

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (con't)

16. Transfers - In	-0-
17. Transfers - Out	-0-
18. Program Increases	
a. Increase in privatization assistance grants to local communities	1,153
Total Program Increases	1,153
19. Program Decreases	
a. One-time FY 2000 Costs	
(1) contracts	-28
(2) CAAS	-2
(3) equipment	-11
(4) Fitzsimmons Army Hospital	-10,150
(5) Pico Rivera	-2,030
(6) Fort Ord Conversion Support	-5,075
(7) San Diego Conversion Center	-5,075
(8) Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	-7,612
(9) Charleston Naval Shipyard	-7,613
(10) Charleston Macalloy Site	-10,150
(11) Community Retraining Initiative	-8,120
(12) Washington Square Renovation	-508

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (con't)

Total One-time FY 2000 Costs	-56,374	
b. Annualization of FY 2000 program decreases	-0-	
c. Program Decreases in FY 2001	-0-	
20. Total Program Decreases		-
55,374		
21. FY 2001 Budget Request		22,495

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The major decrease in demand for OEA grant funds will occur in FY 2000 because most BRAC communities will have completed their initial base reuse planning. With this reduction of funds, the distribution of OEA grant funds follows:

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
<u>Estimate</u>			

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

Base Closure Grants/Realignments	64	55	45
Defense Industry Impacts	5	5	5
Joint Land Use Studies	4	8	8
State Grants	3	3	3
Advance Planning	2	4	4
Privatization Grants	0	0	7

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Military End Strength</u>				
Officer	3	3	3	0
Enlisted	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	3	3	3	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength</u>				
US Direct Hire	38	39	39	0
 <u>Military FTE's</u>				
Officer	3	3	3	0
Enlisted	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	3	3	3	0
 <u>Civilian FTE's</u>				
US Direct Hire	38	39	39	0

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

VI. OP 32 Line Items:

		Change FY 1999/FY 2000			Change FY 2000/FY 2001		
	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
101 Exec, Gen & Spec Schedules 3,684	3,372	146	25	3,543	141	0	
308 Travel of Persons 298	291	3	0	294	4	0	
673 Payments to DFAS 365	356	4	0	360	5	0	
912 SLUC (GSA Leases) 272	265	3	0	268	4	0	
914 Purchased Communications 120	117	1	0	118	2	0	
915 Rents 51	49	1	0	50	1	0	
920 Supplies & Materials 41	76	1	-37	40	1	0	
921 Printing & Reproduction 2	2	0	0	2	0	0	
922 Equipment Maintenance 16	7	0	9	16	0	0	
925 Equipment							

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
 Budget Activity 4: Administration and Service-Wide Activities

(Non-fund)	0	0	55	55	1	-11
45						
933 Contract Studies and Analysis	100	2	-2	100	2	-2
100						
988 Grants	28,469	342	41,918	70,729	1,061	-55,180
16,610						
989 Other Contracts	<u>956</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-62</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-28</u>
<u>891</u>						
9999 Total	34,104	514	41,862	76,480	1,236	-55,221
22,495						

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

OSD Highlights

(\$ in Millions)

<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
462.223	11.038	1.956	475.217	11.068	-69.159	417.126

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is the principal staff element of the Secretary of Defense for the exercise of policy development, planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities. These funds provide for OSD's personnel costs, official representation, travel, transportation, Intergovernmental Personnel Act costs, Reimbursable Detail costs, Contractor Support, Contracted Advisory and Assistance Services, and various other costs of doing business not provided by the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS).

The reorganization and right sizing of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) under the Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) is complete. Some of the personnel to be transferred to OSD are still paid by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) but DIA is being reimbursed by OSD

The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (OUSD) Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L) is managing programs to implement Acquisition Reform.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) has successfully completed the Y2K transition. The ASD (C3I)'s Chief Information Officer (CIO) program continues to support the Department's initiatives to achieve Information Superiority.

The Office of the Comptroller is managing the program to develop additional reporting and accounting capabilities required by Congress.

Many policy issues are being explored. The issues being studied include: the effectiveness of strategic and conventional forces and systems, non-lethal weapons, recruitment, emerging health threats, counter terrorism/anti terrorism, OSD Management Improvement Efforts, implications of the Revolution in Military Affairs, power projection trends and the future military use of space.

The war games conducted will add new/hybrid operational concepts and new/alternative uses of technology to the games' capabilities.

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

The program decrease of \$69.2 million is mainly the result of FY 2000 congressional adds that are not carried forward (\$100.9 million) as partially offset by \$39.7 million in program growth. This growth results from the Department's decision to restore funding for its core programs. Also included is growth for three programs budgeted for the first time -- Acquisition Workforce Demonstration (\$1 million), Environmental Security Cooperation (\$2 million) and Defense Acquisition Regulation Automation (\$0.7 million).

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Summary of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget		423,493
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
a. Performance Measures	-10,000	
b. C4ISR	3,000	
c. NE/SA Center for Security Studies	1,000	
d. Middle East Regional Security Studies	1,000	
e. Energy Savings Contracts	4,000	
f. Job Placement Program	300	
h. Youth Development Initiative	2,500	
i. Management and Contract Support	-8,000	
j. (A&T) Travel and Contracts	-10,000	
k. Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities	8,000	
l. Pacific Disaster Center	4,000	
m. Clara Barton Center	1,300	
n. Funeral Honors for Veterans	5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		6,100
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
a. Legacy	15,000	
b. Mobility Enhancements	25,000	
c. Headquarters and Management	-9,039	
d. Contract and Advisory Services	-6,506	
e. Pacific Command Regional Initiative	10,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		34,455

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

4. Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
a. Grant for USO	5,000	
b. Grant to the Women in the Military Services Memorial	5,000	
c. Grant to the Red Cross	5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	15,000	
5. Congressional Earmarks		
a. Indian Lands Mitigation	8,000	
b. Multilateral Export Control	1,000	
c. Studies Earmark: Readiness Reporting Systems	1,000	
d. Studies Earmark: Wholesale/Retail Levels & Secondary Items Storage	900	
e. Earmark Offsets	-800	
Total Congressional Earmarks		10,100
FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		489,148
7. Rescission		-4,277
8. Functional Transfers-In		
To Reflect Congressional Intent		
a. Armed Forces Retirement Home from OEA	5,000	
Other Transfers-In		
a. SAP from DTRA	228	
Total Transfers-In		5,228

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

9. Functional Transfers-Out		
To Reflect Congressional Intent		
a. Youth Development Initiative to CMP	-2,500	
b. Job Placement Program to DHRA	-4,000	
c. Funeral Honors for Veterans to DoDDE	-5,000	
e. Youth Development and Leadership Program to CMP	-300	
Other Functional Transfers-Out		
a. Attorney Travel to DLSA	-55	
b. White House Fellows to WHS	-100	
c. International Quality Assurance to DLA	-127	
d. NCB to DTRA	-818	
e. ITC to NSA	-2,253	
Total Transfers-Out		-15,153
10. Total Functional Transfers		-9,925
11. Price Changes		-4,241
12. Program Decreases		
a. Civilian Pay	-4,959	
Total Program Decreases		-4,959
13. Program Increases		
a. Fact of Life Increase	5,000	
b. PY Balance Brought Forward	230	
c. Program Increase Due to Price Changes	4,241	
Total Program Increases		9,471
14. FY 2000 Current Estimate		475,217

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

15. Price Changes		11,068
16. Functional Transfers		
a. Remainder of Interagency Training Center to Air Force	-2,326	
b. NE/SA Center for Security Studies	-978	
c. Pacific Command Regional Initiative (Asia/Pacific Regional Initiative)	-9,787	
Total Program Increases		-13,091
17. Program Increases		
a. Compensation and Benefits - For 57 FTE from DIA, Reimbursement to others is reduced by \$7.288 Million. The rest of the increase funds 10 FTE and other fact of life costs of the OSD Compensation and Benefits program. (\$1.789 Million).	9,077	
b. Travel and Transportation of Persons	499	
c. Intergovernmental Personnel Act	74	
d. Official Representation Fund	101	
e. Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO) Support	1,390	
f. Quality Management Program	171	
g. Secretary of Defense Fund (Net Assessment)	1,181	
h. C3I Mission and Analysis Fund	6,427	
i. Command Information Superiority Architecture (CISA)	1,510	
j. Information Superiority Integration Support (ISIS)	2,568	

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)	
k. Chief Information Officer (CIO)	2,266
l. Gulf States Initiative (GSI)	180
m. Long-Range Planning	3,523
n. OSD Study Program	5,307
o. Open Systems Architecture	4,476
p. Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System	204
q. Systems Engineering	328
r. Deskbook	460
s. Commercial Practices Initiative	3,991
t. Defense Environmental Corporate Information Management (DESCIM)	3,907
u. Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC)	236
v. CFO Act Compliance Support (ex-Property, Plant, & Equipment)	411
w. Defense Reform Act for Competition	1,066
x. Acquisition Program Support Systems	687
y. Acquisition Reform Support & Improvement	1,992
z. Acquisition Workforce Demonstration	1,065
aa. Security Cooperation/ International Acquisitions	1,986
bb. Environmental Defense Acquisition Reform Automation	690
Total Program Increases	55,773

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Decreases	
a. Reimbursements (for Compensation and Benefits to DIA)	-7,288
b. Transportation of Things	-3
c. Permanent Change of Station (PCS)	-6
d. Contracts and Other Support Services	-5,205
e. National Performance Review (NPR)	-20
f. Office of the Special Assistant for Gulf War Illnesses (OSAGWI)	-4,797
g. Year 2000 Initiative	-4,121
h. Legacy Resource Management	-14,384
i. Indian Lands Remediation	-7,824
j. Commercial Technology for Maintenance Activities	-7,830
k. Pacific Disaster Center	-3,915
l. Clara Barton Center	-1,272
m. Grant for USO	-4,893
n. Grant for Women in the Military Memorial	-4,893
o. Grant to American Red Cross	-5,075
p. Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)	-2,936
q. Middle East Regional Security Issues	-978
r. Energy Savings Contracts	-3,915
s. Studies Earmarks	-1,929
t. Multilateral Export Control	-964
u. Mobility Enhancements	-24,467

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Summary of Increases and Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Decreases (Continued)

v. Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH)	-4,893	
w. HHS Administration for Native Americans, Prior Year Balance	-233	
Total Program Decreases		-111,841

19. Program Changes (Net)		-56,068
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20. FY 2001 Budget Request		417,126
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I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Mission and Functions

The National Security Act of 1947 unified the United States Armed Forces under a single Secretary of Defense with cabinet rank. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is a significant component of the Department of Defense and is the principal staff element of the Secretary of Defense for the exercise of policy development, planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense is delegated full power and authority to act for the Secretary of Defense.

OSD contains the immediate offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer) and the Under Secretaries of Defense for Acquisition and Technology; Policy; and Personnel and Readiness. The Assistant Secretaries of Defense (ASD) for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I); for Legislative Affairs; and for Public Affairs are incorporated. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight and the Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Gulf War Illnesses are under OSD. In addition, the Directors of Operational Test and Evaluation and of Administration and Management head OSD components. Lastly, OSD includes such other staff offices as the Secretary establishes to assist in carrying out his duties and responsibilities.

B. Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (AT&L)

AT&L is the OSD staff element for all matters relating to the acquisition system, research and development, test and evaluation, production, logistics, military construction, procurement and economic affairs. The Under Secretary is the Defense acquisition executive and chairs the Defense Acquisition Board.

C. Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I)

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C3I oversees and sets policy for information management, counterintelligence, security countermeasures, space policy, and information operation operations matters including warning,

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

reconnaissance and intelligence and intelligence-related activities conducted by the Department of Defense. The ASD (C3I) is also the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

D. Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer (Financial Management)

The Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) (OUSD(C)) oversees and sets policy for budget and fiscal matters including financial management, accounting policy and systems, budget formulation and execution, contract audit administration and organization. The office is responsible for the analysis of force planning and programming as a part of the process upon which force structure, system acquisition, and other resource allocation actions are based.

E. Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)

OT&E oversees operational test and evaluation, in a field environment, of equipment in transition from development to production.

F. Personnel and Readiness (P&R)

P&R oversees policy matters relating to readiness; personnel policies, programs and systems; equal opportunity; health policies, programs and activities; Reserve Component programs; family policy; dependent's education; personnel support programs; and mobilization planning and requirements.

G. Policy

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Policy oversees matters relating to international security policy and political-military affairs. Functional areas: NATO, foreign military sales, arms limitation agreements, international trade and technology, peacekeeping, partnerships, regional security affairs, special operations and low-intensity conflicts, integration of plans and policies with overall

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

national security objectives, drug control policy requirements, priorities, systems, resources, and programs, and issuance of policy guidance affecting departmental programs.

Defense Reform Initiative

The most recent Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) examined the national security threats, risks, and opportunities facing the United States out to 2015. Based on the QDR analysis, the Department designed a defense strategy to implement the defense requirements of the President's National Security Strategy for a new Century. The November 1997 Secretary of Defense white paper, Defense Reform Initiative - The Business Strategy for Defense in the 21st Century, announced a series of reforms necessary to carry out that defense strategy. Central to the reform effort was the reorganization of the OSD, resulting in a leaner OSD staff and modernized support systems and practices.

The Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) directed the Defense Support Activities be disestablished and their functions and staffs be transferred to either OSD or the Defense Agencies prior to the end of FY 1999. Additionally, the Deputy Secretary directed each OSD staff principal to prepare a detailed streamlining plan for his/her organization that included functional transfers out of OSD, internal restructures and realignments, and further downsizing proposals. Finally, the practice of augmenting staffs with over-strength personnel was ended, with all OSD civilian authorizations being included in the budget.

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As shown in the following table, the DRI directed OSD and the DSAs be reduced by 33 percent from the FY 1996 authorized manpower level of 2,993. While some specific organizational plans have been changed since the FY 2000 President's budget was submitted, the initiative was able to reach 2,007 authorizations at the end of FY 1999. This included 57 at the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) who are employed in OSD and reimbursed to DIA.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

Defense Reform Initiative (Continued)

OSD/DSAs Personnel Authorizations

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Military	714	619	471	471	471
Civilian	2,279	1,968	1,479	1,479	1,536
Total	2,993	2,587	1,950	1,950	2,007
+/-	-	-406	-637	-	+57
Change					

The DSAs were disestablished in FY 1998 as planned. However, sixty-nine excepted service positions were not transferred into OSD. Fifty-seven of these remain on Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) rolls. Enabling legislation is currently required to allow the excepted service personnel in these positions to fill competitive positions in OSD before they can be transferred. This legislation is being proposed and the budget reflects the transfer from DIA to OSD effective October 1, 2000. OSD budgets for and reimburses DIA for these employees, and the personnel are employed within C3I.

The changes to the Civilian vs. Military mix of OSD Authorizations was due to the decisions on staffing needs made by each affected OSD component up to the end of FY 1999, because the DRI Authorization reductions were not specified as civilian or military.

This program funds the operations of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). These costs are comprised of the following:

The personnel compensation and benefits costs include salaries, overtime, allowances, and related expenses including contributions to insurance and retirement programs, consultants and special schedule personnel. In FY 1999 and FY 2000 the cost of

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reimbursing other Department of Defense organizations for personnel transferred under the DRI is reflected separately for clarity. The budget for FY 2001 assumes the transfer of DIA personnel, who are excepted-

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

A. Core Operating Program

service, to OSD, which is competitive service, is accomplished. If the transfer is not accomplished, the funds will be used to reimburse DIA for the related personnel costs.

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) personnel program includes Reimbursable Detail (RD) personnel as well. This program allows OSD to obtain scarce/critical expertise from outside the government in industry and academia (IPA) and from other federal agencies.

Mission related travel costs include tickets, per diem allowances and actual costs for essential travel by OSD staff.

Transportation costs refer to the freight and storage costs incurred when moving the household goods of OSD staff under Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS) covers the cost of moving personnel upon hiring, transfer, or separation, where not budgeted elsewhere.

Official Representation Funds (ORFs), which is also an Emergency and Extraordinary Expense (E3) limitation, funds the cost of extending official courtesies to guests of the OSD.

B. Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) Program:

Long-Range Planning provides funding for the evaluation of DoD programs using a

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variety of analytic approaches, including simulations and sophisticated computer-based operations research tools. In addition, funds provide for DoD standard systems key to DoD's resource allocation decision-making, and supports the Simulation and Analysis Center, The Future Years Defense Program, the Contractor Cost Data Reporting initiative and the Visibility and Management of Operating and Support Cost initiative.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

C. Command, Control Communication and Intelligence (C3I):

The C3I Mission and Analysis Fund provides resources to perform studies and technical analyses of ongoing and emerging requirements in the Department's command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance (C4ISR) activities. These analyses support the management and oversight of DoD policies, principles, and guidance for C4ISR programs. Funds will support the implementation of the DoD Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) plan through functional coordination with Federal agencies and private sector providers. Funding will enable the DoD to develop security, information operations, information assurance, and counterintelligence policies capable of adapting to a rapidly changing environment; focused on the networked, shared-risk environment; and designed to enhance situational awareness with regard to evolving threats and vulnerabilities. In addition, these funds support coordination with the intelligence community on military intelligence needs, intelligence requirements analysis and priorities, resource planning and programming, exploitation management and intelligence data dissemination.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) program has the continuing responsibility to establish, guide, and oversee vital DoD-wide programs deemed crucial to achieving JV2010 and Information Superiority. These programs are critical to the Revolution in Military Affairs and the Revolution in Business Affairs. The CIO is responsible for building a coherent Global Network, promoting the development of knowledge systems and a skilled workforce in DoD, promoting electronic and business change throughout DoD functional areas, and formulating policy for a secure and assured Global Information Grid (GIG). GIG development activities will provide the needed focus and management for the global information enterprise required to achieve information superiority by the year 2010. The CIO is also responsible for developing and implementing an effective DoD software management program, certifying Clinger Cohen Act compliance for major IT programs

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consistent with Section 8121 of the FY 2000 Defense Appropriations Act, and enhancing training programs.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

C. Command, Control Communication and Intelligence (C3I): (Continued)

The Command Information Superiority Architecture (CISA) program evolved from and is the logical extension of the C4ISR System Architecture for the Warfighter, which provides CINCs with a structured planning process to define current and objective command capabilities to provide C4ISR support to assigned missions. CISA implements the C3I goal of building a coherent global network by building on past successful operational, systems, and technical architectures and other warfighter plans. It establishes common, coherent CINC "go to war" capabilities and identifies differences in capabilities between CINCs. Specific new CISA initiatives will address the full spectrum of C4ISR across the CINCs, deploy automated tools to enable CINCs to develop architectures that depict their "go to war" capabilities, and provide end-to-end traceability of organizational missions to supporting infrastructures. CISA will also perform cross-CINC analysis of capabilities to impact IT investment decisions to improve capabilities and provide transition plans for CINCs to reach objective architectures.

The Information Superiority Integration Support (ISIS) program provides resources to plan and implement joint and combined end-to-end integration of command, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C3ISR) and space systems to achieve information superiority. Funding will be used to improve space system acquisition programs to better exploit advanced technologies, reduce acquisition cycle time and cost, and enhance system interoperability. Analyses will provide the Department's strategic vision, policy, and standards for ISR airborne and overhead sensors and ensure necessary interoperability to support strategic and tactical requirements. In addition, this program will foster the development of an advanced technology plan for information superiority.

The Gulf States Initiative (GSI) was functionally transferred to C3I from the Counterdrug Program. This program supports law enforcement efforts in Alabama, Louisiana,

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Georgia and Mississippi. These states participate in a cooperative state and local information sharing network supported by the automated command, control, communications, and computer (C4) system that is capable of supporting their analysis, planning, and law enforcement activities.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

C. Command, Control Communication and Intelligence (C3I): (Continued)

The Drug Enforcement Program is funded from the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense appropriation via a reprogramming action.

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs:

The Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management (DESCIM) program provides funding to identify and support implementation of improved environmental business practices and achieve efficient sharing of common environmental data across DoD.

The Acquisition Reform Support and Improvement program provides funding to identify new policies and procedures that will allow faster, better, and cheaper acquisition, and to communicate those changes to the workforce. The changes tend to be of a cross-cutting nature to reform the DoD acquisition system. Approximately 60 percent of the budget is earmarked for continuous process improvements and workforce issues; and 40 percent for the development, design and delivering of accelerated education and training modules.

The OSD Studies and Contractor Support Program represents the primary source of funding for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for contractor provided studies, assessments, management and technical support efforts. These efforts are designed to improve and support policy development, decision-making, management and administration of DoD programs and activities. This program also funds vital technical contractor support, not available from organic sources, to support information technology based processes and

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business applications, cutting-edge technology advisory services, and complex modeling and simulation tools.

The Defense Reform Project for Competition and Infrastructure provides for the implementation of three Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) Projects. These are: Competitiveness Sourcing, Utilities Privatization and Energy Management, and Streamlining Infrastructure.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs: (Continued)

The Commercial Practices Initiative program funds integration of commercial business practices and techniques into the DoD's acquisition process. This initiative accelerates acquisition and logistics reform initiatives through the use of Enterprise Teaming and Change Management initiatives identified in the Commercial Business Environment (CBE) Section 912(c) Report.

The Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) Program is a trilateral cooperative program among the defense departments of the United States, Norway and Russia focused on environmental issues resulting from military operations in the Arctic. In September 1996, the Secretary of Defense and his counterparts from the Norwegian and Russian Ministries of Defense signed a Declaration in the spirit of cooperative threat reduction, establishing AMEC as the framework for cooperation to mitigate military impacts on the unique and fragile Arctic environment. AMEC focuses on the importance of international cooperation in the continued monitoring and analysis of the Arctic, the environmental challenges that are posed by nuclear powered submarine decommissioning, possible nuclear accidents and potential chemical contamination. This program is critical to addressing the serious threats posed by the storage of radioactive wastes from the Russian Northern Fleet. AMEC projects address environmental compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental technology issues to prevent environmental contamination.

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Deskbook funds provide for the continued development and maintenance of current and coherent acquisition information. This information is being distributed to all persons in DoD responsible for acquisition functions. The reference library and discretionary information contained allowed the volume of mandatory guidance contained in the DoD 5000 series to be reduced by over 90%. Deskbook is released to the acquisition community on a quarterly basis.

The Open Systems-Joint Task Force The OS-JTF was chartered by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) in 1994 to champion the use of widely supported (open) interface standards to leverage commercial products and practices in order to field superior warfighting capability more quickly and affordably.

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs: (Continued)

To implement this vision, the OS-JTF conducts numerous activities to include:

Conducting pilot programs to demonstrate the use of open systems in actual weapons systems acquisition programs.

Supporting the extension of commercial interface standards to make them more suitable for use by weapons systems.

Extending the use of the Joint Technical Architecture to include weapons systems; developing tools to make the JTA more useful.

Developing and delivering myriad education and training courses, and sponsoring and participating in conferences such as STC.

Integrating open systems concepts into DoD acquisition policy and regulations (e.g., DoD 5000 Regulations).

The Native American Land Remediation program provides resources for DoD efforts to mitigate the effect of DoD activities on Indian lands. These efforts include training and

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technical assistance to Indian tribes, related administrative support, collection of information, documentation of environmental damage, and development of a system for prioritizing mitigation activities.

DoD's defense environmental security cooperation activities support U.S. foreign and defense policy objectives by shaping the international environment through cooperative engagement and dialogue between militaries. Through bilateral and multilateral engagements, the Department of Defense provides interested militaries with an understanding of the necessary tools to understand, prioritize, and meet their military environmental security needs. At the same time, by providing a role model, DOD's environmental security engagement reinforces efforts by militaries in newly democratic societies to adjust to concepts such as civilian oversight, public accountability, openness, and cooperation with civilian agencies.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs: (Continued)

Our environmental security engagements and projects are based on priorities derived from SECDEF commitments, and State Department regional strategies. They are consistent with defense requirements identified in the National Security Strategy and CINC Theater Engagement Plans.

The Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS) program is a personal computer based data entry and reporting system which combines both common and unique Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES) and Selected Acquisition Report (SAR) components into a unified database from which DAES and SAR reports can be printed. CARS includes a separate Baseline module that provides a structured, automated system to import and view Approved Program Baselines, enter proposed changes to approved baselines, and print baseline reports.

The Chief Financial Officers Act Compliance/Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability program funds contractor furnished financial management and accounting policy and procedure support for OUSD(AT&L) on matters related to property, plant, and equipment accountability. This includes support in inventory, operating materials and supplies and disposal liabilities, deferred maintenance, and property accountability systems.

The Acquisition Programs Support Systems program funds maintenance and modernization of Acquisition and Technology support systems. A variety of systems support acquisition operations as follows:

ACQWEB Internet (AT&L's unclassified electronic face to the world).

Lotus Notes applications (a variety of tracking and collaborative groupware applications;

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A&T Intranet (unclassified and classified internal webs to greatly facilitate staff access to AT&L information data bases).

A&T electronic conferencing capabilities (broadcast and stored video at the desktop, Internet and Intranet interactive text and audio, and desktop video teleconferencing).

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs: (Continued)

The Chief Financial Officers Act Compliance/Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability program funds contractor furnished financial management and accounting policy and procedure support for OUSD(AT&L) on matters related to property, plant, and equipment accountability. This includes support in inventory, operating materials and supplies and disposal liabilities, deferred maintenance, and property accountability systems.

The National Performance Review (NPR) program funds the non-pay expenses of this initiative (the reinvention of government) per annual agreements between the White House and DoD. The DoD is among the agencies most benefiting from this initiative.

The Acquisition Workforce demonstration program will provide funding needed for a test of the new personnel compensation and evaluation system.

The Systems Engineering program provides resources to update policy and guidance documentation for the early integration of functional disciplines e.g., systems and software engineering; design for manufacturing and production; acquisition logistics; design to cost; quality, reliability, and maintainability; risk management; configuration and data management; and test and evaluation in the acquisition process. Systems Engineering works with Program Offices, industry, and academia to define, promulgate and assist in the proper implementation of state-of-the-art engineering methodologies, practices and tools. The systems engineering process utilizes Integrated Product and

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Process Development principles to effectively and efficiently integrate engineering, development, test and evaluation processes to ensure reliable, maintainable, and affordable systems that meet user needs over the life.

The Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR) Automation program funds the design, development, implementation and maintenance of Electronic Workflow and Document Management Systems. It also funds migration of current DAR historical hard-copy case files to electronic records, enhancement of the electronic publishing of the DFARS, integration and upgrading of the DAR Management Information System case tracking system and the purchase of the required

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

D. Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Programs: (Continued)

information technology equipment.

The Legacy Resource Management program funds enhancement of military readiness by reducing the potential impacts associated with conservation requirements, avoiding future noncompliance costs, to promoting cost-efficiencies and DoD-wide solutions to conservation issues and to enhancing partnerships with other agencies and organizations and the general public.

E. Other DoD Programs and Initiatives:

The Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO) program funds support the annual requirement for Audited Financial Statements, Financial Management Improvement Plans and Reports, Financial Management Improvement Regulation Maintenance, and the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program Project Management Office.

Quality Management (QM) funds expenses of the Total Quality Management staff office of the OSD which develops policy, provides program oversight, and is the focal point for Quality Management. In FY 2001 funds are requested to make available to all DOD QM training on the QM Website.

The Persian Gulf War Illnesses Initiative coordinates all aspects of the DoD programs related to Gulf War illnesses. The organization emphasizes DoD's commitment to service personnel and veterans who served in the Gulf and focuses on operational impacts on health and future force protection.

The Secretary of Defense Study fund is managed by the Advisor for Net Assessment and pays for studies and projects initiated by the Secretary of Defense, for selected projects

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of broad importance proposed to the Advisor for Net Assessment and for research in support of Net Assessment work. These studies address near- and long-term problems and opportunities for

I. Description of Operations Financed: (Continued)

E. Other DoD Programs and Initiatives: (Continued)

U.S. military forces and policies such as the Revolution in Military Affairs and Wargaming.

The OSD Contracts and Other Support Services program combines relatively small contracting and other support requirements. Various support requirements of the following offices are funded from this program:

- Policy
- Command, Control, Communications
and Intelligence (C3I)
- Comptroller
- Director for Defense Reform
- General Counsel
- Personnel and Readiness (P&R)
- Program Analysis and Evaluation
- Reserve Affairs
- Health Affairs
- Public Affairs
- Intelligence Oversight
- Administration and Management
 - Historian
 - Organizational and Management Planning
- Program Analysis and Evaluation

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The requirements funded include contract studies, analyses and evaluation, contract engineering and technical services, support agreements with other government agencies, and studies and analysis performed by other DoD agencies. Unanticipated requirements of the Secretary or other OSD Offices may be funded from account.

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000		FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Amount Approp</u>	
1. <u>Core Operating Program</u>				
a. Compensation and Benefits	154,270	169,567	169,567	169,013
b. Reimbursements	7,184	-	-	-
c. Travel of Persons	10,441	13,495	13,495	14,196
d. Transportation	322	108	108	200
e. Official Representation Funds	1,929	2,726	2,726	2,868
f. IPA/Reimbursable Details	-	2,106	2,106	3,096
g. Permanent Change of Station	352	-	-	400
2. <u>Other DoD Programs and Initiatives</u>				
a. Quality Management	775	886	744	886
b. National Performance Review	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
c. OSD Contracts & Other Support Services	10,884	21,130	17,350	13,036
d. Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO)	7,092	7,465	6,220	7,665
e. SECDEF Study Fund (Net Assessment)	6,102	-	-	7,067
f. OSAGWI	34,872	19,800	19,800	15,300
3. <u>Program Analysis and Evaluation Program</u>				
a. Long-Range Planning	21,780	23,399	19,496	23,190

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

A. <u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000		FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Amount Approp</u>	
4. <u>Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence Programs</u>				
a. C3I Mission and Analysis Fund	30,512	37,124	30,930	37,628
b. Chief Information Officer (CIO)	-	14,710	12,256	14,630
c. Command Information Superiority Architecture	4,000	9,807	8,171	9,753
d. Year 2000 (Y2K)	31,352	4,903	4,085	-
e. Information Superiority Integration Support	4,765	12,250	10,207	12,865
f. Gulf States Initiative	10,147	1,177	981	1,170
g. NIPC Technical Support	4,998	-	-	-
h. Interagency Training Center	4,784	5,489	5,489	-
i. Drug Enforcement Program	3,777	-	-	-
j. Pacific Disaster Center	-	-	4,000	-
k. C4ISR	-	-	3,000	-
5. <u>Acquisition and Technology Programs</u>				
a. DESCIM	10,874	14,355	10,062	14,048
b. Acquisition Reform Support & Improvement	7,597	7,425	5,814	7,852
c. Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation	4,883	5,885	4,621	4,893

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d. Deskbook	2,737	3,203	2,515	2,497	2,994
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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

A. <u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000 <u>Budget Request</u>	FY 2000 <u>Amount Approp</u>	FY 2000 <u>Current Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
5. <u>Acquisition and Technology Programs (Continued)</u>					
e. Defense Reform Project for Competition	-	2,789	1,643	1,631	2,721
f. Acquisition Programs Support Systems	2,358	2,161	1,304	1,295	2,001
g. Open Systems Architecture	5,609	1,832	1,438	1,428	5,925
h. Systems Engineering	5,393	1,353	1,062	1,055	1,399
i. Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS)	797	401	315	313	522
j. Commercial Practices Initiative	-	11,819	6,960	6,911	11,006
k. Canadian Environmental Clean-up	10,529	-	-	-	-
l. AT&L Support (Property, Plant, & Equipment)	-	1,000	589	585	1,005
m. Legacy Resource Management Program	9,015	-	15,000	14,463	296
n. Mobility Enhancement	10,000	-	25,000	24,105	-
o. Native American Land Remediation	7,994	-	8,000	8,000	296
p. OSD Study Program	20,720	23,828	18,710	18,578	24,124
q. Acquisition Workforce Demonstration	-	-	-	-	1,065
r. Y2K Funds for Logistics	6,819	-	-	-	-
s. Environmental Security					

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Cooperation	-	-	-	-	1,986
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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

A. <u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000		FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Amount Approp</u>	
5. <u>Acquisition and Technology Programs (Continued)</u>				
t. Environmental Restoration (ES)	2,950	-	-	-
u. Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR)				
Automation	-	-	-	690
v. Environmental Security	2,310	-	-	-
w. Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities	-	-	8,000	7,714
x. Energy Savings Contracts	-	-	4,000	3,857
x. Wholesale/Retail Levels & Secondary Items Storage Studies Earmark	-	-	900	900
y. PY Balance, HHS Administration for Native Americans	-	-	-	230
6. <u>New Programs Appropriated (Non-C3I, Non-AT&L)</u>				
z. Pacific Command Regional Initiative OUSD(P)	-	-	10,000	9,642
aa. Readiness Reporting System OUSD (P&R) Studies Earmark	-	-	1,000	1,000
ab. Clara Barton Center Red Cross via USAF	-	-	1,300	1,253
ac. Grant to USO (Sec. 8143)	-	-	5,000	4,821
ad. Grant for Women in Services				

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	Memorial (Sec. 8097)	-	-	5,000	4,821	-
II.	<u>Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)</u>					
				FY 2000		
A.	<u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1999	Budget	Amount	Current	FY 2001
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Approp</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
6.	<u>New Programs Appropriated (Non-C3I, Non-AT&L) (Continued)</u>					
	ae. Grant to Red Cross (Sec. 8137)	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
	af. NE/SA Center for Security Studies OUSD (P)	-	-	1,000	964	-
	ag. Middle East Regional Security Issues OUSD (P)	-	-	1,000	964	-
	ah. Multilateral Export Control OUSD (P)	-	-	1,000	950	-
	ai. Armed Forces Retirement Home OUSD (P&R)	-	-	-	4,821	-
	aj. Youth Development Initiative	-	-	2,500	-	-
	ak. Youth Development and Leadership Program	-	-	300	-	-
	al. Job Placement Program	-	-	4,000	-	-
	am. Funeral Honors for Veterans	-	-	4,000	-	-
	Total OSD	462,223	423,493	489,148	475,217	417,126

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 2000/2000	Change FY 2000/2001
1) Baseline Funding	423,493	475,217
a) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	6,100	-
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	34,455	-
c) Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	15,000	-
d) Congressional Earmarks	10,900	-
e) Congressional Earmarks (Billpayers)	-800	-
2) Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	489,148	
3) Rescission P21	-4,277	-
4) Functional Transfers	-9,925	-13,091
5) Price Change	-4,241	11,068
6) Program Change	4,512	-56,068
7) Current Estimate	475,217	417,126

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		423,493
2. Congressional Adjustments (Specified)		
a. Performance Measures	-10,000	
b. C4ISR	3,000	
c. NE/SA Center for Security Studies	1,000	
d. Middle East Regional Security Studies	1,000	
e. Energy Savings Contracts	4,000	
f. Job Placement Program	4,000	
g. Youth Development and Leadership Program	300	
h. Youth Development Initiative	2,500	
i. Management and Contract Support	-8,000	
j. (A&T) Travel and Contracts	-10,000	
k. Commercial Technologies for Maintenance Activities		8,000

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l. Pacific Disaster Center	4,000
m. Clara Barton Center	1,300

II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

n. Funeral Honors for Veterans	5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Specified)		6,100
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
a. Legacy	15,000	
b. Mobility Enhancements	25,000	
c. Headquarters and Management	-9,039	
d. Contract and Advisory Services	-6,506	
e. Pacific Command Regional Initiative	10,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		34,455
4. Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
a. Section 8143 - Grant for USO	5,000	
b. Section 8097 - Grant to the Women in the Military Services Memorial	5,000	
c. Section 8137 - Grant to the Red Cross	5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		15,000
5. Congressional Earmarks		
a. Indian Lands Mitigation	8,000	
b. Multilateral Export Control	1,000	
c. Readiness reporting Systems	1,000	
d. Wholesale/Retail Levels & Secondary Items Storage		900
e. Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-800	
Total Congressional Earmarks		10,100
6. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		489,148
7. Functional Transfers-In		
To Reflect Congressional Intent		
a. Armed Forces Retirement Home from OEA	5,000	

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Other Transfers-In			
a. SAP from DTRA		228	
Total Transfers-In			5,228

II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

8. Functional Transfers-Out			
To Reflect Congressional Intent			
a. Youth Development Initiative to OEA	-2,500		
b. Job Placement Program to DHRA	-4,000		
c. Funeral Honors for Veterans to DoDDE	-5,000		
d. Youth Development and Leadership Program to CMP	-300		
Other Transfers-Out			
a. Attorney Travel to DLSA	-55		
b. White House Fellows to WHS	-100		
c. International Quality Assurance to DLA	-127		
d. NCB to DTRA	-818		
e. ITC to NSA	-2,253		
Total Transfers-Out		-15,153	
9. Total Functional Transfers			-9,925
10. Price Changes			-4,241
11. Program Decreases			
a. Civilian Pay	-4,959		
Total Program Decreases			-4,959
12. Program Increases			
a. Fact of Life Increase	5,000		
b. PY Balance Brought Forward	230		
c. Program Increase Due to Price Change	4,241		
Total Program Increases			9,471
13. Rescission			-4,277

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14. FY 2000 Current Estimate	475,217
15. Price Growth	11,068

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

B. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

16. Functional Transfers		
a. Remainder of the Interagency Training Center to the Air Force	-2,326	
b. NE/SA Center to the Army	-978	
c. Pacific Command Regional Initiative (Asia/Pacific Regional Initiative to the Navy	-9,787	
Total Functional Transfers		-13,091
17. Program Increases		
a. Program Growth in FY 2001		
(1) Compensation and Benefits - For 57 FTEs transferred from DIA behind DRI schedule that were reimbursed to DIA in FY 2000 from Other Contracts (\$7.288 million) (see Program Decreases), and 10 FTE to annualize the recovery from the low FY 1999 actual (depressed by an aggressive draw-down) to the Authorized Civilian Pay Program of 1,536 authorizations (\$1.155 million). The remaining increase is for awards (\$634 thousand)		9,077
(2) Travel of Persons - Modestly increased for travel by the Secretary of Defense and his security detail reflecting increasing costs.		499
(3) Intergovernmental Personnel Act - This modest increase is the result of fact-of-life costs rather than an increase in IPA numbers.		74
(4) Official Representation Fund - Modestly increased to cope with expanding OSD contacts with high-level representatives of other countries' military forces.		101

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(5) Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO) programs are modestly increased for contractor support for emergent requirements. (Auditable Financial Statements).	1,390
(6) Quality Management (QM)- This program is modestly increased to provide QM support and training to OSD and other DOD components lacking this capability. Savings greater than cost are expected.	171
(7) Secretary of Defense Studies (Net Assessment) is increased due to an increasing need for studies and simulations assessing DOD options. Proposals are back-logged.	1,181
(8) C3I Mission and Analysis Fund is increased for oversight of the Joint Information Assurance capability within DoD; revise DoD policy and strategy to improve information operations, security, and counterintelligence activities; implement spectrum bandwidth certification requirements; and improve department policy for detecting, protecting, and responding to computer network attack on critical infrastructure. The program increase reflects deferrals resulting from FY 2000 congressional reductions.	6,427

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(9) Command Information Superiority Integration Support (CISA) is increasing to integrate CISA into the Enterprise IT architecture, and support the Joint Forces Command co-evolvment of the Global Information Grid (GIG) architecture and the GIG Consolidated Requirements Document (CRD) from the base program assets at Joint forces Command (JFCOM). Deferrals resulting from FY 2000 congressional reductions are reflected in the program increase.

1,510

(10) Information Superiority Integration Support (ISIS) funding is increased to support C3ISR modeling and simulation assessments to support major Defense reviews; continue the development of an Information Superiority Investment Strategy that will maximize the utility of C4ISR investments; and examine the C4I Support Plans developed by system program managers to identify lack of interoperability and duplication of capabilities. The program increase includes activities deferred due to FY 2000 congressional reductions.

2,568

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(11) Chief Information Officer (CIO) provides funding to meet the requirements for securely managing DoD records in a knowledge management context, expand the Portfolio Management Process, and support key Enterprise Architectures and Integration. Increased funding will also allow for continued development of the Virtual Joint Technical Architecture (VJTA), and ensure quality ITM education and training, and workforce development. The program increase reflects the deferral of activities resulting from FY 2000 congressional reductions.	2,266
(12) The Gulf States Initiative is increased to provide engineering support for system maintenance.	180
(13) Long-Range Planning is increased to support expanded PA&E responsibilities related to the Program Objectives Memoranda and Future Years Defense Program. Deferrals resdue to FY 2000	3,523

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

D. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(14) OSD Studies and Analysis - The growth for OSD Consulting Services in FY2001 is essential to fund critical initiatives essential to policy and management responsibilities of DoD senior leadership. These efforts include: (a) responding to asymmetric threats, such as chemical/biological threats and terrorism, (b) determining the most effective and efficient warfighting concepts offering the best potential for significantly improving combat capabilities, (c) responding to information assurance vulnerabilities, (d) analyzing, evaluating, and continuing to reform our systems acquisition process, (e) making the DoD support infrastructure more efficient, and (f) determining the optimum size and quality of military forces to meet U.S. security objectives. The growth is also the natural outcome of DoD efforts to contract for services that can be performed more efficiently in the private sector. Both military and business systems are increasingly more complex, and the most reliable and efficient source of the technical expertise to create and support these systems is the private sector. Examples include: information security and information warfare solutions; systems

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

E. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(14) OSD Studies and Analysis (Continued)

analysis and subsequent software development; advanced modeling and distributed interactive simulation, and other analytic and cost research tools; PPBS automation; and paperless contracting.

5,307

(15) Open Systems Architecture Joint Program - Program increases will accomplish projects deferred in previous years owing to funding constraints. FY01 levels must be sustained to demonstrate open systems acquisition policy effectiveness in pilot projects such as the Marine Corps AV-8B Open Systems Core Avionics Requirements (OSCAR) program and USAF F-15 Multi Purpose Display Processor Upgrade program. Funding will develop tools and policy and training to change Acquisition policy throughout the Department. Further delay will cost the Department an opportunity to be more efficient with its limited acquisition resources.

4,476

(16) Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS) increased to support Acquisition Reform Initiative-driven increased demand and for deferrals resulting from FY 2000 reductions.

204

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

F. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(17) Systems Engineering - Will fund Configuration Management (CM) and Data Management (DM) activities deferred due to FY 2000 congressional reductions. 328

(18) Deskbook - Increased to fund the required contractor support. Deferrals due to FY 2000 funding decrements are also reflected. 460

(19) Commercial Practices Initiative - This program is intended to improve the performance of 24,000 acquisition workforce personnel in compliance with the FASA, Clinger-Cohen Act, internal reforms and basic information about acquisition. Acquisition policy and procedures reforms are out stripping our ability to implement effectively. Further reductions to this program would exacerbate already difficult attempts to improve the way the Department does acquisition business. 3,991

(20) Defense Environmental Corporate Information Management (DESCIM) program increases reflect restoration of deferred projects. The program provides effective environmental information management necessary to comply with laws and regulations to manage the DoD environmental programs and provide accurate and timely reports to Congress. 3,907

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(21) Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) increase will fund a prototype container for interim storage and transport of spent nuclear fuel and technologies for treatment of liquid radioactive wastes.	236
(22) CFO Act Compliance Support requires more contractor support for its mission. Deferrals due to FY 2000 reductions are reflected.	411
(23) Defense Reform Act for Competition, the increase is needed for contractor support to execute this program.	1,066
(24) Acquisition Program Support Systems increased to provide the needed level of contract support of Acquisition Reform activities.	687
(25) Acquisition Reform Support and Improvement is increasing as the Acquisition Reform Initiative is implemented. The current level of support is inadequate.	1,992
(26) Acquisition Workforce Demonstration increasing to fund contract support for this program, funded elsewhere in earlier years.	1,065
(27) Environmental Security Cooperation/International Acquisitions - This is a new program funding environmental security engagement in foreign countries including Georgia, Kazakhstan. Thailand,	

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Chile, Viet Nam, the Persian Gulf States and Mongolia. 1,986

II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

17. Program Increases (Continued)

a. Program Growth in FY 2001 (Continued)

(28) Defense Acquisition Reform Automation, funded elsewhere in prior years, requires contractor support for success. Reflects deferrals due to FY 2000 congressional reductions. 690

18. Program Decreases

a. Program Reduction in FY 2001

(1) Reimbursement to DIA (Other Contracts) - offsets to the Program Increase to Compensation and Benefits for the 57 FTE transferring from DIA to OSD behind schedule under the DRI. -7,288

(2) Transportation of Things - Program funding is not adjusted for inflation. -3

(3) Permanent Change of Station (PCS) - Program funding is not adjusted for inflation, resulting in a small program adjustment compared to assumptions. -6

(3) Contracts and Other Support Services - Lower priority analyses to be deferred due to fewer contractor support hours being funded. -5,205

(5) National Performance Review - This support is not adjusted for inflation. -20

(6) Office of the Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary for Gulf War Illnesses - This program will shift its focus from Medical

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Research to Outreach, with those costs borne by
another account under Health Affairs.

-4,797

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Decreases (Continued)

a. Program Reduction in FY 2001 (Continued)

(7) Year 2000 Initiative - This program has been successfully concluded.	-4,121
(8) Legacy Resource Management - Only a small amount for administrative costs is budgeted. This is a perennial congressional increase for DoD and the small budget is to ensure administration if it ceases.	-14,384
(9) Indian Lands Remediation - Only a small amount for administrative costs is budgeted. This is also a perennial congressional increase for DoD and the small budget is to ensure administration if it ceases.	-7,824
(10) Commercial Technology for Maintenance Activities - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001. deferred due to fewer contractor hours funded.	-7,830
(11) Pacific Disaster Center - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-3,915
(12) Clara Barton Center - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-1,272
(13) Grant for USO - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-4,893
(14) Grant to Women in the Military Memorial - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-4,893

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Decreases (Continued)

a. Program Reduction in FY 2001 (Continued)

(15) Grant to American Red Cross - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-5,075
(16) C4ISR - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-2,936
(17) Middle East regional Security Issues - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-978
(18) Energy Savings Contracts - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-3,915
(19) Studies Earmarks (Readiness Reporting\ Systems, \$1 million and Wholesale/Retail Levels & Secondary Items Storage, \$900,000) - This programs are congressional increases not continued in FY 2001.	-1,929
(20) Multilateral Export Control - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-964
(21) Mobility Enhancements - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-24,467
(22) Armed Forces Retirement Home - This program is a congressional increase not continued in FY 2001.	-4,893

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II. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases & Decreases: (Continued)

18. Program Decreases (Continued)

a. Program Reduction in FY 2001 (Continued)

(23) HHS Administration for Native Americans -

This program is the remainder of a no-year congressional increase the balance of which is not yet brought forward to FY 2001.

-233

Total Program Changes

-56,068

19. FY 2001 Budget Request

417,126

III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) budget activity primarily funds the operational expenses, (travel, personnel, and contracts) of the civilian management headquarters' staff offices.

Other programs under the staff offices' purview, are assigned to OSD for execution as are congressional increases where appropriate. The performance of these is normally evaluated using accounting records. Obligations are expected to approach 100%.

Department of Defense (DoD) goals are set at the Departmental level. Each year the Secretary of Defense submits an unclassified Annual Report to the President and Congress containing the DoD goals. These reports are available on the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/execsec>.

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III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary: (Continued)

The Program, Planning and Budgeting System (PPBS) is used to allocate resources to meet the goals. One of the OSD offices, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (OUSD(C)), is responsible for the PPBS. Equivalent staff offices are responsible for the

proper execution of programs Department-wide. Quantifiable performance criteria and evaluation criteria are not applied to the OSD policy oversight function.

An OSD/Management Headquarters staff reduction goal was established under the Defense Reform Initiative and apportioned among the OSD components by the OSD Office of Management and Planning.

The staff reduction goal was attained at the end of FY 1999.

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IV. Personnel Summary:

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 1999/2000	FY 2000/2001
<u>Military End Strength</u>					
Officer	442	393	393	-49	-
Enlisted	84	78	78	-6	-
Total	526	471	471	-51	-
 <u>Civilian End Strength</u>					
US Direct Hire	1,355	1,479	1,536	+124	+57
 <u>Military Workyears</u>					
Officer	442	393	393	-49	-
Enlisted	84	78	78	-6	-
Total	526	471	471	-51	-
 <u>Civilian Workyears (FTE)</u>					
US Direct Hire	1,393	1,396	1,463	+3	+67

Note: DIA is reimbursed for 57 additional FTE in FY 1999 and FY 2000. These are 57 of the 67 increase in FY 2001. The remainder are vacancies being filled. FY 1999 ES was depressed due to an aggressive downsizing. The OSD personnel program will reach its FTE execution level in FY 2001.

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V. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable: (Dollars in Thousands)

		Change FY1999/FY2000			Change FY2000/FY2001		
	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
Executive, General and Special Schedules	150,563	6,927	-4.618	152,872	6,222	9,077	168,171
Wage Board	462	21	-	483	21	-	504
Benefits to Former employees	2,907	134	-3,041	-	-	-	-
Disability Compensation	338	16	-16	338	-	-	338
Travel of Persons	10,441	125	2,929	13,495	202	499	169,013
Commercial Transportation	322	3	-125	200	3	-3	200
Consultants	550	6	5	561	8	-	569
Mgmt & Professional Support Services		66,207	794	-2,880	64,121	961	-12,998
52,084							
Studies, Analysis & Evaluation	122,521	1,470	-6,326	118,665	1,787	-23,954	96,498
Engineering & Technical Services	29,456	353	-1,281	28,530	427	-5,689	23268
Other Intra-Governmental		42,135	505	-1,740	40,900	613	-8,090
33,423							
Purchases							
Grants	0	0	19,757	19,757	296	-20,053	-
Other Contracts	5,071	60	-221	4,910	73	-347	4,572
Other Costs	31,248	624	-1,487	30,385	455	-7,601	23,239
Total	462,223	11,038	1,956	475,217	11,068	-69,159	417,126

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

THE JOINT STAFF

(TJS)



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Summary:

<u>Appropriation Summary:</u>	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>O&M, Defense-Wide</u>	570,658	+8,996	-71,298	508,356	+35,544	+10,472	554,372

The Joint Staff supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the principal military adviser to the President, National Security Council, and Secretary of Defense. The CJCS serves as a member of, and presides over, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). He is responsible for the organization and management of the Joint Staff and its direction on behalf of the JCS. Funds are budgeted to accomplish a variety of functions and activities directed by the Chairman and Director, Joint Staff.

Narrative Explanation of Change:

Budget Activity 01

<u>Appropriation Summary:</u>	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>O&M, Defense-Wide BA-1</u>	442,113	+7,024	-73,824	375,313	+33,192	-13,773	394,732

CJCS Exercise Program: The reduction between FY 1999 and FY 2000 is due to three factors: (1) a one-time \$25 million add in FY99 to support Expanded New Horizons (2) the FY2000 congressional reduction of \$10 million and (3) the FY 2000 5% man-day reduction in accordance with the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The Department of Defense reduced the CJCS Exercise Program across the FYDP beginning in FY 1998 by rebaselining the program from 60,000 flying hours and 1,300 steaming days to 51,000 flying hours and 1,100 steaming days. The FY 2000 -FY 2001 reduction is also due to the Defense Planning Guidance to implement a 30 percent man-day reduction to the CJCS Exercise Program by 2001. The

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Exercise Program has met the overall 30 percent man-day reduction goal and the Joint Staff has re-baselined the program from 51,000 C-141 (38,000 C-17) equivalent flying hours to 45,000 C-141 (34,000 C-17) equivalent flying hours. Other CINC Support: The \$20.0 million reduction between FY 1999 and FY 2000 is due to a one-time increase to support Hurricane Mitch. Joint Vision: FY 2000 reflects the DRI decision to transfer Joint Vision 2010 to Joint Forces Command (JFCOM).

Budget Activity 04

<u>Appropriation Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>O&M, Defense-Wide BA-4</u>	128,545	+1,970	+2,528	133,043	+2,352	+24,245	159,640

Pentagon Renovation & Maintenance Revolving Fund. Adjustments made to balance Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Fund customer accounts with changes in renovation schedule, swing space leases, furnishings and above standard requirements. In FY 1999 and FY 2000 Congress transferred funds to the Pentagon Renovation Transfer fund. However, in FY 2001 Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Funds remain budgeted in the Joint Staff. Additionally, FY 2001 change amount includes \$2.0 million increase for Metro Facility Entrance and decrease for basic cost of services, secure secretarial support facility and administrative costs (\$2.882). Year 2000 Software (Y2K): FY 1999 includes a one-time add to support Y2K compliance efforts for the CINCs and the Joint Staff. Additional funding ensured that critical warfighting missions were evaluated in joint operational environments under simulated Y2K conditions. Additional funding was used for contractor support and Y2K program management, as well as software, hardware and other computer enhancements. Information Technology. - Decrease due to realignment of Joint Warfare System, Joint Staff Information Network and SATCOM operations and maintenance funding to the RDT&E appropriation to comply with recent Congressional language which clarifies budgeting for Information Technology and Automated Information Systems (AIS). Joint

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Multi-Dimensional Education & Analysis System (JMEANS): FY 2000 increased over FY 1999 due to \$4 million congressional add in FY 2000 and \$3.1 million in FY 1999. However, FY 2001 decreases because the Joint Staff does not budget for JMEANS. Other Budget Activity 04 Programs: FY 2000 increased over FY 1999 primarily due to increases in Island Sun, Joint Model and Simulation (M&S), Focused Logistics and Joint Staff Information Network (JSIN). FY 2001 increased over FY 2000 primarily due to Island Sun, JSIN, Joint Warfare System, Analysis Support, Joint Training System, Joint Doctrine, and National Command Military Center JOPES requirements. A more complete description of changes is presented in the OP-5, reconciliation of increases and decreases.

Summary of Increases and Decreases

	<u>BA 01</u>	<u>BA 04</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. FY 2000 President's Budget	382,269	158,647	540,916
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)			
- JCS Exercises	-10,000		
- Northern Edge	7,000		
- Joint Multi-Dimensional Education & Analysis System (JMEANS)		4,000	
- Management HQs Reduction		-5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	-3,000	-1,000	-4,000
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)			
- Pentagon Renovation Transfer Fund		-22,100	
- Contract and Advisory Services		-1,070	
- Management Headquarters Reduction	-1,669	-1,310	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)			-
			26,149

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4 Congressional Earmarks (Bill-payer):

- | | |
|---|------|
| - Section 8050 - Indian Land Mitigation | -497 |
| - Section 591 - Domestic Violence | -124 |

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Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

	<u>BA 01</u>	<u>BA 04</u>	<u>Total</u>
Section 1621 - National Security/Space Management	-124		
- Section 2901 - National Military Museum	-124		
- Multilateral Export Controls	-85		
- Section 361 - Readiness Reporting Control	-62		
- Section 362 - Wholesale Retail Levels	-56		
Total Congressional Earmarks (Bill-payer):			-1,072
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	376,528	133,167	509,695
6. FY 2000 Rescission	-1,215	-521	-1,736
7. Transfer Out			-103
- Defense Security Service		-103	
8 Program Increase			
- Joint Vision Integration Cell		500	500
9. FY 2000 Current Estimate *	375,313	133,043	508,356
10. Price Growth	33,192	2,352	35,544
11. Transfer In			
- Pentagon Renovation & Maintenance Revolving Fund		26,859	

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B. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

	<u>BA 01</u>	<u>BA 04</u>	<u>Total</u>
12. Transfer Out			
- Information Technology		-12,286	
13. Total Transfers			14,573
14. Program Increases:			
- Island Sun		3,529	
- Joint Staff Information Network		3,273	
- Joint Warfare System (JWARS)		2,800	
- Pentagon Renovation & Maintenance Revolving Fund Metro Facility Entrance		2,000	
- Analysis Support		1,634	
- Commissary Rebate		1,300	
- Joint Training System		520	
- Joint Doctrine		430	
- NMCC Operations		310	
- Other Program Changes		758	
Total Program Increases			16,554

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B. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

	<u>BA 01</u>	<u>BA 04</u>	<u>Total</u>
15. Program Decreases:			
- CJCS Exercise Program	-13,773		
- Joint Multi-Dimensional Education & Analysis System (JMEANS)		-4,000	
- Pentagon Renovation and Maintenance Revolving Fund		-2,882	
Total Program Decreases			-
			20,655
1. FY 2001 Budget Request *	394,732	159,640	554,372

Summary of Price & Program Changes

		Change				Change		
		FY 1999/FY 2000		FY 2000/FY 2001				
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
	CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMP							
101	Ex., Gen & Spec Sched	15,955	766	-508	16,213	600	565	17,378
103	Wage Board	35	2	-1	36	1	0	37
199	Total Civ Pers Comp.	15,990	768	-509	16,249	601	565	17,415
	TRAVEL							
308	Travel of Persons	7,219	87	45	7,351	110	81	7,542
399	Total Travel	7,219	87	45	7,351	110	81	7,542
	INDUSTRIAL FUND PURCHASES							
672	Pentagon Reservation							
	Maintenance Revolving Fund	7,454	-60	2,016	9,410	141	25,977	35,528
699	Total Industrial Fund	7,454	-60	2,016	9,410	141	25,977	35,528
	Purchases							
	TRANSPORTATION							
703	MAC Cargo	251,809	6,295	-19,924	238,180	32,631	283	271,094
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	79,311	0	-18,012	61,299	0	-12,815	48,484
721	MTMC (Port Handling Fund)	22,830	0	-8,627	14,203	0	-291	13,912
725	MTMC (Other-non-fund)	27,345	0	-3,174	24,171	0	-582	23,589
703	Total JCS Exercises	381,295	6,295	-49,737	337,853	32,631	-13,405	357,079
771	Commercial Transportation	4,060	49	-45	4,064	61	-61	4,064
799	Total Transportation	385,355	6,344	-49,782	341,917	32,692	-13,466	361,143

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C. Summary of Price & Program Changes (Continued):

		<u>Change</u> FY 1999/FY 2000				<u>Change</u> FY 2000/FY 2001		
	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>		<u>Price</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
OTHER PURCHASES								
912 Rental Payments to GSA	352	4	15	371	6	1		378
913 Purchased Utilities (non-WCF)	845	10	435	1,290	21	2		1,313
914 Purchased Commun. (non-WCF)	1,881	23	-105	1,799	27	75		1,901
915 Rents (non-GSA)	245	3	301	549	8	0		557
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	97	1	-1	97	0	0		97
920 Supplies & Materials (non-WCF)	15,859	190	-8,229	7,820	117	-43		7,894
921 Printing and Reproduction	537	6	-175	368	6	203		577
922 Equipment Maint by Contract	9,719	117	180	10,016	150	3,264		13,430
923 Fac Maint by Contract	16,726	201	-11,187	5,740	86	-72		5,754
925 Equipment Purchases (non-WCF)	33,664	404	-7,279	26,789	401	-4,911		22,279
932 Mgt & Professional Spt Svs	8,411	101	3,352	11,864	178	1,363		13,405
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	24,776	297	-8,759	16,314	244	30		16,588
934 Engineering & Tech Services	8,346	100	5,276	13,722	206	-5,943		7,985
987 Other Intra Gov't Purch	29,518	354	970	30,842	463	2,870		34,175
989 Other Contracts	3,664	44	2,140	5,848	87	476		6,411
999 Total Other Purchases	<u>154,640</u>	<u>1,855</u>	<u>-23,066</u>	<u>133,429</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>-2,685</u>		<u>132,744</u>
9999 TOTAL	570,658	8,994	-71,296	508,356	35,544	10,472		554,372

* Note: Budget Activity (BA) totals do not agree with amounts reported in the O-1 exhibit as a result of minor realignments of funds between BA after funding levels for

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the O-1 had been established. The following table displays the difference between the O-1 and the budget justification book:

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<u>BA-1</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
O-1 Exhibit	376,077	396,489
Budget Justification Book	375,313	394,732
 <u>BA-4</u>	 <u>FY 2000</u>	 <u>FY 2001</u>
O-1 Exhibit	132,279	157,883
Budget Justification Book	133,043	159,640

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Personnel Summary

Civilian Personnel

	FY 1999	(FTE END Strength)			FY 2001
<u>By Appropriation & Type of Hire</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
O&M, Defense-wide					
US Direct Hire	192	12	204	-1	203

Summary of Civilian Personnel Increases/Decreases:

1. The Joint Staff experienced greater than expected civilian attrition and retirement in FY 1999. This phenomena, coupled with the lapse rate associated with new hires, and exacerbated by the length of completing Top Secret security clearances has left The Joint Staff well short of the requirement for 203 civilian personnel in FY 1999. The increase from FY 1999/2000 reflects the new hires needed to regain the civilian workforce to meet The Joint Staff's requirements.

2. The increase of three civilian personnel in FY 2001 from the FY 2000 President's Budget (estimate 200) to the FY 2001 President's Budget is due to a conversion of three enlisted military positions to civilian positions.

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Military Personnel

	(Average Strength)				
	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001
Military Personnel, (A/N/MC/AF)	Actual	Change	Estimate	Change	Estimate
Officer	811	-4	807	-2	805
Enlisted	284	-1	283	-10	273
Cadets	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,095	-5	1,090	-12	1,078

Summary of Military Personnel Increases/Decreases

Reductions are due to Deputy Secretary of Defense decisions in the Defense Reform Initiative (DRI):

1. The reduction in military and civilian billets reflects the second of a 5-year phase-out plan to reduce Joint Staff manpower by 12 percent. A total of 87 billets will be reduced over the 5 years.

2. There was also a reduction of three enlisted billets in FY 2001 that have been converted to civilian billets.

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Budget Activity: 01, Operating Forces

I. Description of Operations Financed:

This activity group provides minimum essential joint readiness training and support required to maintain US capability to effectively employ joint combat forces to meet contingencies worldwide. It provides tangible demonstrations of US resolve and joint readiness capability to project a military presence anywhere in the world in support of national interests and commitments to US allies. Joint training with allies provides the necessary interaction to test/evaluate combined systems, lines of communication, and technical agreements. Besides actual exercises to enhance readiness, the training programs of the Commanders in Chiefs (CINCs) are supported by computer simulation technology managed by the Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC). Emergent requirements of the combatant commands are supported by the Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF), the CINC Initiatives Fund (CIF), and the CINCs Command and Control Initiatives Program (C2IP). This budget activity also includes the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence for the Warrior (C4IFTW) program and the Joint C4I Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Battle Center (JBC). In FY 1999, the JWFC and JBC transferred to US Forces Command (USJFCOM) as directed in the Defense Reform Initiative (DRI).

II. Force Structure Summary:

Joint Vision 2010 (JV 2010) is the Chairman's vision for how America's Armed Forces will fight in the future. The vision is a conceptual template that provides a common direction and framework for the Services to develop unique capabilities while preparing for a challenging and uncertain future. The vision is built on the premise that emerging technologies -- particularly information-specific advances -- will have an unprecedented impact on the use of military force, making possible a new level of joint warfighting capability. JV 2010 will align organizational visions and require enhancements to the process for changing joint doctrine, organizational structure, training and education, materiel, and leadership development. Additional activities include developing implementation policy and communicating the vision. The vision will guide the

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development and assessment of future warfighting concepts and lead to fielding joint operational capabilities. This three-phase effort includes concept development, assessment, and integration. The premise of this program relates to all the goals established for the Joint Staff and has tentacles reaching throughout the DPG. Starting in FY 2000, the majority of JV 2010 funds were transferred to US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) for Joint Experimentation. To facilitate Joint Vision implementation, the Joint Vision Integration Center (JVIC) will begin development in FY 2000. The JVIC is the CJCS information focal point and integration cell for joint and Service-leveraged experimentation that will be federated and networked with each Service and USJFCOM. It is an information center for tracking and fusion of service specific and USACOM joint and Coalition experimentation efforts. Additionally, Joint Vision will be revised. Although Joint Vision will retain its foundational concepts, it will be expanded to address coalition and interagency operations and emerging threats and opportunities across the full spectrum of military operations. The revision will be promulgated within the 2nd Qtr of FY 2000.

Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF) provides a flexible response to meet CINC worldwide emergency or unforeseen AT/FP requirements that, in the view of the combatant commander, require immediate attention. The program was established in FY 1996 and first funded in FY 1997. The primary focus of the fund is on physical security equipment and physical security site improvements. All CbT RIF expenditures for the FYDP are programmed under physical security equipment and actual requirements are not known until the execution year.

The **CJCS Exercise Program** is the Chairman's principal vehicle for achieving joint and multinational training. The Joint Staff's exercise budget funds only the transportation of personnel and equipment to these worldwide exercises. The program provides combatant commanders with their primary means to train battle staffs and forces in joint and combined operations, to evaluate war plans, and to execute their engagement strategies. It provides an opportunity to stress strategic transportation and C4I systems, and evaluate their readiness and supportability across the full range of military operations.

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This critical program also provides a vehicle for the DOD to assess the military's ability to satisfy joint national security requirements and to enhance and evaluate interoperability between the Services, as well as exercise critical Service-unique deployment and redeployment skills. In accordance with Defense Planning Guidance, the Joint Staff has re-baselined this program, having achieved the 30% requirement for cumulative man-day reductions by FY 2001.

Other CINC Support includes:

The **CINC Initiatives Fund (CIF)** supports critical, emergent CINC contingency and interoperability requirements that are high benefit, low cost in the areas of exercises and force training, contingencies, selected operations, humanitarian and civic assistance, military education and training of foreign personnel, and personal expenses in support of bilateral or regional cooperation programs.

The **CINC Command and Control Initiatives Program (C2IP)** supports timely, low-cost, near-term projects to increase CINCs' C2 capabilities in response to emerging or unforeseen requirements presented by the rapidly changing information technology environment. Each proposal must support a CINC C2 system, be under \$300,000, be reviewed for joint force interoperability, and receive follow-on support through existing logistical and personnel channels.

The **Command, Control, Communication, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) for the Warrior (C4IFTW)** initiative promotes integration and interoperability. It provides focus into resolving C4 interoperability issues and will provide implementation guidance for the Global Information Grid (GIG) and Information Superiority in support of JV 2010. The GIG stresses interoperability, leverages the rapid pace of C4 technology advancements, and recognizes the shrinking fiscal environment. The Global Information Grid will provide seamless, secure C4 support to warfighters and support functions. It will provide a revolutionary improvement in direct support to the warfighter. The O&M program is based on Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstrations (JWIDs):

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Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstrations (JWIDs) are joint demonstrations of existing, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS), new and evolving technologies that, through Joint Staff screening, can satisfy warfighting requirements. JWIDs are the only opportunities where these technologies can be inserted into a joint C4I network and stressed under the scrutiny of warfighters, without impacting training or real-world missions. JWIDs enable warfighting CINCs to review and use technologies immediately, rather than go through costly and time-consuming, full-scale development efforts.

The **Joint C4I Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Battle Center (JBC)** is the Chairman's facility for warfighter exploration and assessment of C4ISR capabilities. The Center provides the combatant commands, at the Joint Task Force (JTF) level, with a joint assessment and experimental environment for warfighters and technologists in support of Joint Vision 2010. It serves as the technical analysis and assessment agency for the Joint Requirement Operating Council (JROC) in determining C4ISR system "value-added" PRIOR to introduction to CINCs and in advance of system fielding in operational environments. The intent is for the JBC to be a forcing function for joint synchronization and a means to foster rapid, near-term insertion of C4ISR technology. The mission of the JBC is to provide rapid assessment of required C4ISR interoperability and warfighter utility, join emerging C4ISR technology with new operational doctrine, and result in fielding C4ISR capabilities that meet the joint warfighter's needs. FY 1999 reflects the DRI decision to transfer JBC/Joint Vision 2010 to JFCOM.

Note: Budget Activity (BA) totals do not agree with amounts reported in the O-1 exhibit as a result of minor realignments of funds between BA after funding levels for the O-1 had been established. The following table illustrates the difference between the O-1 and the budget justification book:

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
O-1 Exhibit	376,077	396,489
Budget Justification Book	375,313	394,732

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget		Current	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Approp</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
A. <u>Operating Forces</u>					
1. Joint Vision 2010	3,598	0		0	0
2. Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiative Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3. CJCS Exercise Program	381,295	344,404	338,663	337,853	357,079
4. Other CINC Support	<u>47,220</u>	<u>27,865</u>	<u>27,865</u>	<u>27,460</u>	<u>27,653</u>
TOTAL	442,113	382,269	376,528	375,313*	394,732*

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
Baseline Funding	382,269	375,313
Congressional Adjustments		
Distributed	-3,000	-
Undistributed	-1,669	-
Congressional Earmarks (Bill-payer)	-1,072	-
FY 2000 Across-the-board Rescission	-1,215	-
Price Change	-	33,192
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-
Program Change	-	-13,773
Current Estimate	375,313	394,732

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III. Financial Summary (Continued):

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (\$ in Thousands)

FY 2000 President's Budget:		382,269
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
CJCS Exercise Program	-10,000	
Northern Edge	7,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-3,000
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Management Headquarters	-1,669	-1,669
Congressional Earmarks (Bill-payer)		
Section 8050 - Indian Land Mitigation	-497	
Domestic Violence	-124	
National Security/Space Management	-124	
National Military Museum	-124	
Multi-lateral Export Controls	-85	
Readiness Reporting Controls	-62	
Wholesale Retail Levels	-56	
Total Congressional Earmarks (Bill-payer)		-1,072
FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		376,528
FY 2000 Rescission	-1,215	-1,215
FY 2000 Current Estimate		375,313*

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III. Financial Summary (Continued):

Price Changes:	33,192
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Program Decreases:	-13,773	-13,773
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CJCS Exercise Program - Decrease due to Defense Planning Guidance direction to reduce man-days by 30 percent by the end of FY 2001. The CJCS Exercise program has met the overall 30% man-day reduction goal and the Joint Staff re-baselined the program from 51,000 C-141 (38,000 C-17) equivalent flying hours to 45,000 C-141 (34,000 C-17) equivalent flying hours.

FY 2001 Budget Request:	394,732*
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* Budget Activity (BA) totals do not agree with amounts reported in the O-1 exhibit as a result of minor realignments of funds between BA after funding levels for the O-1 had been established.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Joint Vision 2010 supports both DOD corporate goals but most specifically "Prepare now for an uncertain future by pursuing a focused modernization effort that maintains U.S. qualitative superiority in key warfighting capabilities. Transform the force by exploiting the Revolution in Military Affairs and reengineer the Department to achieve a 21st century infrastructure." It provides an overarching framework for the Department to achieve a 21st Century infrastructure." It provides an overarching framework for the Services, CINCS, and Defense agencies for how we will fight in the future. The vision will leverage technological opportunities and channel human vitality and innovation to achieve new levels of effectiveness in joint warfighting across the full range of military operations. The vision is built on the premise that emerging technologies--particularly information-specific advances--will have an unprecedented impact on the use of military force, making possible a new level of joint warfighting capability.

The Joint Staff is building plans on a solid foundation and significant progress has been made. Accomplishments and plans include: (1) Published the Concept for Future Joint Operations in May 1997 that expanded the concepts of JV 2010. (2) Established a sound management process and milestones to implement the vision. The identification of 21st century challenges - those future security issues - will provide greater definition to the operational and enabling concepts and serve as compelling rationale for examining desired operational capabilities (DOC). The DOC is a concept-based statement of a capability required by the future joint force commander. (3) Developing assessment roadmaps to define the studies, simulations, experiments, and exercises required to assess the desired operational capabilities that future joint force commanders will need in the year 2010. All this was rolled into the JV 2010 Implementation Master Plan. The JIMP, as it is called, is the master plan for operationalizing JV 2010. It focuses and integrates efforts to assess JV 2010 concepts and desired operational capabilities. Most importantly, the master plan establishes the assessment roadmaps for operationalizing JV 2010 concepts.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Transforming key JV 2010 concepts into actual joint capabilities will require aggressive joint and coalition experimentation by warfighters in the field. These experiments will identify those leap-ahead areas and provide the basis for senior leaders to determine the changes necessary for a JV 2010-capable force. The US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) Campaign Plan was developed to move the JV2010 process further along and assist in the battle hand-off from the Joint Staff, to a warfighter, USJFCOM. The Joint Staff, along with USJFCOM, is leading a collaborative effort with OSD, the Services, the CINCs, and the Defense agencies to operationalize JV 2010. The Joint Staff is working closely with these organizations to design and sponsor JV 2010-specific joint experiments and other assessment events. The Joint Staff will also conduct analysis to determine implications across the force for changes in doctrine, organization, training and education, materiel, leadership, and people. Co-evolution in these areas must occur to maximize the capabilities future joint task force commanders will need to successfully perform complex missions. Additionally, the Joint Staff will undertake a revision of the Joint Vision document that retains the fundamental precepts and concepts of the 1996 document and expands the scope to include coalition and interagency operations, emerging threats and opportunities, and recent conflict lessons learned.

During FY 1999 the operational authority for the Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC) was transferred to USJFCOM. Beginning in FY00, the funding responsibility for the JWFC will also be assumed by USJFCOM. The JWFC hosted integration conferences coordinating/integrating the efforts of the Joint Staff JV 2010 coordinating authorities (CA's) by conducting three week long integration conferences in October 1997, January 1998, and August 1998. Conferences ensured CCA efforts were integrated and provided the joint community a seamless program for implementation of JV 2010. JWFC developed an assessment event data base, a searchable data base of all possible experimentation opportunities in

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

the joint community (1450 plus), and developed a JV 2010 SIPRNET Web Page that contains current JV 2010 activities and will support future experimentation/lessons learned from JV 2010. JWFC also hosted Joint Vision Working Groups IV and V at the JWFC. These flag-level meetings inform the joint community of JV activity and solicit guidance and direction from the joint community on the program. Finally, JWFC provided support to all CAs to develop 21st Century Challenges (21) and Desired Operational Capabilities (300 original, now consolidated to 73) and participated in the Defense Science Board Summer Studies, Global 99, Army Dominating Maneuver War Game, AF Global Engagement, and NDU Symposiums, etc.

Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF) Program provides a flexible response to meet CINC worldwide emergency or unforeseen security requirements. The primary focus of the fund is on personnel, physical security equipment, and physical security site improvements. Examples of requirements satisfied in FY 1999 include: USCINCPAC spike penetration rapid deployment system, portable barriers, x-ray machines, access control system, window fragmentation retention film and telescopic hand mirrors; USEUCOM moat covers, vehicle barriers, portable barricades, explosive detection kits, and security fence; USFK emergency notification system, hardened entry points, surveillance devices, mylar window protective film, perimeter fence expansion, and revetment wall; USSOCOM security upgrade, passive barrier system, and security access control system; and USTRANSCOM secure portable telephones.

The CINC Initiative Fund supports both DOD corporate goals but most specifically "Shape the international environment and respond to the full spectrum of crises by providing appropriately sized, positioned, and mobile forces." CIF supports critical, emergent CINC contingency and interoperability requirements that are high benefit, low cost in the areas

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

of exercises and force training, contingencies, selected operations, humanitarian and civic assistance, military education and training of foreign personnel, and personal expenses in support of bilateral or regional cooperation programs. In accordance with title 10, priority is given to CINC requests that enhance warfighting capability, readiness, and sustainability of CINC forces. In FY 1999, 57 projects totaling \$56 million were nominated. The CJCS approved 42 projects totaling \$45 million. Examples include: (1) Funding of USSOUTHCOM's Hurricane Mitch Relief to ensure compliance with Presidential Determination (PD) 99-03, and subsequent guidance, directing DOD to undertake disaster relief and rehabilitation operations within the four country area devastated by Hurricane Mitch. (2) Purchase of USJFCOM's Mobile Trailer Mounted Tower System (TSSR) for the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) - a communications tower designed to be erected in one fourth of the time, with one third of the people and provide much improved capability over the current JCSE system. (3) Funding of the USPACOM Korea-wide Air and Missile Defense Network that links the Army Patriot systems with the Air Component Command (ACC) Air Operations Center, which integrates the USFK air and missile defense assets into the Joint/Combined command C4I infrastructure. (4) Financed the Senior Scout (Air National Guard) deployments to the SOUTHCOM AOR to fill the shortage of in-theater Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) assets caused by combat operations in Kosovo. (5) Funding of USTRANSCOM's development of the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance - C4ISR Deployment Architecture which will serve as a bridge between the present and future deployment systems by integrating various systems involved in joint deployment process.

Command and Control Initiatives Program (C2IP): The C2IP improves the CINCs' warfighting readiness capabilities by improving the CINCs' command and control (C2) systems. The

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

program provides the CINCs with a capability to implement timely, low-cost, near-term improvements to their C2 systems to meet emerging and unforeseen requirements. C2IP supports the DOD corporate goals but most specifically "prepare now for an uncertain future by pursuing a focused modernization effort that maintains US qualitative superiority in key warfighting capabilities".

In FY 1999, these goals were supported by C2IP funding approximately 78 initiatives. These initiatives improved the joint US and/or coalition forces environment with modernized equipment and programs for engagement and fielding of appropriately-sized, mobile forces that have superior C2 combat capabilities over our foes and that are in a high state of readiness to contribute to and perform over the full spectrum of military activities.

Examples of C2IP funded projects include: USJFCOM: Joint Battle Staff Defense Communications Suite; USCENTCOM: Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA) UHF; USSPACECOM: BOEING A1 MLS Guard; USTRANSCOM: Analysis/Forecasting Tools; USSOUTHCOM: Deployable High Frequency Communications Response Package; USSOCOM: Underwater Detection & Classification System.

C4I for the Warrior - Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (JWID): JWID are Joint Staff-sponsored demonstrations of evolving C4ISR technologies and joint/combined interoperability solutions. The capabilities and C4ISR processes are presented to the CINCs, Military Services, and agencies in a joint operational environment that allows the warfighters of all Services to assess their value in solving current warfighting and interoperability deficiencies and recommend them for implementation or further refinement. Industry, Government agencies, Government and private research projects, and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

evolving government programs provide self-funded proposed demonstrations to be assessed by the warfighters. JWID provides a structure where C4ISR capabilities and processes are rigorously vetted and assessed by the warfighter for usefulness, performance, and usability. Those capabilities that are assessed to improve interoperability or solve warfighting deficiencies are proposed for further assessment by the Joint Battle Center (JBC) and/or the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC), for rapid insertion for warfighter use, or for insertion into the Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment (JWCA)/Joint Requirements Board (JRB)/Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) process. JWIDs support the Joint Staff's goal of operationalizing JV 2010. JWID supports both DOD corporate goals "Shape the international environment and respond to the full spectrum of crises by providing appropriately sized, positioned, and mobile forces" and "Prepare now for an uncertain future by pursuing a focused modernization effort that maintains U.S. qualitative superiority in key warfighting capabilities. Transform the force by exploiting the Revolution in Military Affairs and reengineer the Department to achieve a 21st century infrastructure." JWID supports these goals by identifying programs and systems that could be procured that would be instrumental in maintaining the qualitative superiority of US combat forces. Specifically, JWID '99 was a significant contributor to allied interoperability. Its main focus was the development of the Combined Wide Area Network (CWAN). The success of the CWAN generated the evolution of the Combined Federated Battle Lab Network (CFBLNet) which will provide a year-round opportunity for research and development interoperability assessment among CINCs, Services, and allies. Key interoperability products of JWID '99 include refinement of distributed collaborative planning (DCP) tools among senior warfighting commanders, availability of a common operation picture (COP) for simultaneous viewing by coalition task force and joint task force commanders, and advancements in exchanging electronic mail with attachments among allies. JWID also provides exercises that help maintain readiness by the participating organizations. For example, numerous Military Service and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

CINC personnel participated in JWID '99 at four major, geographically dispersed locations, thereby gaining valuable operational warfighting insights.

CJCS Exercise program supports all DOD corporate goals but most particularly "Shape the international environment and respond to the full spectrum of crises by providing appropriately sized, positioned, and mobile forces." The CJCS Exercise Program, a key component of the Joint Training System (JTS), is the Chairman's principal vehicle for achieving joint and multinational training. This critical program provides a vehicle for the Department to assess the military's ability to satisfy joint national security requirements and to enhance and evaluate interoperability between the Services, as well

as exercise critical Service unique deployment/redeployment skills. In addition to the obvious contributions to readiness and strategic access, this program provides political and diplomatic returns well beyond its relatively low cost. Exercises demonstrate US resolve and capability to project military power anywhere in the world in support of US national interests and in support of US allies. Additionally, the CJCS Exercise Program provides an opportunity to stress strategic transportation and C4I systems and evaluate their readiness and supportability across the full spectrum of military operations.

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The 2000 Annual Report to the President and the Congress, Performance Indicator 1.1.5 - Number of Overseas Exercises shows the Number of Combined Exercises as follows:

Performance Indicator 1.1.5 - Number of Overseas Exercises			
	FY 1999 Baseline	FY 2000 Goal	FY 2001 Goal
Number of Combined Exercises (see note below)	159	198	204
Note: Combined exercises involve the participation of US forces with military forces of other nations.			

Note: The combined exercises referenced above include both CJCS Exercises and other CINC exercises that are not under the CJCS Exercise Program. Further, the CJCS Exercise Program includes combinations of joint, combined, and single Service exercises. Therefore, the total number of CJCS Exercises will never equal the number of combined exercises listed in the report.

In the following tables, which breaks out the CJCS Exercise Program by Airlift/Sealift/Port Handling and Inland Transportation, the FY 1999 combined exercises are highlighted on the airlift table with a # symbol (combined exercises for FY 2000 and 2001 may be different). Combined exercises are defined as those exercises, both overseas and CONUS, that have foreign nation participation. Some of these exercises, such as the Partnership for Peace (PFP) or the New Horizons series exercises, can include numerous exercises combined within those headings (i.e., for FY 1999, USJFCOM has seven exercises combined under PFP, and USEUCOM has 16 exercises combined under PFP).

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
USCINCFCOM					
Ellipse Alpha	0	170	158	-53	106
Eloquent Nugget	1	-1	0	11	11
JTFEX Series	753	-569	171	840	1,011
Linked Seas	0	301	280	-280	0
Northern Viking	471	-471	0	184	184
Northern Light	356	-356	0	233	233
Quick Force	0	143	133	-133	0
# Partnership for Peace	37	186	208	-57	150
# Roving Sands	713	1,400	1,967	-723	1,244
Sorbet Royale	0	92	86	-86	0
# Strong Resolve	0	0	0	0	0
Unified Endeavor	150	-150	0	247	247
 Total C-141 equivalent hours	 2,170	 1,056	 3,003	 183	 3,186
Total Dollars (000's)	11,220	5,297	15,376	1,200	16,576
 USCINCSOUTH					
Blue Advance	23	62	79	20	99
New Horizons Carib Series	113	121	218	42	259
Ellipse Echo	98	126	209	-195	14
# Fuerzas Aliadas Series	26	544	531	155	685
Fuerzas Aliadas PKO Series	242	-120	114	-13	101
Fuerzas de Defensas	52	-46	6	2	8
# New Horizon Haiti	619	-132	453	102	556
# New Horizon Series	5,063	-4,050	943	936	1,879

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT	FY 1999	Change 1999/2000	FY 2000	Change 2000/2001	FY 2001
Tradewinds	635	-389	229	24	253
# Unitas	337	126	431	84	515
# United Counterdrug	56	-37	18	5	23
 Total C-141 equivalent hours	 6,352	 -2,883	 3,229	 1,162	 4,392
Total Dollars (000's)	32,839	-15,078	16,534	6,311	22,845

USCINCCENT

# Accurate Test	0	0	0	433	433
# Bright Star	1,830	5,490	6,814	-4,587	2,227
# Central Asian Ex	580	93	627	50	676
# Eager Initiative	0	0	0	489	489
# Eager Light	120	-120	0	188	188
# Eager Tiger	0	0	0	390	390
# Eagle Resolve	0	72	67	14	81
# Early Victor	1,086	-252	776	-49	728
# Earnest Leader	136	-136	0	106	106
# Eastern Action	44	-44	0	57	57
Eastern Castle Series	188	175	338	-298	40
# Eastern Eagle	0	0	0	380	380
# Eastern Meteor	0	0	0	0	0
# Eastern Valor	283	4	267	66	333
# Eastern Viper	828	-321	472	111	583
Ellipse Foxtrot	1,730	-1,704	24	1,101	1,125
# Impelling Victory	0	0	0	0	0
# Inferno Creek	0	144	134	-134	0
# Inherent Fury	655	-148	472	111	583

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT	FY 1999	Change 1999/2000	FY 2000	Change 2000/2001	FY 2001
# Initial Link	11	312	301	74	374
# Inspired Gambit	0	0	0	270	270
# Inspired Venture	0	308	287	-287	0
Internal Look	0	0	0	55	55
# Intrinsic Action*	0	0	0	0	0
# Iris Gold*	0	0	0	0	0
# Iron Cobra	1,503	-1,136	342	323	665
# Iron Falcon (Renamed to Native Atlas FY99)	0	628	585	-585	0
# Luck Sentinel	309	-309	0	0	0
# Native Fury	26	1,258	1,195	268	1,464
# Natural Fire	0	1,237	1,152	-1,152	0
# Nectar Bend	0	0	0	313	313
# Noble Piper	1,310	-1,310	0	0	0
# Rugged Series	372	-128	227	-227	0
# Ultimate Resolve	0	0	0	0	0
# Eagle Resolve	10	-10	0	0	0
 Total C-141 equivalent hours	 11,011	 4,113	 14,079	 -2,519	 11,560
Total Dollars (000's)	56,925	20,510	72,085	-11,950	60,135

*Cost of Exercise currently paid by
Kuwait

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
 USCINCEUR					
Able Alley	0	0	0	21	21
Adventure Express/Exchange	0	0	0	0	0
Affirmative Alert	0	33	31	-31	0
#African Eagle	204	-204	0	111	111
#African Lion	41	-41	0	41	41
Agile Lion	12	54	61	-35	26
#Albanian Salvage	0	20	19	-19	0
#Ardent Ground	0	77	72	16	87
Athena	0	4	4	-4	0
Atlantic Resolve	0	7	7	83	90
#Atlas Series	368	-168	186	59	246
#Baltops	21	6	25	15	40
#Battle Griffin	3,685	-3,685	0	0	0
#Blue Crane	143	-143	0	0	0
#Blue Game	56	11	62	15	77
#Blue Harrier	0	0	0	0	0
#Brave Knight	0	7	7	168	174
#Central Enterprise	0	833	775	268	1,043
Central Harmony	0	167	155	-155	0
#Combined Endeavor	111	-108	3	1	3
#ComSixthFlt Invitex	0	45	42	-42	0
#Destined Glory	0	20	19	-19	0
#Distant Thunder	0	0	0	172	172
#Dynamic Series	2,412	-687	1,606	-1,570	36

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT	FY 1999	Change 1999/2000	FY 2000	Change 2000/2001	FY 2001
Ellipse Bravo	59	45	97	730	826
Eugenie	0	37	34	62	96
# Flintlock	1,398	-385	943	211	1,154
# French Afrique/Guidimakha	0	0	0	0	0
# Juniper Series	142	383	489	247	736
Matador	86	9	88	-62	26
# Medceur	96	90	173	182	355
# Medflag	220	504	674	-304	370
Mediterranean Shark	0	0	0	0	0
Noble Piper	0	0	0	1,054	1,054
# Partnership for Peace	489	1,216	1,587	-257	1,330
Peacekeeper	0	156	145	32	177
Peace Shield	297	-208	83	17	100
# Rescue Eagle	0	714	665	-665	0
Sacred Company	97	137	218	48	266
Sea Breeze	21	21	39	47	86
# Shared Endeavor	104	-104	0	116	116
# Silver Eagle	236	643	818	183	1,001
# Slovenia Salvage Divex	0	20	19	-19	0
Tactical Fighter Weaponry	275	-60	200	-90	110
Trail Blazer	0	0	0	141	141
# Trojan Footprint	274	-24	233	52	285
Union Flash	0	80	74	15	90
# West Africa Training Cruise	0	41	38	9	47
Total C-141 equivalent hours	10,846	-436	9,691	843	10,534
Total Dollars (000's)	56,074	-2,775	49,617	5,180	54,797

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AIRLIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
USCINCPAC					
Balikatan	0	458	426	112	538
# Cobra Gold	2,940	-193	2,557	595	3,152
# Commando Sling	157	155	290	68	358
# Cope Series	302	170	439	-164	275
Crocodile	1,297	-691	564	-564	0
Ellipse Charlie	7	554	522	-90	433
# Foal Eagle	3,886	-1,235	2,468	93	2,561
# Freedom Banner	0	816	760	1,018	1,778
# Frequent Storm	688	-105	543	114	657
# Hong Kong Sarex	2	90	86	-75	10
# Keen Edge/Sword	864	-482	356	519	875
Kernal Blitz	113	-113	0	528	528
Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Edge	449	1,156	1,494	-1,219	275
# RSO&I	1,849	-904	880	863	1,742
Strategic Air Drop	0	165	154	37	191
# Tandem Thrust	2,447	-2,447	0	3,175	3,175
# Team Spirit	0	0	0	0	0
Tempest Express	68	-64	4	31	34
Tempo Brave	113	521	590	-223	367
# Ulchi Focus Lens	2,445	-454	1,853	443	2,297
Total C-141 equivalent hours	17,624	-2,600	13,986	5,261	19,247
Total Dollars (000's)	91,116	-14,193	71,608	28,515	100,123

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CJCS EXERCISE PROGRAM

AIRLIFT	FY 1999	Change 1999/2000	FY 2000	Change 2000/2001	FY 2001
 CINCNORAD					
# Amalgam Warrior	274	72	322	419	742
# Amalgam Fabric Brave	56	-6	47	10	56
# Amalgam Falcon Brave	45	-5	37	9	46
Amalgam Fencing Brave	14	298	290	-277	14
Total C-141 equivalent hours	340	408	696	161	857
Total Dollars (000's)	1,759	2,071	3,565	895	4,460
 USCINCSOC					
Bronze Arrow Series**	0	1,000	931	218	1,149
Total C-141 equivalent hours	0	1,000	931	218	1,149
Total Dollars (000's)	0	5,120	4,766	1,211	5,977
**FY99 hours apportioned to the combatant CINCs					
 USCINCSpace					
Apollo Series***	0	44	41	10	51
Total C-141 equivalent hours	0	44	41	10	51
Total Dollars (000's)	0	225	210	53	263
***Combined with combatant CINC exercises in year of execution					

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AIRLIFT	FY 1999	Change 1999/2000	FY 2000	Change 2000/2001	FY 2001
USCINCSTRAT					
Global Archer	0	0	0	11	11
Global Guardian	166	261	397	155	552
Total C-141 equivalent hours	166	261	397	166	564
Total Dollars (000's)	857	1,329	2,035	897	2,932
Other (includes CJCS-sponsored)					
Eligible Receiver	0	500	465	108	574
Positive Response	226	-226	0	0	0
Total C-141 equivalent hours	197	303	465	108	574
Total Dollars (000's)	1,020	1,540	2,383	602	2,986
Grand Total C-141 equivalent hours	48,706	1,266	46,520	5,594	52,113
Grand Total Airlift Costs (000's)	251,809	4,048	238,180	32,914	271,094
C-141 Equivalent Hour Rates	5,170		5,120		5,202

Note: The CJCS Exercise Program uses a mix of military and commercial airlift platforms. Flying hours are depicted as C-141 equivalents to provide a common performance criteria for comparison of level of effort.

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SEALIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
USCINCFCOM					
JTFEX Series	0	16	18	-15	3
Linked Seas	0	20	22	-22	0
Northern Viking	30	-30	0	18	18
Northern Light	21	-21	0	26	26
Strong Resolve	0	0	0	0	0
Total Steaming Days	43	-7	39	7	46
Total Dollars (000's)	1,854	-293	1,711	323	2,034
USCINCSOUTH					
New Horizon Haiti	14	-2	13	-2	11
New Horizons Carib Series	15	9	26	-12	15
New Horizon Series	485	-358	139	52	191
Tradewinds	38	-12	28	-4	25
Unitas	7	-1	7	-2	5
Total Steaming Days	559	-364	214	33	246
Total Dollars (000's)	23,912	-15,453	9,266	1,596	10,862
USCINCCENT					
Bright Star	70	30	110	-51	59
Eagle Resolve	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Castle	0	60	66	-7	59
Inferno Creek	0	0	0	0	0
Total Steaming Days	59	101	175	-57	118
Total Dollars (000's)	2,529	4,413	7,603	-2,393	5,210

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SEALIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
USCINCEUR					
African Eagle	12	-12	0	10	10
Ardent Ground	0	0	0	0	0
Battle Griffin	48	-48	0	0	0
Central Enterprise	0	0	0	0	0
Dynamic Series	42	-9	36	-7	29
Juniper Series	0	25	27	-16	12
Medceur	0	10	11	-11	0
Medflag	0	5	5	-5	0
Rescue Eagle	0	5	5	-5	0
Partnership for Peace	0	25	27	-8	20
Total Steaming Days	101	2	113	-42	71
Total Dollars (000's)	4,316	152	4,894	-1,779	3,116
USCINCPAC					
Balkitan	0	1	1	1	2
Cobra Gold	87	44	143	-34	110
Crocodile	66	-66	0	0	0
Foal Eagle	107	-29	85	-28	58
Freedom Banner	10	-10	0	83	83
Keen Edge/Sword	0	0	0	10	10
Northern Edge	17	-4	14	-4	10
Tandem Thrust	43	-43	0	59	59
Ulchi Focus Lens	6	4	11	-1	10
Total Steaming Days	286	-53	255	86	342
Total Dollars (000's)	12,221	-2,113	11,072	3,988	15,059

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SEALIFT		Change		Change	
	FY 1999	1999/2000	FY 2000	2000/2001	FY 2001
TOTAL (LESS USCINCTrans)					
Total Steaming Days	1,049	-322	796	27	823
Total Dollars (000's)	44,832	-13,294	34,546	1,735	36,281
USCINCTrans					
JLOTS	251	58	338	-283	55
Turbo Activation	193	-73	131	-20	111
Turbo Cads	97	37	147	-147	0
Turbo Intermodal Surge	266	-266	0	111	111
Total Steaming Days	807	-244	617	-340	277
Total Dollars (000's)	34,479	-10,055	26,753	-14,550	12,203
Grand Total Steaming Days	1,856	-566	1,413	-313	1,100
Grand Total Sealift Dollars (000's)	79,311	-23,348	61,299	-12,815	48,484
Roll-on/Roll-off Equivalent Rates	42,741		43,382		44,076

Note: Like airframes, the CJCS Exercise Program uses a mix of sealift platforms -- RO/RO, Fast Sealift, breakbulk, container, tug and barge. Steaming days are depicted as RO/RO equivalents to provide a common performance criteria for comparison of level of effort. Each exercise requirement is resourced by MSC from available commercial and DOD assets, consequently RO/RO rates depicted are anticipated average commercial rates.

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	FY 1999			Change	FY 2000			Change	FY 2001		
	PH	IT	TOTAL	1999/	PH	IT	TOTAL	2000/	PH	IT	TOTAL
	000's	000's	000's	2000	000's	000's	000's	2001	000's	000's	000's
	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
USCIN CJFCOM											
Coop Zenith	34	0	34	-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JTFEX	179	280	459	2,191	40	2,610	2,650	-2,136	132	382	514
Linked Seas	0	0	0	43	20	23	43	-43	0	0	0
Northern Light	25	17	42	-42	0	0	0	37	18	19	37
Northern Viking	152	87	239	-239	0	0	0	236	127	109	236
Quick Force	0	0	0	77	0	77	77	-77	0	0	0
Partnership For Peace	0	0	0	91	0	91	91	-78	0	13	13
Roving Sands	14	4,605	4,619	749	0	5,368	5,368	-256	10	5,102	5,112
Strong Resolve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unified Endeavor	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	-28	0	10	10
Total PH/IT Cost	404	4,989	5,393	2,874	57	8,207	8,267	-2,345	287	5,635	5,922
USCINCSOUTH											
New Horizons Carib Series	1,050	1,004	2,054	-1,333	159	562	721	-511	10	200	210
Feurzas Aliadas Series	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuerzas De Defensas	0	53	53	49	0	102	102	82	0	184	184
New Horizons	264	207	471	-235	11	225	236	-176	9	51	60

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	FY 1999			Change 1999/ 2000	FY 2000			Change 2000/ 2001	FY 2001		
	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's	TOTAL 000's	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's	TOTAL 000's	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's
Haiti											
New Horizons Series	5,253	4,623	9,876	-7,187	1,251	1,438	2,689	503	1,075	2,117	3,192
Tradewinds	18	55	73	-34	16	23	39	168	14	193	207
Unified Counterdrug	0	0	0	35	0	35	35	-1	0	34	34
Unitas	65	135	200	171	114	257	371	-24	106	241	347
Total PH/IT Cost	6,650	6,077	12,727	-8,534	1,551	2,642	4,193	41	1,214	3,020	4,234
USCINCCENT											
Bright Star	3,161	2,680	5,841	259	3,235	2,865	6,100	-1,427	2,000	2,673	4,673
Eager Series	0	94	94	-87	0	7	7	111	0	118	118
Early Victor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Action	0	47	47	-47	0	0	0	59	0	59	59
Eastern Castle	138	41	179	240	260	159	419	549	410	558	968
Indigo Desert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inferno Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Link	0	16	16	7	0	23	23	-3	0	20	20
Inspired Gambit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Internal Look	0	0	0	16	0	16	16	141	30	127	157
Iron Series	253	134	387	-387	0	0	0	168	0	168	168
Native Atlas	0	0	0	241	0	241	241	-241	0	0	0
Native Fury	0	0	0	236	0	236	236	1,031	546	721	1,267

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	FY 1999			Change 1999/ 2000	FY 2000			Change 2000/ 2001	FY 2001		
	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's	TOTAL 000's	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's	TOTAL 000's	PH 000's	IT 000's	TOTAL 000's
Natural Fire	0	0	0	51	0	51	51	-51	0	0	0
Noble Piper	0	27	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ultimate Resolve	0	0	0	81	0	81	81	-11	0	70	70
Eagle Resolve	0	57	57	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total PH/IT Cost	3,552	3,096	6,648	526	3,495	3,679	7,174	332	2,986	4,520	7,506

USCINCPAC

Balikatan	0	0	0	436	249	187	436	-39	221	176	397
Cobra Gold	1,217	531	1,748	28	1,033	743	1,776	-181	1,052	543	1,595
Crocodile	297	42	339	-127	97	115	212	-212	0	0	0
Foal Eagle	1,602	572	2,174	-64	1,289	821	2,110	-915	789	406	1,195
Freedom Banner	994	187	1,181	48	927	302	1,229	-50	845	334	1,179
Keen Edge/Sword	175	117	292	40	158	174	332	66	143	255	398
Kernal Blitz	22	16	38	-38	0	0	0	66	16	50	66
Northern Edge	0	2,318	2,318	-2,192	44	82	126	-17	37	72	109
Rimpac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSO&I	262	106	368	-245	7	116	123	-20	0	103	103
Tandem Thrust	135	458	593	-593	0	0	0	1,676	99	1,577	1,676
Team Spirit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tempo Brave	0	21	21	-11	0	10	10	-7	0	3	3
Ulchi Focus Lens	649	212	861	-272	269	320	589	-50	242	297	539
Total PH/IT Cost	5,353	4,580	9,933	-2,990	4,073	2,870	6,943	317	3,444	3816	7,260

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	FY 1999			Change	FY 2000			Change	FY 2001		
	PH	IT	TOTAL	1999/ 2000	PH	IT	TOTAL	2000/ 2001	PH	IT	TOTAL
	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
USCINCEUR											
Adventure Series	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affirmative	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	-72	0	0	0
Alert											
African Eagle	0	150	150	-150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
African Lion	0	6	6	-6	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
Agile Lion	0	58	58	112	0	170	170	-116	0	54	54
Ardent Ground	0	0	0	151	0	151	151	-151	0	0	0
Atlantic Resolve	0	0	0	39	0	39	39	370	0	409	409
Atlas Series	0	8	8	7	0	15	15	27	37	5	42
Blue Game	0	0	0	43	0	43	43	86	0	7	0
Battle Griffin	0	1,248	1,248	-1,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Harrier	0	6	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brave Knight	0	0	0	212	0	212	212	31	0	243	243
Central	0	0	0	42	0	42	42	-20	0	22	22
Enterprise											
Central Harmony	0	0	0	152	0	152	152	-152	0	0	0
Combined	0	7	7	1	0	8	8	-4	0	4	4
Endeavor											
Cornerstone	0	0	0	210	117	93	210	-163	0	47	47
Destined Glory	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	-7	0	29	29
Distant Thunder	0	59	59	-59	0	0	0	27	0	27	27
Dynamic Series	328	527	855	-92	283	480	763	-342	204	217	421
Ellipse Bravo	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	2	0	10	10

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	FY 1999			Change	FY 2000			Change	FY 2001		
	PH	IT	TOTAL	1999/	PH	IT	TOTAL	2000/	PH	IT	TOTAL
	000's	000's	000's	2000	000's	000's	000's	2001	000's	000's	000's
				TOTAL				TOTAL			
Flintlock	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	2	0	7	7
Juniper Series	72	107	179	-179	0	0	0	175	107	68	175
Matador	0	3	3	31	0	34	34	121	41	114	155
Medceur	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	5	0	13	13
Medflag	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Partnership for Peace	0	83	83	79	0	162	162	426	214	374	588
Peacekeeper	0	0	0	23	0	23	23	-16	0	7	7
Rescuer	0	2	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rescue Eagle	0	0	0	96	0	96	96	-62	0	34	34
Sea Breeze	0	0	0	23	0	23	23	-20	0	3	3
Shared Endeavor	0	3	3	-3	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Trail Blazer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	20
Union Flash	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	-6	0	4	4
West Africa Training Cruise	0	9	9	22	0	31	31	-31	0	0	0
Total PH/IT Cost	400	2,277	2,677	-362	400	1,915	2,315	12	603	1,731	2,327
USCINCTrans											
JLOTS	0	0	0	71	32	39	71	1,515	916	670	1,586
Turbo Cads	3,764	4,853	8,617	-1,710	3,456	3,451	6,907	1,082	4,462	3,527	7,989
Turbo Internodal Surge	2,707	1,473	4,180	-1,673	1,139	1,368	2,507	-2,507	0	0	0

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	FY 1999			Change	FY 2000			Change	FY 2001		
	PH	IT	TOTAL	1999/	PH	IT	TOTAL	2000/	PH	IT	TOTAL
	000's	000's	000's	2000	000's	000's	000's	2001	000's	000's	000's
				TOTAL				TOTAL			
				000's				000's			
Ultimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	0	670	670
Caduseus											
Total PH/IT	6,471	6,326	12,797	-3,312	4,627	4,858	9,485	760	5,378	4,110	10,245
Cost											
Grand Total	22,830	27,345	50,175	-11,798	14,203	24,171	38,377	-883	13,912	23,589	37,494
PH/IT Cost											

Note: Like airframes, the CJCS Exercise Program uses a mix of sealift platforms -- RO/RO, Fast Sealift, breakbulk, container, tug and barge. Steaming days are depicted as RO/RO equivalents to provide a common performance criteria for comparison of level of effort. Each exercise requirement is resourced by MSC from available commercial and DoD assets, consequently RO/RO rates depicted are anticipated average commercial rates.

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V. Personnel Summary: Not Applicable

VI. Summary of Price & Program Changes:

		<u>Change FY1999/FY 2000</u>				<u>Change in FY 2000/2001</u>		
		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
	CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMP							
101	Ex., Gen & Spec Sched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Wage Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	Total Civ Pers Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	Travel of Persons	2,046	25	-5	2,066	31	-29	2,068
399	Total Travel	2,046	25	-5	2,066	31	-29	2,068
703	Total JCS Exercises	381,295	6,295	-49,737	337,853	32,631	-13,405	357,079
771	Commercial Transportation	4,000	48	-48	4,000	60	-60	4,000
799	Total Transportation	385,295	6,343	-49,785	341,853	32,691	-13465	361,079
	OTHER PURCHASES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (non-WCF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
914	Purchased Commun. (non-WCF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
915	Rents (non-GSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	Supplies & Materials (non-WCF)	11,000	132	-9,132	2,000	30	-30	2,000
921	Printing and Reproduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
922	Equipment Maint by Contract	92	1	39	132	2	3	137
923	Fac Maint by Contract	16,000	192	-11,192	5,000	75	-75	5,000
925	Equipment Purchases (non-WCF)	19,263	231	-203	19,291	289	-108	19,472

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VI. Summary of Price & Program Changes (Continued):

		<u>Change FY1999/FY 2000</u>				<u>Change in FY 2000/2001</u>		
		FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
932	Mgt & Professional Spt Svs	114	1	-1	114	2	-2	114
933	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	4,189	50	-3,548	691	10	-10	691
934	Cntrct Eng & Tech Svs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
987	Other Intra Gov't Purch	3,000	36	-36	3,000	45	-45	3,000
989	Other Contracts	1,114	13	39	1,166	17	-12	1,171
999	Total Other Purchases	<u>54,772</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>-24,034</u>	<u>31,394</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>-279</u>	<u>31,585</u>
9999	TOTAL	442,113	7,024	-73,824	375,313	33,192	-13,773	394,732

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I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Chairman serves as a member of and presides over the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). He is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Additionally, he is responsible for the management and direction of the Joint Staff. The Joint Staff is comprised of directorates for providing support and analysis in the fields of manpower and personnel (J-1); operations (J-3), which includes the Combating Terrorism Directorate established in FY 1997; logistics (J-4); strategic plans and policy (J-5); command, control, communications, and computers (J-6); operational plans and interoperability (J-7); and force structure, resources, and assessments (J-8). There are four Deputy Directorates of Operations responsible for: current operations, combating terrorism, current readiness and capabilities, and information operations. Logistics has three Deputy Directorates: one for Logistics, Readiness and Requirements; one for Logistics Readiness Center; and another for Medical Readiness. There are five Deputy Directorates for Strategic Plans and Policy, three responsible for politico-military affairs from the European, Asian and Global perspectives; one for international negotiations; and one for strategy and policy. The Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (C4) director establishes joint doctrine & procedures for defense-wide communications, military satellite and terrestrial networks, joint tactical C4 systems, and information assurance; & coordinates crisis and contingency C4 support for US forces worldwide. Three Deputies support the Director, Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems: the Deputy Director for C4 Command Operations, C4 Systems, and C4 Assessments & Technology.

The Operational Plans and Interoperability Director is the implementing agent for Joint Vision 2010 (JV 2010) and is also responsible for joint doctrine, joint military education, execution and evaluation of the Chairman's Exercise Program, and evaluation of operational plans. Three Deputies support the Director, Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment: the Deputy Director for Resources and Requirements; the Deputy Director for Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment (JWCA), Deputy Director for Wargaming, Simulation and Analysis. J-8 serves as the secretary and coordinates the processes of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and JWCA Assessment teams. Other

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activities include the Joint Secretariat; the Director of Management; the JCS representatives for various international negotiations; and the US Delegation, United Nations Military Staff Committee.

II. Force Structure Summary:

This budget activity provides the necessary funds to run the Joint Staff. The Joint Staff directly supports the Chairman and other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Staff programs include:

Combating Terrorism Directorate: The Secretary of Defense in a 15 Sep 1996 letter to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in DOD Directive 2000.12, also dated 15 Sep 1996, assigned the Chairman specific new duties in combating terrorism. Additionally, the letter directed the Chairman to designate an appropriate office to carry out these new responsibilities and ensure that force protection considerations are included in every aspect of our military activities worldwide.

The Combating Terrorism Directorate assists the Chairman in his responsibility to serve as the principal adviser to the SECDEF for all DOD antiterrorism and force protection (AT/FP) issues. Some of the duties of the office include, but are not limited to:

- Review the resources the Service Secretaries propose for AT/FP programs to determine whether they are adequate.
- Prepare joint doctrines and standards for AT/FP. Review Service doctrines and standards.
- Ensure that combatant commanders' policies and programs are established for the protection of DOD personnel, their families, facilities, and other materiel.
- Assess the implementation of force protection programs within the combatant commander's areas of responsibility (AOR).

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ISLAND SUN is a SecDef directed special access program.

Joint Modeling & Simulation. Joint Analysis Models are the Joint Staff analytical software tools and simulations supporting the assessment requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These tools assist in conducting studies and evaluations of military forces' programs and strategies. Key functions provided by this program include: software development maintenance, documentation, and training on Joint Staff analytic tools and simulation models; development, design, and integration of database, graphics environments, and simulations; software engineering of application software to achieve software portability, interoperability, efficiency, performance, and enhanced analyst productivity; contracted technical expertise to assist Joint Staff military analysts; and exploring leading edge technologies and methodologies in the joint modeling and simulations arena.

The analytical models and simulations supported by this program are essential to the fulfillment of the analysis and assessment taskings of the Joint Staff. Analytical support requirements continue to motivate the need for greater amounts of data, faster processing speeds expansion of knowledge-based software tools, exploration and incorporation of new modeling methodologies, and greater interoperability among distributed analysis networks and existing and emerging joint modeling and simulations systems. Funds are used to: ensure compliance with DOD and Joint Staff AIS life-cycle management initiatives; ensure Joint Staff analysts remain abreast of the latest hardware, operating system, and analytical/training requirements for the user community; provide continued development and maintenance of analytical models; and provide operational, technical, and analytical support to the analysts conducting warfighting assessments of computer systems development and upgrades.

Joint modeling and simulation also includes the Joint Analytical Model Improvement Program (JAMIP). JAMIP addresses the significant limitations of existing theater-level

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simulations to provide analytic support to senior officials. Existing systems are grounded in Cold War theory about the use and deployment of forces and the nature of combat operations. They have limited capability to address the emerging concepts of joint operation warfighting. JAMIP was established by the DEpSEcDEf in May 1995. The Joint Staff (J-8) and OSD/PA&E share the lead in improving the state of analytic models throughout the Department via JAMIP. JAMIP is the development and modernization of the specialized analytic software tools and models required to examine joint operations in fulfillment of M&S support for the Chairman.

Development of the Joint Warfare System (JWARS) as the next-generation theater-level campaign analysis tool is the centerpiece of JAMIP. JWARS will be a state-of-the-art, closed-form, constructive simulation of multisided, joint warfare for analysis. JWARS will include improved C4ISR and balanced joint warfare representations and replace several legacy systems that have limited representation of integrated joint operations and are technically outmoded in design, data management, and interoperability. The entire DOD analytic modeling community will use JWARS, including the CINCs, Joint Staff, Services, OSD, and other DOD organizations. A JWARS prototype was completed in March 1997 and development began, with IOC scheduled for FY 2000 and FOC for FY 2002.

This program also includes funding for the Joint Data System (JDS). In June 1996, the DEpSEcDEf designated the OSD/PA&E JDS as the primary data support agency for JAMIP. JDS is the central authoritative source of verified, validated, and certified (VV&C) data and information for use in the JAMIP suite of models and simulations. JDS provides data sourcing, database administration, data warehousing, verification, and validation to seven current simulations of theater-level warfare and to JWARS. For JWARS, JDS ensures that proposed modeling methods can be supported with data, and will obtain appropriate data for testing.

Pentagon Renovation Maintenance Renovation Fund (PRMRF) is the Joint Staff's funding line to support the operation, maintenance, protection, and renovation of the Pentagon. PRMRF includes the Joint Staff rent and furniture bills and above standard facility maintenance and utilities.

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Management Support provides the day-to-day resources required to fulfill the Chairman's responsibilities and supports the Joint Staff personnel. Resources are used to:

- Provide the Chairman, National Command Authorities (NCA), and CINCs a real-time picture of current operations and provide a single point of contact for current plans across the spectrum of operations to include conventional, special technical, reconnaissance, counternarcotics, counterterrorism, counterproliferation, and other special operations.
- Many of the analysis functions demand a computing environment tailored for scientific analysis. The Analytical Suite, presently in Phase IV of its life cycle (operations and support), was developed as an integrated computing environment configured to support large-scale analyses and assessments, as well as ad hoc research and analysis for one-time taskings and scenario excursions, relating to:
 - Assessments of joint force capabilities
 - Analyses to assist CJCS in the development of recommendations to Secretary of Defense regarding force planning
 - Military assessments
 - Tradeoff analyses between force effectiveness and alternative resource distributions
 - Independent cost and budget analysis
 - Evaluation of effects of manpower policy and program issues on joint warfighting capability
 - Analyses of joint force capabilities and requirements
 - Plan, fund, direct, and manage the development and improvement of joint models and simulations, analysis, gaming procedures, and techniques, including automated information system support required to conduct studies and analyses for CJCS
 - Develop joint modeling and simulation capability as necessary

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- Program and budget analyses
- Analysis of proposed force structures
- Applying qualitative and quantitative gaming and analysis methods involving participation by other Joint Staff Directorates, DOD agencies, foreign nations, other government organizations, and the private sector

- Develop and maintain joint doctrine for the employment of the Armed Forces.

Previously, the Services fought under their individually developed doctrine, which led to confusion and inefficiency when joint operations were required. Joint doctrine is now the foundation of all military operations training, educating, organizing, equipping, structuring, and fighting - it focuses the Service efforts into a synergistic joint campaign. Because joint doctrine is the distilled wisdom of our collective warfighting experience, it becomes a formula for success in both war and other operations. Joint doctrine, by definition, is authoritative, thereby ensuring its primacy over Service doctrine.

- Develop and maintain the Joint Training System (JTS). JTS, which builds upon joint doctrine, is a four-phased systemic process designed to implement a high-quality joint training program that maximizes the readiness of the Armed Forces (i.e., the ability to place personnel and units into joint operations with a high probability of mission success). Phase I, Requirements, is expressed as a joint mission essential task list (JMETL), which produces mission-based CINC-specific strategic, theater, operational, or tactical tasks derived from the Universal Joint Task List. JMETL tasks are directly related to the National Military Strategy and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan's (JSCP) missions assigned to the combatant commands. Phase II, Plans, results in the creation of joint training plans by taking the requirement-based tasks, identified in the first phase, and linking them to the appropriate training audience and support tools. Phase III, Execution, implements joint training plans, normally through a CINC-sponsored exercise program, conducted and evaluated by joint force commanders. Finally, Phase IV, Assessments, is initiated by the commander to determine the plan's training effectiveness

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and resulting levels of joint readiness. Assessments impact doctrine, organization, training, material, and education.

- Provide assistance to the CINCs for developing and evaluating war plans. Prepare strategy, planning guidance, and policy for operations, logistics, organizational issues, politico-military affairs, and international negotiations--in coordination with the combatant commands, the Services, OSD, the interagency and international organizations. Provide independent assessments, plans, and evaluations of projects of high interest to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director, Joint Staff, and other Services.
- Execute the CJCS-Sponsored Exercise Program (CSEP). CSEP is focused on joint doctrine, policies, procedures, systems, and training to ensure effective strategic direction and integration of US and coalition military forces worldwide. The CSEP provides a robust "across the seams" training environment which is specifically designed to address interoperability at the national level by presenting senior leaders with challenging and thought-provoking situations that address key warfighting issues. This program offers other government departments and agencies, outside of DOD, a baseline series of exercises that can be used to support interagency coordination and training.
- Provide support for logistic capabilities of the combatant commands, to include information fusion, developing strategic mobility, mobilization, medical, readiness, civil engineering, exercise/wargame analysis, and sustainment policies and procedures to support combat forces.
- Provide functional oversight to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) to ensure information interoperability across combat support functions and between combat support and command and control functions in support of the joint warfighter. Coordinates the overall policy and guidance to implement the GCSS strategy representing a new paradigm in the way automated information systems of the future will be developed in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act.

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- Coordinate DOD efforts to ensure adequate command, control, communications, and computer (C4) support to the CINCs and the National Command Authorities (NCA) for joint and combined military operations. Develop policies, plans, and programs for C4 systems, conceptualize future C4 systems design, and provide direction to improve command and control (C2) systems.
- Perform the Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessments (JWCA). JWCA processes assist the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in providing recommendations to the Chairman concerning military advice to the SECDEF on the military requirements and priorities. JWCA teams support the Chairman by assessing the extent to which the program recommendations and budget proposals of the services and other DOD components conform with the priorities established in strategic plans and the priorities of the CINCs.
- Use interagency and international wargames, seminars, and workshops to:
 - Conduct studies and analyses of nuclear and conventional forces in support of JWCA teams, international negotiations, Joint Strategic Planning System; Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System; the Quadrennial Defense Review; and analyses such as the Mobility Requirements Study-05, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction studies.
 - Provide mobility modeling studies and analysis for the CJCS and SECDEF to assess the logistics impacts of a dynamic range of strategic policies that address the "fort-to-foxhole" mobility program.
 - Provide essential training, analysis, and assessments to maintain and improve US military sustainment capabilities in joint, combined, and coalition environments.
 - Provide assessments of international and domestic politico-military, economic, demographic, environmental and psychosocial trends, and their impacts on national security policy and military strategy.

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- Support interagency and international politico-military crisis simulations sponsored by the Chairman, Service principals, OSD, and the CINCs.
- Operate and provide ongoing upgrades to the Joint Staff Information Network (JSIN) (formerly known as the Joint Staff Automation of the Nineties (JSAN) program). JSIN is the network infrastructure that provides crucial decision-making information affecting military operations to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff. JSIN improves the action processing system for faster coordination of critical classified and unclassified issues with CINCs, Services, and agencies. In addition, JSIN satisfies office automation requirements such as collaborative planning tools, action package preparation and tracking, automated message handling, local area networking, word processing, and electronic mail with attachments.

Management support also provides for the normal operating costs of the Joint Staff (e.g., civilian pay, travel, training, and communication).

Note: Budget Activity (BA) totals do not agree with amounts reported in the O-1 exhibit as a result of minor realignments of funds between BA after funding levels for the O-1 had been established. The following table illustrates the difference between the O-1 and the budget justification book:

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
O-1 Exhibit	132,279	157,883
Budget Justification Book	133,043	159,640

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

		FY 2000			
	FY 1999	Budget	Current		FY 2001
A. <u>The Joint Staff</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Approp</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. Combating Terrorism Directorate	2,755	2,837	2,837	2,454	2,896
2. Joint Modeling & Simulation /1	20,262	24,191	24,191	24,191	12,969
3. Joint Staff Information Network	10,795	10,583	10,583	11,869	15,142
4. ISLAND SUN	25,982	26,991	26,991	26,991	30,520
5. Pentagon Res Maint Rev Fund	7,454	33,641	11,541	9,410	35,528
6. Management Support	<u>61,297</u>	<u>60,404</u>	<u>57,024</u>	<u>58,128</u>	<u>62,585</u>
TOTAL	128,545	158,647	133,167	133,043*	159,640*

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 2000/FY 2000	Change FY 2000/FY 2001
Baseline Funding	158,647	133,043
Congressional Adjustments		
Distributed	-1,000	-
Undistributed	-24,480	-
FY 2000 Recission	-521	-
Price Change	-	2,352
Reprogramming/Transfers	-103	14,573
Program Change	<u>500</u>	<u>9,672</u>
Current Estimate	133,043	159,640

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/1 Includes the Joint Analytical Model Improvement Program (JAMIP), the Joint Staff Modeling & Simulation, and Analytical Suite.

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases: (\$ in Thousands)

FY 2000 President's Budget		158,647
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Joint Multi-dimensional Education & Analysis System (JMEANS)	4,000	
Management Headquarters Reduction	-5,000	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-1,000
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Pentagon Renovation Transfer Fund	-22,100	
Management Headquarters Reduction	-1,310	
Contract and Advisory Assistance	-1,070	
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-24,480
FY 2000 Appropriated Amount		133,167
FY 2000 Rescission	-521	-521
Transfer Out		

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<u>Defense Security Services</u> - reduction transfers funds from the Joint Staff to the Defense Security Service to pay the National Industrial Security Program (NISP). NISP was established to provide a means of working with private industry to ensure while contractors perform work on classified government contracts, they properly safeguard classified information in their possession.	-103	-103
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Program Increases/Decreases:

<u>Joint Vision Integration Center</u> - provides funding to continue development of the Joint Vision Integration Center (JVIC). The JVIC will provide a comprehensive perspective on activities undertaken to implement the current Joint Vision. The JVIC will be used to manage the Joint Vision Implementation Process and to make recommendations on the transformation of US Armed Forces to the President and Secretary of Defense.	500	500
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FY 2000 Current Estimate		133,043*
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Price Growth:		2,352
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Transfer In:

- <u>Pentagon Reservation and Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF)</u> - Increase reflects adjustments to balance Pentagon Reservation and Maintenance Fund customer accounts with changes in renovation schedule, swing space leases, furnishings and above standard requirements. FY00 congressional reduction moves funds into the Pentagon Renovation Transfer fund. FY 2001 funds remain budgeted in the Joint Staff.	26,859	
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Transfer Out:

- <u>Information Technology</u> - Decrease due to realignment of Joint Warfare System	-12,286	
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(JWARS), Joint Staff Information Network (JSIN) and SATCOM operations and maintenance funding to the RDT&E appropriation to comply with recent Congressional language which clarifies budgeting for Information Technology and Automated Information Systems (AIS). JWARS will be the campaign simulation used to assess the impact of Command, Control, and Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I) Surveillance and the Reconnaissance (C4ISR) on battle outcomes. JSIN RDT&E funding will procure and modify a commercial workflow/document management/records management/archiving system to replace the one-of-a-kind Joint Staff Action Processing (JSAP) system. SATCOM RDT&E efforts will provide the Joint Staff assessment, oversight, and coordination of system architectural analysis and requirements to ensure JV2010 supportability and will establish a standard Joint Staff and CINC tool for SATCOM resource visibility, tracking and management, and automated workflow.

Total Transfers

14,573

Program Increases:

- ISLAND SUN - Increase due to realignment of funds from procurement appropriation to operations and maintenance to support increased operations and maintenance and circuit leasing requirements associated with the Planning and Decision Aid System (PDAS). 3,529
- Joint Staff Information Network - The Joint Staff's computer networks and the resident information on them, represent lucrative targets to potential adversaries or simple hackers with malicious intent. Information assurance initiatives begun by the Joint Staff in FY 1999 must be vigilantly continued and, in fact, grow in tandem with increased external communication and collaboration capabilities which will be fielded on both networks in the next 2 years. The JSIN classified network is considered "mission critical" as it 3,273

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provides automated distribution of AUTODIN message traffic, rapid electronic staffing of proposed advice to the NCA, operational planning, and resource allocation decisions. The era of "knowledge management" has arrived at the Joint Staff and prototype systems must be developed to ensure rapid sharing of knowledge at optimum times to support senior decision-makers and staff officers. This is an explosive area with great potential that JSIN must support. Increased collaboration with commands, Services, departments, and agencies and timely interaction with staff counterparts throughout commands worldwide will continue to grow in both the classified and unclassified domains. JSIN will be the primary system enabling the Joint Staff to achieve great efficiency and operational effectiveness through collaboration

<u>Joint Warfare System</u> - additional funding develops key C3IR enhancements to the Joint Warfare System (JWARS). This increase provides sufficient funding to maintain the current Joint Data System (JDS) and funds JDS support for future Quadrennial Defense Reviews. The JWARS will be the campaign simulation used to assess the impact of C3ISR on battle outcomes and JDS will manage the data.	2,800
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<u>Metro Facility Entrance</u> - For security purposes the Pentagon metro entrance will be re-constructed. Additional funding supports the construction of the Pentagon metro facility entrance.	2,000
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<u>Analysis Support</u> - increase provides critical funding needed to support analytic study efforts for the Quadrennial Defense Review strategies, war-gaming simulations, and Chairman-sponsored Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment team analysis.	1,634
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Commissary Rebate - The National Defense Authorization Act prohibits DeCA from paying costs for services provided by DoD or any other federal agency that exceeds the price at which the service could be procured in full and open competition. As a result, the Joint Staff received additional funding because of DeCA rebates. 1,300

Joint Training System - Joint training is requirements-based and mission-focused-the right approach. The increase in funding provides for the revision, additions, and improvements to the Joint Training System (JTS). The increased funding will also provide for the support and implementation of PDD-56 and Public Law 103-62 by providing the following: Support in developing and conducting the "Discovery Series" of simulations and war games designed to assist in determining the required features (Interagency Doctrine, Interagency Task List, Interagency Training System) of an Interagency Training System (ITS) patterned after the JTS; and support in leading an interagency working group with the mission of building an ITS compatible with the JTS and an Interagency Task List patterned after the Universal Joint Task List. The increased funding provides for the development of a new Universal Joint Task List based on JV 2010 Desired Operational Capabilities (DOCs) no later than FY 2002 and will assist JV 2010 with the implementation of learning/training technologies developed through the President's initiative on Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL). 520

The JTS provides guidance and tools for planning, executing, and assessing training. CINC/CSA JTS Requirements: Joint/Agency Mission Essential Task List development-due annually from CINCs/CSAs; Joint/Agency Training Plan development-due annually from CINCs/CSAs; Joint After Action Reports...due at conclusion of each joint exercise; Joint Universal Lessons Learned...database updated as a result of after action report input; Joint Training Master Schedule-input due annually from CINCs/CSAs; Training Proficiency Assessment Data Management-data used by CINCs/CSAs to update Training Plans and Mission Essential Task Lists; Joint Exercise Life Cycle Management-a cycle within a cycle (planning, preparation, execution, and post-exercise and evaluation

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phases); CINC/CSA Readiness Assessment-created new requirement and codified old requirement; Remedial Action Program-data used to improve warfighting capabilities. The JTS improves readiness through quality training.

Joint Doctrine - Fulfills responsibilities of the Chairman under US Code, Title 10, to develop joint doctrine for the employment of the Armed Forces. Includes development, revision, printing, and distribution. FY 00 was the first year of full funding for the Joint Doctrine program. CJCS has set the course for the future of doctrine: innovative use of information technology to improve its usefulness, quality, and accessibility. The increase in funding is critical to sustain the following ongoing programs, which includes the joint electronic library on CD-ROM. 1) All doctrine, CJCS instructions, selected Service doctrine, and joint force briefings have been consolidated into a single disc. This disc replaces over 200 publications at a fraction of the cost and includes an electronic search capability to speed user research. This program is consistent with the SECDEF initiative to reduce printing. 2) The joint doctrine worldwide web site. It has become the preferred method for distributing doctrine, saving both time and money. 3) The joint electronic information system. This will be a doctrine database with hyperlinks to all related material (e.g., universal joint task list, lessons learned, war plans, history). The system will include electronic staffing of doctrine as well as establish a "one stop shop" for doctrine--a reference library available 24 hours a day. 4) A doctrine networked education and training (DOCNET) system of which 7 of 32 modules are complete. DOCNET will be an Internet-based education system designed to teach doctrine to the entire military community - formal schools, quick reaction joint task forces, and Reserve Components. This initiative will save travel and classroom time, improve the knowledge level of the total force using a common joint baseline, and yield better prepared joint forces. 5) Develop and revise approximately 110 joint publications. 6) Administrative support for the Joint Doctrine Working Party

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(semiannual conference for CINCs and Services). 7) Maintain Joint Electronic Library (JEL), master terminology database, and conduct research. 8) Develop and sustain CJCS joint doctrine products. 9) Incorporate future operational concepts that will evolve from JV 2010.

National Military Command Center (NMCC) Operations Systems Support (JOPES Support)- Additional contractor support is needed to address JOPES challenges and contributes to improving the warfighters' ability to deploy and execute National Command Authorities (NCA) directives. JOPES is the Nation's crisis management deployment system. Increased contractor support will help to respond to the many new operational challenges in synchronizing OPSEC concerns with external IT systems, in developing and achieving CJCS mandated 72-hour TPPD standard, in evaluating and adjudicating requests by CINCs for release of information and technologies to foreign governments, and in radically altering the JOPES Crisis Action Procedures (CAP) within the first several days of a crisis to better support the NCA. Factors jeopardizing ability to keep up with all critical aspects of JOPES include: JOPES 2000 redesign requirements, J4 Deployment Division initiatives, USJFCOM Deployment Process Owner implications, and Advanced Concept Technical Demonstrations (ACTD) proliferation.

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Other Program Increases - includes minor adjustments to several programs. 758
For example this increase: 1) supports the purchase of Automatic Identification Equipment in support of daily USCENTCOM supply operations and the Joint Logistics Warfighting Initiative. This equipment will be used to provide total transit visibility of supplies coming into the CENTCOM AOR, down to the receiver level. 2) and provides contractor support to examine DOD processes for fielding synchronized, interoperable C4 capabilities and optimizing Joint Task Force operations, regardless of mission or theater.

Total Program Increases 16,554

Program Decreases:

- Joint Multi-Dimensional Education and Analysis System (JMEANS) - program was a -4,000 one-time add by Congress in FY 2000.
- Pentagon Renovation and Maintenance Revolving Fund - decrease adjusts Joint -2,882 Staff account for basic cost of services, secure secretarial support facility and administrative costs.

Total Program Decreases -6,882

FY 2001 Budget Request: 159,640*

* Budget Activity (BA) totals do not agree with amounts reported in the O-1 exhibit as a result of minor realignments of funds between BA after funding levels for the O-1 had been established.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Joint Staff is responsible for providing support to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in his role as the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. In this capacity, the Joint Staff supports the accomplishment of all DOD corporate goals.

It is difficult to quantify the results of staff actions, however. For example, the impact of a newly developed joint doctrine on an exercise or operation is not readily measured. Yet, the successful rescue of Capt. Scott O'Grady in Bosnia was a joint operation that fully exercised the newly published joint search and rescue doctrine. This guidance proved that the synergy provided by a joint force is far superior to the separate Service efforts of the past.

Accomplishment of the DOD corporate goals and successful employment of US and coalition forces worldwide depends upon a number of programs and actions provided by the Joint Staff. Development, enrichment, and deployment of joint policy, procedures, doctrine, and training methodologies are critical. Military engagement throughout the world on issues such as humanitarian law in armed conflict, maritime affairs, treaty compliance activities, security assistance matters, and international negotiations associated with these activities remains a priority. Analysis through modeling, simulations, war games, and analytical studies for department assessments such as the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessments (JWCA) must be accomplished to ensure efficient organizations and effective use of scarce resources. Development and evaluation of war plans and preparation of strategy, planning guidance, and policy for operations, logistics, C4, organizational issues, politico-military affairs, and international negotiations are crucial for improvements in department operations. Examples of the Joint Staff's accomplishments in these areas include:

- Coordinated, managed, and allocated 90 Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (JSIVAs) for FY 1999. Military and civilian directorate personnel participated in the 90 JSIVAs, which assessed DOD installations in the area of physical

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security, counter-operations, intelligence/ counterintelligence, operational readiness, structural engineering, and infrastructure engineering. CONUS JSIVAs give greater emphasis to antiterrorism and force protection (AT/FP) programs and procedures, the conduct of in-depth reviews of installation threat warning processes, and the ability to effectively transition to higher THREATCONS. OCONUS JSIVAs give greater emphasis to installation infrastructure and technical improvements of physical measures designed for the protection of large population centers and the prevention of mass casualties. JSIVA team assessments provide combatant commanders, Service Chiefs, and installation commanders with an expert assessment of their vulnerability to terrorist attack, options to enhance their AT/FP programs, and feedback to the CJCS on his AT/FP initiatives. The Joint Staff developed and maintained a database on the trends and analysis developed from the JSIVAs to be used as a tool to enhance AT/FP at the installation level.

- Completed development and deployed the Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (JSIVA) Information System (JIS). JIS version 1.2 provides the Joint Staff sponsored Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) JSIVA Teams a tool to enter information which builds out-briefing slides and the final report, as well as update the main database with observations and findings. The database is used to extract trends, best practices, and other analytical information. Version 2.0 will incorporate the tool into the Internet for worldwide use.

- The Best Practices Study was initiated to achieve the Chairman's vision of US forces, throughout the world, being premier in combating terrorism. The study examines USEUCOM, the United Kingdom, and Israel within the four basic research areas of : vigilance, awareness/coordination, AT/FP deterrence and technology integration. The finding will be presented at the Worldwide Antiterrorism Conference. US forces will incorporate best practices derived from the study as they increase their proficiency in combating terrorism.

- Developed a Antiterrorism/Force Protection Weapons of Mass Destruction Planning Template Annex. This annex provides installation commanders and DOD antiterrorism/force protection planners a tool to assess threats and measure risk regarding incidents

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involving Weapons of Mass destruction (WMD) utilizing an interactive CD-ROM. This tool complements the AT/FP Installation Planning Template, which assists in the overall development of antiterrorism/force protection plans.

- Conducted three Joint Staff Antiterrorism/Force Protection Executive Seminars, with CINC/Service/agency general officer, flag officer, and other senior level representatives in attendance. The seminar goal is to expose senior leadership to the increasing emphasis on antiterrorism in an effort to help institutionalize our commitment to develop a premier force protection capability.
- Conducted the FY 1999 Force Protection Equipment Demonstration (FPED). The focus of the FPED was to showcase commercial-off-the-shelf force protection equipment to commanders, senior decision-makers within DOD, the inter-agencies, and congressional members. The FPED purpose was to identify useful COTS items that can be readily obtained and put to use in a force protection role. The FPED showcased force protection equipment from 366 vendors and over 4,050 participants attended.
- Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) documents that define planning and execution procedures for the nation's deployment management system were staffed and published. Three published reference documents provided critical operational planning parameters. Two other documents were totally rewritten and are in the staffing process now with CINCs, Services, agencies, and the Joint Staff. One organizes the JOPES database and provides business rules; the other defines planning policies and procedures for JOPES. These documents enhanced joint capabilities of the US Armed Forces and improved force management procedures.
- In December 1997, established a Counterproliferation Division to handle operational counterproliferation (CP) and OCONUS consequence management (CM) issues. This new division has: developed and published the CJCS instruction on Military Support to Foreign Consequence Management Operations. Executed Operation AUBURN ENDEAVOR to retrieve highly enriched uranium from Tbilisi, Georgia. AUBURN ENDEAVOR was a cooperative operation, performed under the guidance of a Joint Interagency Task Force

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(JIATF). Conducted two counterproliferation war games with the geographic combatant commands concerning flexible deterrent options, as well as three senior-level CP interdiction policy games. Received and reviewed the individual combatant commands' CONPLANS 0400 (Counterproliferation) Strategic Concept (STRATCON). CJCS approval of these STRATCONs led to the plan writing phase for each CINC. Received and currently reviewing the individual combatant commands' CONPLAN 0400.

- All doctrine, CJCS instructions, selected Service doctrine, and joint force briefings have been consolidated into a joint electronic library on CD-ROM. This single disc, which includes electronic search capability, replaces over 200 publications at a fraction of the cost.
- The recently developed joint doctrine worldwide web site is within the top five in all DOD for popularity (over 100,000 accesses per week). It has become the preferred method for distributing doctrine, saving both time and money.
- The joint electronic information system is under development. This will be a database of all doctrine that will be hyper-linked to all related material (e.g., universal joint task list, lessons learned, war plans, history). The system will include electronic staffing of doctrine as well as establish a "one stop shop" for doctrine--a reference library available 24 hours a day.
- A doctrine networked education and training (DOCNET) system is being developed. It will be an internet-based education system designed to teach doctrine to the entire military community -- formal schools, quick reaction joint task forces, and Reserve components. This initiative will save travel and classroom time, improve the knowledge level of the total force, and yield better prepared joint forces.
- Examined the Nation's ability to mobilize the National Guard and Reserves and identified shortcomings in the mobilization planning processes.
- Developed and coordinated USG policy regarding anti-personnel landmines (APL) and mixed antitank munitions that resulted in the statement of US APL policy in PDD-64 (Anti-

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Personnel Landmines: Expanding Upon and Strengthening US Policy (U)). Preserved US military interests to retain the option to use these weapons to protect US forces while committing to seek suitable alternatives that would enable the US Government to sign the Ottawa Convention by 2006.

- Assisted transition of USEUCOM/USCENTCOM responsibilities in their expanded area of responsibilities of Western Slavic/Caucasus and Central Asia.
- Organized and managed the information exchange mechanisms for the CFE Treaty Implementation that guided USEUCOM and Services through the complex data exchange processes for the CFE Treaty and Global Exchange of Military Information (GEMI). Developed and packaged detailed numerical analyses to support Joint Staff positions in the policy formulation process of CFE Treaty Adaptation.
- Assisted in the formulation of a positive vision of the broader arms control regime (Article V) of the Dayton Accords.
- Assisted in the effort to develop militarily sound and significant confidence and security building measures in the ongoing international effort to revise and update the Vienna Document 1994--the widest CSBM regime in Europe.
- Supported Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty-mandated meetings of the Standing Consultative Commission that lead to successfully negotiating with Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, and implementation details for Confidence Building Measures Agreement (CBMA) from ABM/TMD Demarcation Agreements.
- Supported Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty-mandated meetings of the Special Verification Commission that successfully broke a 3-year delay on how to address INF inspection rights at Votkinsk, Russia.
- Developed multi-agency support team (MAST) concept as operational link to PDD-56 (USG Policy on Managing Complex Contingency Operations (U)) politico-military planning process.

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- Served as the Joint Staff representative on delegation to Rome negotiating creation of permanent UN International Criminal Court (ICC) and successfully defended against treaty provisions that would have made US forces vulnerable to politically motivated prosecutions as war criminals.
- Published Joint Planning Document (JPD), Joint Strategic Review (JSR), National Security Strategy (NSS) Document, Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG), Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), European Posture Review (EPR), Unified Command Plan (UCP), and Theater Engagement Planning (TEP) Documents and associated annexes.
- Served as the Joint Staff lead for USG policy on space control and the use of lasers in space as a result of the mid-range chemical infrared laser anti-satellite test.
- Served as the Joint Staff representative to the Nuclear Weapons Council working level groups and participated in the development of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, Nuclear Stockpile Certification Report, Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Plan, Nuclear Weapons Deployment Plan, and the Nuclear Weapons Surety Report. Served as the Joint Staff lead to monitor Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship Program.
- Developed and implemented anthrax vaccine policy/plan.
- Represented the Joint Staff on NBC Defense Policy Counterproliferation Council and published Joint Pub 3-11 (Joint NBC Operations) and drafted CJCS 3110.07 (NBC Defense).
- Established Information Assurance Assessments (IA) to provide uniform CINC Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR) reporting. Conducted zero-based review of DOD's IA Program to assess current requirements and programmatic efforts to date. Identified IA priorities, shortfalls, and issues from review of vulnerability assessments.
- Developed the Joint Program Analysis Tool (JPAT) to compare PPBS databases. This software tool is expected to dramatically improve the critical analysis of POM data and OSD/Services' budget actions. By allowing the analyst to create user-defined views of

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DoD PPBS data, JPAT will enhance the ability to identify fiscal changes and trends impacting the DOD's future readiness and modernization efforts.

- Initiated a rewrite of the Master Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Plan, CJCSI 6130.01A. This is the DOD's plan for use, sustainment, and modernization of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) systems to meet operational requirements. This plan implements the CJCS's joint systems responsibilities - it provides the policy and planning basis for DOD PNT requirements.

- Revised CJCSI 6212.01, "Compatibility, Interoperability, Integration, and Supportability of Command, Control, Communications, and Computers", and completed initial staffing review. C4 Interoperability checklists were updated to include interoperability Key Performance Parameter (KPP), and Information Exchange Requirements (IERS) assessment procedures. This revision also adds Joint Staff supportability certification procedures for C4I Support Plans and establishes the DISA Joint C4I Program Assessment Tool (JCPAT) as the document review insertion point.

- Continued work in the Joint Deployment Process Improvement (JPDI) effort to enhance interoperable joint deployment process and capability to support the Joint Force Commander. A Campaign Plan, outlining relationships among DOD organizations and their independent process improvement initiatives, is in the final stages of development.

- Initiated a study to review and evaluate what the Joint Simulation System (JSIMS) has the ability to display from initial Operational Configuration through Final Operational Configuration. The study models the Defense Transportation System as it relates to wholesale logistics distribution. The study will identify Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations that could be integrated into JSIMS to enhance future Joint Staff, CINC and Joint Task Force ability to conduct logistical planning. The study will enhance joint logistic decision making tools by providing increased visibility on the availability and distribution of critical logistic requirements.

- Supported the Focused Logistics War-game (FLOW), an assessment tool used to evaluate the capability of joint, combined and interagency logistics to support the

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warfighter. FLOW is the only war-game within the Department of Defense that concentrates specifically on joint logistics capability assessment. FLOW examines joint logistics over a full spectrum of operations and assesses the capability to support JV 2010. The game provides a mechanism for applying and evaluating technological breakthroughs, joint logistic doctrine and desired operational capabilities to implement the JV 2010 tenet of Focused Logistics.

- Sponsored a study to assess the Aerocraft, a Lockheed Martin proprietary design concept with promising military applications and the potential to revolutionize strategic mobility. The objective of the study is to provide a range of options for baseline objectives and defense features that will be most beneficial to the Department of Defense. Specific operations research studies will be conducted to evaluate Aerocraft features of interest such as requirements to transport specific military equipment, detailed airfield operating concepts, range, payload and refueling options and how Aerocraft might compliment existing cargo capabilities.

- Initiated an assessment of the JNBC Defense POM to assess the Joint NBC Defense Program - specifically current and future material development and RDT&E -- to ensure that CINC CP Warfighting Requirements are adequately addressed. This assessment will recommend actions to address CINC CP priorities via the POM.

- Initiated a study of Joint Training System Interagency Education and Training. The objectives of this study are to conduct an analysis of current training programs and their relationship, current or potential, to the Universal Joint Task List, analyze the appropriated methodologies to integrate the agencies, and construct a way ahead roadmap with metrics to achieve the recommended roadmap.

- Overhauled procedures and resources to improve the management and analytical rigor of Joint Staff studies. Designed, tested, and implemented new processes for the Joint Staff Resource Management Council to assess study requirements and allocate limited study resources. Designed and published guidebooks for Joint Staff action officers to assist them in knowledgeably building a study effort and in writing a well-structured

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statement of work. Designed and implemented a prototype management information system to help plan, resource, and track the status of Joint Staff studies.

- Established worldwide user connectivity to an information base containing bibliographic information on Joint Staff studies, identification of joint subject matter experts, and descriptions of selected joint analytical tools and methodologies. Study planners and directors use the information base to quickly research past efforts or find additional sources of help (people and tools).

- Conducted a comparative analysis of various aircraft fleet composition and staging options to meet transportation requirements of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified Commands. This analysis was instrumental in validating requirements and costing out alternatives in response to a congressional enquiry.

- Developed and deployed a World Wide Web-based collaborative tool to assist the joint warfighting community with conducting a major departmental study on mobility requirements. The tool facilitates near-real-time collaboration among geographically separated authors, editors, and reviewers and allows them to more quickly develop and validate analytical findings and recommendations.

- Evaluated selected state-of-the-art analytical technologies to determine their potential to improve the accuracy and responsiveness of joint warfighting capability assessments, joint resource allocation, and force structure analyses. Developed prototype visualization tools that can generate new insights and permit greater interactivity with decision-makers in the areas of joint air-to-ground combat identification and strike operations. Developed a large-scale resource allocation model that can assess the impact of information flows on operational outcomes and force structure costs.

- Initiated research to gather and organize information concerning the details of smaller scale contingencies to determine the commonalties and differences among them. Follow-on efforts will use the resulting data and database to analyze these operations and their impacts on the structure of the supporting forces.

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- Provided technical support to the joint warfighting community to quantify the benefits, scope the resource requirements and define operational concepts for implementing an open-source analytical capability to support combatant command and joint task force staffs during real-world operations.
- Assessed Joint Staff analytical capabilities and processes for supporting the Quadrennial Defense Review. Examined alternative analysis data structures and technical capabilities required to support the senior decision-makers during the next QDR.
- Continued the development of the initial operational capability (IOC) version of the Joint Warfare System (JWARS). JWARS will be the next-generation, theater-level campaign analysis tool. Supporting JWARS activities included: verification and validation (V&V) planning and execution; test and evaluation (T&E) planning; research into challenging representation problems (e.g., environment, communications, and weapons of mass destruction); and research into enhancing software performance. The Joint Data System (JDS) (the central authoritative source of verified, validated, and certified (VV&C) data and information for use in the JAMIP suite of models and simulations) provided information on availability of data and actual data for JWARS development; continued to provide data for two major DoD studies (Experiment in Modeling Focused Logistics and Mobility Requirements Study 2005); and improved upon and released on a regular basis the detailed US force, unit, and equipment data in the Conventional Forces Database. The Joint Staff also managed and maintained the current suite of models (implemented three new versions of existing models; inducted four new tools into suite; retired eight tools). In preparation for the assumption of responsibilities for JWARS field support and configuration management the Joint Staff/J-8 has implemented a help desk with a dedicated web site, and published a Help Desk Guide. In addition, the Joint Staff/J-8 has prepared and coordinated the Configuration Management Plan, Fielding Plan, Beta Test Plan, participated in use site surveys, and assisted user sites and the JWARS Office to meet hardware and supporting software requirements. J-8 has also prepared and

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coordinated Memorandums of Agreement between the JWARS development Office, JDS, the Joint Staff, and each of the twelve Beta test sites.

- Significant improvements were made to the reliability, capability, survivability, and security of the Joint Staff Information Network (JSIN). Secure information flow between the Joint Staff and external agencies via JSIN increased drastically, without any incidents of intrusion, as we improved the capability of Cyber-shield, Netranger, and firewall security components. Defense Messaging System (DMS) implementation began, providing writer to reader messaging services on a limited basis via the unclassified network. The Joint Staff Action Processing system was improved by integrating the user interface with the JSIN e-mail client, providing a consolidated inbox for all staff actions. A robust, real-time JSIN network backup capability was installed at an alternate offsite location, and validated during Y2K contingency testing. Obsolete equipment was disposed of or updated and redistributed maximizing utilization and return on investment. New generation secure telephone equipment (STE) was placed on order to upgrade the Joint Staff secure communications capabilities.

- Finally, in FY99, the Joint Staff received a one-time add to support Y2K compliance efforts for the CINCs and the Joint Staff. Additional funding ensured that critical warfighting missions were evaluated in joint operational environments under simulated Y2K conditions. Additional funding was used for contractor support and Y2K program management, as well as software, hardware and other computer enhancements.

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V. Personnel Summary:

	Actuals <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/2001</u>
Active Military End Strength				
Officer	811	807	805	-2
Enlisted	284	283	273	-10
TOTAL	1,095	1,090	1,078	-12
Civilian End Strength				
USDH	215	212	207	-5
TOTAL	215	212	207	-5
Military Average Strength				
Officer	811	807	805	-2
Enlisted	284	283	273	-10
TOTAL	1,095	1,090	1,078	-12
Civilian FTEs				
USDH	192	204	203	-1
TOTAL	192	204	203	-1

The reduction in military and civilian billets reflects the second of a 5-year phase out plan to reduce Joint Staff manpower by 12 percent. A total of 87 billets will be reduced over the 5 years. FY 1999 FTEs are low due to the 9-month lag in hiring driven by the requirement for security clearances.

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VII. Summary of Price & Program Changes:

		Change FY 1999/FY 2000					
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
	CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMP						
101	Ex., Gen & Spec Sched	15,955	766	-508	16,213	600	17,378
103	Wage Board	35	2	-1	36	1	37
199	Total Civ Pers Comp.	15,990	768	-509	16,249	601	17,415
	TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	Travel of Persons	5,173	62	50	5,285	79	5,474
399	Total Travel	5,173	62	50	5,285	79	5,474
	INDUSTRIAL FUND PURCHASES						
672	Pentagon Reservation						
	Maintenance Revolving Fund	7,454	-60	2,016	9,410	141	35,528
699	Total Industrial Fund Purchases	7,454	-60	2,016	9,410	141	35,528
771	Commercial Transportation	60	1	3	64	1	64
799	Total Transportation	60	1	3	64	1	64
	OTHER PURCHASES						
912	Rental Payments to GSA	352	4	15	371	6	378
913	Purchased Utilities (non-WCF)	845	10	435	1,290	21	1313
914	Purchased Commun. (non-WCF)	1,881	23	-105	1,799	27	1901
915	Rents (non-GSA)	245	3	301	549	8	557
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	97	1	-1	97	0	97
920	Supplies & Materials (non-WCF)	4,859	58	903	5,820	87	5,894
921	Printing and Reproduction	537	6	-175	368	6	577
922	Equipment Maint by Contract	9,627	116	141	9,884	148	13,293
923	Fac Maint by Contract	726	9	5	740	11	754
925	Equipment Purchases (non-WCF)	14,401	173	-7,076	7,498	112	2,807
932	Mgt & Professional Spt Svs	8,297	100	3,353	11,750	176	13,291
933	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	20,587	247	-5,211	15,623	234	15,897
934	Cntrct Eng & Tech Svs	8,346	100	5,276	13,722	206	7,985
987	Other Intra Gov't Purch	26,518	318	1,006	27,842	418	31,175
989	Other Contracts	2,550	31	2,101	4,682	70	5,240
999	Total Other Purchases	<u>99,868</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>102,035</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>101,159</u>
9999	TOTAL	128,545	1,970	2,528	133,043	2,352	159,640

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USSOCOM)



United States Special Operations Command
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Summary:

(Dollars in Millions)

FY 1999	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2000	<i>Price</i>	<i>Program</i>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1,330.1	+15.2	-49.4	1,295.9	+62.1	-1.4	1,356.6

"Ready today and prepare for tomorrow" is the underlying theme of the United States Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM) Program Objective Memorandum (POM) FY 2001-2005 and the FY 2001 Budget Estimates. As USSOCOM prepares for the future with a sense of urgency, we continue to provide the nation with the most capable and relevant special operations force (SOF) in existence. Although proud of the capabilities that we have developed and use today, we are determined to be even more capable and more relevant in the future. At the same time we are sharing the resource-constrained environment with the other unified commands and the military services. Our FY 2001 Budget Estimates maintain the integrity of the FY 2001-2005 POM to ensure our capability to meet our Title 10 responsibilities in both peace and conflict, which are unavailable anywhere else in America's military.

This budget provides for the execution of a clearly articulated set of priorities and principles that enhances the balance between modernizing for the future and maintaining current readiness. At the same time, our program optimizes force structure and infrastructure to match the needs of our transition strategy for the future. Our number one priority remains focused readiness. At the same time, modernization is critical to our ability to prepare for the future. In SOF modernization programs, USSOCOM has carefully prioritized our resources to build "leap ahead" capabilities. Readiness and sustainability are resourced to accomplish our peacetime engagement and wartime missions.

The closure of US basing facilities in the Republic of Panama (Torrijos-Carter Treaty) resulted in the Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) being transferred to USSOCOM and physically relocating to the Stennis Space Center,

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Mississippi. The mission of the school is "In conformance with the US Security Assistance Program, foster increased level of operation capabilities and readiness in Allied and friendly Naval and Coast Guard Forces through formal courses of instruction and Mobile Training Teams in the operation of small craft including employment, maintenance, and logistic support."

There were two major transfers from investment appropriations into the Operation & Maintenance appropriation in FY 2001. The Capital Equipment Replacement Program (CERP) required a change in appropriation to provide for "one-to-one replacement" for cyclic replacement of in-service equipment. Funds were also realigned from Procurement, Military Construction and Research, Development Testing and Evaluation for the Department of Defense (DoD) mandated Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) program. PKI is an integral part of the DoD philosophy on network security of Defense-in-Depth. PKI provides certificates that enable individuals to validate the identity of each other.

The FY 2001 budget request increases by \$60.7 million over the FY 2000 level, which includes \$62.1 million for price growth. Reprogramming actions in the amount of \$10.6 million, (Procurement \$8.5 million, RDT&E \$1.0 million and MILCON \$1.1 million) combined with decreases in several areas resulted in a \$1.4 million net program decrease.

An explanation of the program changes is as follows:

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

Budget Activity (BA) 1, Operating Forces

(Dollars in Millions)

FY 1999	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	FY 2000	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	FY 2001
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1,251.3	+13.6	-60.3	1,204.6	+59.6	-.6	1,263.6

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Narrative Explanation of Changes (Continued):

Programs in BA-1 increased by \$59 million over the FY 2000 level, which includes \$59.6 million for price growth. Specific increases were Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS) sustainment (\$4.4 million), forward basing of aircraft in the PACOM AOR (\$7.0 million), C4IAS automation management (\$8.4 million), Public Key Infrastructure (\$4.5 million) and various Intel & Communication programs (\$5.7 million). However, these increases were offset by decreases as a result of one-time purchases in FY 2000 (-\$12.4 million), reduction in non-flying hour related operating costs (-\$8.1 million), withdrawal of Contingency Operations Funding (-\$3.4 million) decrease in Patrol Coastal support due to use of counterdrug funds (-\$3.6 million) and other miscellaneous reductions (-\$3.1 million) resulting in a net program decrease of -\$0.6 million.

Budget Activity 3, Training and Recruiting

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
33.6	+0.8	+15.0	49.4	+1.5	-1.7	49.2

Programs in BA-3 decreased by -\$0.2 million over FY 2000, which includes +\$1.5 million in price growth. The \$1.7 million decrease was due to one-time initial costs in FY 2000 for Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS).

Budget Activity 4, Administrative & Service Wide Activities

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>Estimate</u>
45.2	+0.8	-4.1	41.9	+1.1	+0.9	43.9

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Narrative Explanation of Changes (Continued):

Programs in BA-4 increased by \$2.0 million over FY 2000 of which \$1.1 million was price growth. Program increases for Mission Planning, Analysis, Rehearsal and Execution System (MPARE) (\$1.3 million) and Special Operations Command Research, Analysis and Threat Evaluation System (SOCRATES) (\$.9 million) were partially offset by decreases in the MC-130H Talon II (-\$.9 million) and Family of Loudspeakers (FOL) (-\$.4 million) programs.

Summary of Increases and Decreases:

	BA-1	BA-3	BA-4	TOTAL
1. FY 2000 President's Budget	1,219,698	44,344	40,263	1,304,305
2. Congressional Adjustments				
a. Advanced Seal Delivery System (ASDS) Slip	-3,000			-3,000
b. Naval Special Warfare Group-1 Kodiak	500			500
c. Joint Training Team	500			500
d. Defense-Wide Related Absorption	-1,536	-150	-157	-1,843
e. Contract and Advisory Services	-630			-630
f. Section 8050 - Offset	-1,291			-1,291
g. Multilateral Export Controls - Offset	-62			-62
h. Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-1,269			-1,269
3. FY 2000 Appropriation Enacted	1,212,910	44,194	40,106	1,297,210
4. Transfers In				
a. Classified Program	2,200			2,200

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Summary of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

	BA-1	BA-3	BA-4	TOTAL
5. Transfers Out				
Intra-Agency Transfer		5,193	1,768	6,961
a. Across-the-Board Reduction (Rescission)	-3,525			-3,525
b. Intra-Agency Transfer	-6,961			-6,961
c. Transfer to Defense Logistic Agency	-2			-2
6. Price Change	3,184	-235	77	3,026
7. Program Increases				
a. One-Time FY 2001 Costs				
b. Program Growth in FY 2001		235		
8. Total Increases	0	235	0	235
9. Program Decreases				
a. One-Time FY 2000 Costs				
b. Program Growth in FY 2000	-3,184		-77	
10. Total Decreases	-3,184		-77	-3,261
11. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	1,204,622	49,387	41,874	1,295,883

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Summary of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

	BA-1	BA-3	BA-4	TOTAL
12. Price Growth	59,595	1,445	1,093	62,133
13. Transfers In	10,578			10,578
14. Transfers Out	-3,400			-3,400
15. Program Increases				
a. Annualization of New FY 2000 Program	4,398	0	0	
b. One-Time FY 2001 Costs	0	0	0	0
c. Program Growth in FY 2001	15,056	0	2,202	
16. Total Program Increases	19,454	0	2,202	21,656
17. Program Decreases				
a. One-Time FY 2001 Costs	-12,510	-1,674	0	
b. Program Growth in FY 2001	-14,767	0	-1,305	
18. Total Program Decreases	-27,277	-1,674	-1,305	-30,256
19. FY 2001 Budget Request	1,263,572	49,158	43,864	1,356,594

Personnel: N/A

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 1999	Foreign Currency	Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308 Travel of Persons	155,869	0	1.2	1,866	-9,862	147,873
399 Total Travel	155,869	0		1,866	-9,862	147,873
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401 DFSC Fuel	37,553	0	-25.3	-9,503	-2,886	25,164
402 Service Fund Fuel	4,217	0	-25.3	-1,070	2,148	5,295
411 Army Managed Supplies & Materials	26,395	0	1.6	421	1,860	28,676
412 Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	31,134	0	-4.3	-1,336	21,593	51,391
414 Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	143,078	0	4.1	5,864	-76,399	72,543
415 DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	28,754	0	4.7	1,353	37,070	67,177
416 GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	4,446	0	1.2	52	1,385	5,883
417 Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	29,049	0	1.2	346	3,634	33,029
421 DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0	0
499 Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	304,626	0		-3,873	-11,595	289,158
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502 Army Fund Equipment	9,220	0	1.6	148	-770	8,598
503 Navy Fund Equipment	2,901	0	-4.3	-124	1,577	4,354
505 Air Force Fund Equipment	4,579	0	4.1	186	-1,170	3,595
506 DLA Fund Equipment	3,132	0	4.7	146	-298	2,980
507 GSA Managed Equipment	5,994	0	1.2	71	-4,966	1,099
599 Total Fund Equipment Purchases	25,826	0		427	-5,627	20,626
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601 Army Armament Command	90	0	-5.7	-5	-76	9
602 Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	157	0	5.9	8	-95	70
603 DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	-.3	0	0	0
604 Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0	0
608 Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0	0
610 Naval Air Warfare Center	7,109	0	2.5	177	-685	6,601
611 Naval Surface Warfare Center	18,734	0	3.5	655	670	20,059
612 Naval Undersea Warfare Center	63	0	3.4	2	0	65
613 Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	.8	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 1999	Foreign				
	Program	Currency	Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
		Rate Difference	Percent	Amount	Growth	Program
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
614 Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	931	0	3.7	34	934	1,899
615 Navy Information Service	1,980	0	.0	0	117	2,097
620 Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	.0	0	0	0
621 Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-1.9	0	0	0
623 Special Mission Support	0	0	17.9	0	0	0
624 Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
625 MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0	0
630 Naval Research Laboratory	115	0	2.7	3	11	129
631 Naval Facilities Engineering Service	85	0	3.1	3	288	376
632 Naval Ordnance Facilities	596	0	.0	0	-30	566
633 Defense Publication & Printing Service	849	0	-.6	-3	118	964
634 Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	3,306	0	-.8	-26	1,748	5,028
635 Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	9,078	0	1.9	171	-1,068	8,181
637 Naval Shipyards	1,811	0	8.3	150	1,559	3,520
640 Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	1,056	0	7.3	77	322	1,455
647 DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	249	0	-9.6	-24	-225	0
648 Army Information Services	0	0	19.2	0	7	7
649 Air Force Information Services	0	0	-4.8	0	3	3
650 DLA Information Services	0	0	19.8	0	0	0
651 DFAS Information Services	0	0	-6.0	0	0	0
652 AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0	0
653 Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
661 Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	537	0	-6.6	-35	-480	22
662 Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	8,446	0	.0	0	7,537	15,983
663 AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0	0
664 AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0	0
665 AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0	0
666 AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0	0
670 Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0	0
671 Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	4,512	0	16.2	732	-3,788	1,456
672 Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	-.8	0	0	0
673 Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
676 Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	2.6	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 1999	Foreign				
	Program	Currency		Price Growth	Program	FY 2000
		Rate Difference	Percent	Amount	Growth	Program
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678 Defense Security Service	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
679 Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	0	1.2	0	250	250
680 Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0	0
681 Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0	0
691 Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0	0
694 Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0	0
695 Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0	0
699 Total Purchases	59,704	0		1,919	7,117	68,740
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701 MAC Cargo (Fund)	9,362	0	.0	0	-4,461	4,901
702 MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
703 AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	45,818	0	2.5	1,145	5,802	52,765
709 Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	7.2	0	0	0
710 Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	15.4	0	0	0
711 MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	46	46
712 Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-2.9	0	0	0
721 MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	8	0	.0	0	25	33
725 MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	39	39
771 Commercial Transportation	2,551	0	1.2	29	-1,194	1,386
799 Total Transportation	57,739	0		1,174	257	59,170
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
902 Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	37	0	1.2	0	-37	0
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	634	0	1.2	8	441	1,083
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	12,411	0	1.2	146	7,412	19,969
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	2,974	0	1.2	34	-1,328	1,680
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	41	0	1.5	0	22	63
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	45,599	0	1.2	546	-3,809	42,336
921 Printing & Reproduction	640	0	1.2	7	42	689
922 Equipment Maintenance by Contract	161,677	0	1.2	1,939	23,531	187,147
923 Facility Maintenance by Contract	4,616	0	1.2	55	2,090	6,761

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 1999 Program	Foreign Currency Rate Difference	<u>Price Growth</u> Percent	<u>Amount</u>	Program Growth	FY 2000 Program
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	42,737	0	1.2	514	-10,408	32,843
926 Other Overseas Purchases	1	0	1.2	0	541	542
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	13	0	1.2	0	-13	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	14,410	0	1.2	173	-354	14,229
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	1,354	0	1.2	17	-158	1,213
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	57,042	0	1.2	684	13,502	71,228
931 Contract Consultants	263	0	1.2	3	-146	120
932 Management & Professional Support Services	11,147	0	1.2	132	5,462	16,741
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	4,401	0	1.2	52	-1,553	2,900
934 Engineering & Technical Services	10,881	0	1.2	131	-3,337	7,675
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	291	0	-25.3	-74	1,850	2,067
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	3,062	0	1.2	38	913	4,013
988 Grant	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	195,041	0	1.2	2,338	-69,105	128,274
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
998 Other Costs	157,045	0	4.4	6,922	4,776	168,743
999 Total Other Purchases	726,317	0		13,665	-29,666	710,316
9999 Total	1,330,081	0		15,178	-49,376	1,295,883
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308 Travel of Persons	147,873	0	1.5	2,217	989	151,079
399 Total Travel	147,873	0		2,217	989	151,079
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401 DFSC Fuel	25,164	0	62.9	15,828	-3,142	37,850
402 Service Fund Fuel	5,295	0	62.9	3,331	-1,531	7,095
411 Army Managed Supplies & Materials	28,676	0	-4.2	-1,204	2,875	30,347
412 Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	51,391	0	15.5	7,965	-5,352	54,004
414 Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	72,543	0	6.4	4,641	-4,010	73,174
415 DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	67,177	0	4.5	3,024	-7,727	62,474
416 GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	5,883	0	1.5	87	1,682	7,652
417 Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	33,029	0	1.5	496	-1,308	32,217
421 DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0	0
499 Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	289,158	0		34,168	-18,513	304,813

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 1999	Foreign		<u>Price Growth</u>	Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502 Army Fund Equipment	8,598	0		-4.2 -361	480	8,717
503 Navy Fund Equipment	4,354	0		15.5 676	-883	4,147
505 Air Force Fund Equipment	3,595	0		6.4 230	119	3,944
506 DLA Fund Equipment	2,980	0		4.5 134	154	3,268
507 GSA Managed Equipment	1,099	0		1.5 15	1,261	2,375
599 Total Fund Equipment Purchases	20,626	0		694	1,131	22,451
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601 Army Armament Command	9	0		3.6 0	0	9
602 Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	70	0		7.1 5	-29	46
603 DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0		3.7 0	0	0
604 Army Missile Command	0	0		.0 0	0	0
608 Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0		.0 0	0	0
610 Naval Air Warfare Center	6,601	0		3.0 198	2,391	9,190
611 Naval Surface Warfare Center	20,059	0		2.8 563	3,126	23,748
612 Naval Undersea Warfare Center	65	0		5.6 4	1	70
613 Naval Aviation Depots	0	0		14.3 0	0	0
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
614 Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	1,899	0		-.6 -11	1,521	3,409
615 Navy Information Service	2,097	0		8.4 176	-224	2,049
620 Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0		4.8 0	0	0
621 Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0		-2.0 0	0	0
623 Special Mission Support	0	0		16.7 0	0	0
624 Other MSC Purchases	0	0		.0 0	0	0
625 MSC Rebate	0	0		.0 0	0	0
630 Naval Research Laboratory	129	0		-.3 0	2	131
631 Naval Facilities Engineering Service	376	0		-2.1 -8	-60	308
632 Naval Ordnance Facilities	566	0		.0 0	10	576
633 Defense Publication & Printing Service	964	0		11.5 111	-88	987
634 Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	5,028	0		1.8 90	-463	4,655
635 Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	8,181	0		2.0 164	129	8,474
637 Naval Shipyards	3,520	0		2.5 87	-957	2,650
640 Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	1,455	0		18.6 271	-45	1,681
647 DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0		-6.3 0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 2000	Foreign		<u>Price Growth</u>	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>		<u>Percent</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
648	Army Information Services	7	0	-27.0 -2	-5	0
649	Air Force Information Services	3	0	5.9 0	0	3
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	.0 0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	5.4 0	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0 0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0 0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	22	0	12.5 3	-3	22
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	15,983	0	.0 0	-6,475	9,508
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0 0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0 0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0 0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0 0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0 0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	1,456	0	-.4 -5	-36	1,415
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	1.5 0	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	4.9 0	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	.0 0	0	0
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	.0 0	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	250	0	1.5 4	-4	250
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0 0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0 0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0 0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0 0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0 0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	68,740	0		1,650 -1,209	69,181
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	4,901	0	.0 0	330	5,231
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0 0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	52,765	0	13.7 7,228	-7,783	52,210
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	-.7 0	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	-2.7 0	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	46	0	.0 0	1	47
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-9.3 0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 2000 Program	Foreign Currency Rate Difference	<u>Price Growth</u> Percent	<u>Amount</u>	Program Growth	FY 2001 Program
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
721 MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	33	0	.0	0	3	36
725 MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	39	0	.0	0	3	42
771 Commercial Transportation	1,386	0	1.5	19	-83	1,322
799 Total Transportation	59,170	0		7,247	-7,529	58,888
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
902 Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	1,083	0	1.5	17	232	1,332
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	19,969	0	1.5	301	1,528	21,798
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	1,680	0	1.5	24	-57	1,647
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	63	0	.0	0	5	68
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	42,336	0	1.5	635	4,814	47,785
921 Printing & Reproduction	689	0	1.5	10	-93	606
922 Equipment Maintenance by Contract	187,147	0	1.5	2,806	1,514	191,467
923 Facility Maintenance by Contract	6,761	0	1.5	103	-431	6,433
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	32,843	0	1.5	490	1,226	34,559
926 Other Overseas Purchases	542	0	1.5	9	-444	107
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	14,229	0	1.5	214	818	15,261
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	1,213	0	1.5	18	4	1,235
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	71,228	0	1.5	1,071	12,803	85,102
931 Contract Consultants	120	0	1.5	2	-2	120
932 Management & Professional Support Services	16,741	0	1.5	252	197	17,190
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	2,900	0	1.5	43	473	3,416
934 Engineering & Technical Services	7,675	0	1.5	114	-814	6,975
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	2,067	0	62.9	1,301	-600	2,768
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	4,013	0	1.5	60	1,350	5,423
988 Grant	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	128,274	0	1.5	1,925	1,318	131,517
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
998 Other Costs	168,743	0	4.0	6,762	-132	175,373
999 Total Other Purchases	710,316	0		16,157	23,709	750,182
9999 Total	1,295,883	0		62,133	-1,422	1,356,594

**United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

a. Flight Operations - Supports two active Special Operations Wings (SOW) (16 SOW, Hurlburt Field, FL and 58 SOW, Kirkland AFB, NM) and two Special Operations Groups (SOG) (352 SOG, RAF Mildenhall UK and 353 SOG, Kadena AB JA) and their associated squadrons. Includes the 919th Special Operations Reserve Wing located at Duke Field, FL and the 193rd Special Operations Air National Guard Wing, Harrisburg IAP, PA. Includes the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment at Ft Campbell, Ky. Funding supports SOF Army and Air Force civilian manpower authorizations, flying hours, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities, initial qualification and recurring training of aircrews in Special Operations Forces (SOF) aircraft operations and tactics. Costs specifically identified and measurable to SOF active tactical aviation operational units, organizations and special operation wings and squadrons are also included in this subactivity.

b. Ship/Boat Operations - Supports Naval Special Warfare Groups, Special Boat Squadrons, and SEAL Teams. Includes Active and Reserve Navy manpower authorizations, Special Operational Forces (SOF) peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities, and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to ships and boats assigned to Naval Special Warfare Command.

c. Combat Development Activities - Includes all Joint and Component manpower authorizations, Special Operations Forces (SOF) peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to the development of combat doctrine, organizational concepts, material requirements, and other developmental activities related to SOF. Also includes activities to support experimentation, tests, project evaluations necessary to develop and/or validate new doctrine material and organizations for special operations.

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Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces**

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

d. Other Operations - Includes manpower authorizations, Special Operations Forces (SOF) peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to SOF Active Army Ranger; Active and National Guard Army Special Forces activities; Active and Reserve Army Psychological Operations, Active and Reserve Army Civil Affairs Units; Counter Drug Activities and Operations TEMPO; Naval Special Warfare units and detachments; support of SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams; and Active Air Force 770th Special Tactics Group, Special Tactics Squadrons, Combat Control Squadrons, detachments and SOF Para Reserve Forces.

e. Force Related Training - Provides for the conduct of, or participation in, strategic mobility, major Commander-In Chief directed, and Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises. Force related training includes Joint Combined Exchange Training exercises sponsored by Commander-In Chief-Special Operations Command in support of regional Theater CINCs and the Services. Includes all Headquarters USSOCOM and/or component manpower authorizations, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities, and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to the conduct of force related training in schools performing SOF related training.

f. Operational Support - Includes manpower authorizations, Special Operations Forces (SOF) peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to SOF Active Army Special Operations Support Command, Active and Reserve Army Tactical Communication, and other SOF operational support units and organizations.

g. Intelligence and Communications - Includes all Headquarters United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and/or component manpower authorizations, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and associated resources directly

**United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces**

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

associated with ADP support costs for the Global Command and Control System, non-tactical telecommunications networks, services, leases, facility controls and associated equipment. This includes Command Center operations, deployable command, control and communications assets, and automation support required to maintain SOF command and control.

h. Management Operational Headquarters. Includes manpower authorizations, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to the U.S. Army, Air Force and Naval USSOCOM Component Command Headquarters of SOF, as well as the USSOCOM Headquarters and its management support activities. Also includes costs associated with the expenditure of funds in support of officially sanctioned activities used to maintain the standing and prestige of the United States by extending official courtesies to guests which promote the goals of CINC Special Operations Command and the Department of Defense. Additionally, includes support for the Theater Special Operations Commands (SOCs)

i. Depot Maintenance - Supports maintenance (to include installation of modification/conversion kits) of weapons/support systems and commodity groups associated with Special Operations Command (SOC) activities. Includes Headquarters USSOCOM and/or components funds for reimbursement of the industrial funds of each Service for depot maintenance of SOF-unique or SOF-peculiar aircraft and equipment. Includes reimbursement for ship maintenance activities at industrially funded Naval shipyards and costs associated with non-industrial funded ship maintenance activities at Navy ship repair facilities.

j. Base Support - Includes associated costs specifically identified and measurable as Base Support costs incurred by United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and

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Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

its components. Provides for all construction costing less than the statutory maximum amount for a Minor Military Construction project as established by Section 205 of Title 10 U.S.C. Also includes costs associated with maintenance and repair of real property, other facilities, pavements, (roads, parking areas, etc.), land and grounds. Includes, but not limited to, such things as repair of electrical circuitry, heating and air conditioning, water piping and routine maintenance work such as caulking and painting.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not Applicable.

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

A. Operations Financed	FY 1999 ACTUAL	BUDGET REQUEST	<u>FY 2000</u> APPROPRIA TION	CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 2001 ESTIMATE
BA-1 OPERATING FORCES	1,251,264	1,219,698	1,205,884	1,204,622	1,263,572
SO Operational Forces	907,027	855,625	847,315	854,031	890,254
Flight Operations	429,578	429,429	424,617	417,899	449,250
Ship/Boat Operations	50,397	60,344	57,684	59,238	54,386
Combat Development Activities	247,622	239,338	238,617	242,515	250,313
Other Operations	179,430	126,514	126,397	134,379	136,305

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

SO Operational support	344,237	364,073	358,569	350,591	373,318
Force Related Training	35,826	38,580	38,580	34,788	35,335
Operational Support	20,729	26,512	26,512	31,823	26,544
Intelligence & Communication	81,327	83,646	83,458	83,020	103,024
Management/Operational Hqtrs	90,814	81,862	78,271	78,271	80,089
Depot Maintenance	97,537	120,390	118,665	108,612	114,402
Base Support	18,004	13,083	13,083	14,077	13,924

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change FY2000/FY2000</u>	<u>Change FY2000/FY2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	1,219,698	1,204,622
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-2,000	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-2,166	
Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-2,622	

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B. Reconciliation Summary
(Continued):

	<u>Change</u> <u>FY2000/FY2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY2000/FY20</u> <u>01</u>
2. Appropriated Amount	1,212,910	
 III. <u>Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):</u>		
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-3,525	
Transfers In	2,200	10,578
Transfers Out	-2	-3,400
Intra-Agency Transfers Out	-6,961	
3. Price Change	3,184	59,595
4. Program Changes	-3,184	-7,823
3. Current Estimate	1,204,622	1,263,572

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

1. FY 2000 as of the President's Budget	1,219,698
2. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	
Advanced Seal Delivery System (ASDS)	-3,000
Slip/Realignment	
Naval Special Warfare Group-1 Kodiak	500
Joint Training Team	500

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

Total Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-2,000
3. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	
Defense-Wide Related Absorbion	-1,536
Contract and Advisory Services	-630
 Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	 -2,166
4. Congressional Earmarks	
Section 8050 - Offset	-1,291
Multilateral Export Controls - Offset	-62
Congressional Earmarks Bill Payer	-1,269
 Total Congressional Earmarks	 -2,622
5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	1,212,910
6. Across-the-Board Reduction (Rescission)	-3,525
7. Functional Transfers In	
Classified Program	2,200
 Total Functional Transfers In	 2,200

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8. Functional Transfers Out

Transfer to Defense Logistic Agency

Intra-Agency Transfer Out - Realigned

-6,963

\$5,193 to BA-3 to reflect accurate execution of readiness funding for the Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School, Emergency Medical Training (EMT) certification courses, Distance Learning Program and contract instructors to support Special Operations Forces (SOF) training programs. Realigned \$1,768 to BA-4 for Matrix Support for the Technical Applications Program Office (TAPO)

Total Functional Transfers Out

-6,963

9. Revised FY 2000 Current Estimate

1,204,622

10. Price Growth

59,595

11. Transfers In

a. Transfer from Command, Control,

6,078

Communication, Computers, and Intelligence Automation System (C4IAS) procurement to C4IAS Operation & Maintenance. Provides funding for one to one replacement of like items with correct funding appropriation.

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b. Transfer from Classified Procurement for Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). PKI is a Department of Defense (DoD) mandated program designed to improve network security. It is an integral part of the DoD philosophy on network security of Defense-in-Depth. PKI provides certificates that enable individuals to validate the identity of each other.	2,447	
c. Transfer from RDT&E for PKI as stated above	9,822	
d. Transfer from Military Construction (MILCON) to PKI as stated above	1,071	
Total Transfers In		10,578
12. Transfers Out	-	-
13. Program Increases		
a. Annualization of New Program		
(1) Provides operating costs for a full year support of Advanced SEAL Delivery System-1 (ASDS) and testing and acceptance of ASDS-2. The costs for testing and acceptance of ASDS-2 are required to purchase and maintain equipment for the testing and	1,983	

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acceptance phase being conducted at the Hawaii site where the ASDS will be located. The actual testing and acceptance cost is funded under the investment appropriation. While there is a slight incremental O&M cost, a substantial savings in the cost of acquisition is anticipated as in-place facilities and equipment will support testing and acceptance.

(2). Increased funding will support a full year of ASDS-1 and ASDS-2 operation. Funding will fully support planning yard, technical documentation, design/fabrication shipalt engineering, supply support and configuration.	2,415
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a. Total Annulization of New Program	4,398
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b. One-Time Costs	-
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c. Program Growth	
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(1) USSOCOM will forward base six 160 th SOAR MH-47Es in the PACOM AOR beginning in FY 2001. These aircraft will replace MH-53Js, and will bridge the gap until CV-22s begin PACOM support. Required increase is for 120 additional MH-47E flying hours, strategic airlift, limited C4I support, additional	6,959
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support equipment, OCONUS contract support, and miscellaneous other costs required to support this overseas unit.

(2) The C4IAS program placed automation system management under the purview of a single program manager versus the numerous program efforts previously in existence. The scope and design of the various networks was ascertained and a total systems perspective developed. The primary increase was a transfer from procurement to O&M for the Capital Equipment Replacement Program (CERP). The original funding plan represented a time-phased system-wide upgrade. Due to fiscal constraints, the time between replacements has been extended to the point that we are now funding for economic repair by replacement. This change in purpose in the periodic replacement required a change in appropriation. The CERP is the vehicle to provide capability for one-to-one replacement of like items, i.e., workstations, printers, etc. The program growth funds requirements associated with an increase in the customer base. Also, the Defense Messaging System will be implemented midyear FY 2000; therefore FY 2001 incorporates an increase for the full year's support to include bench	2,260
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stock/spares/consumables and labor.

(3) Sustainment funds are required for the Joint Base Station (JBS): Five Version 1's (V1's) and two V4's are being fielded in FY 2001. The JBS consists of five independent variations of deployable base stations, each containing various interdependent system segments and components. The JBS encompasses a Core System and four variants support Army, Navy and Air Force SOF missions by providing a tailorable communications suite to meet the varied needs of a deployed warfighting SOF commander.	1,386
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(4) Funds sustainment of the following systems fielded in FY 2001: 1,216 Multi-Band Inter/Intra Team Radios (MBITR), 350 Multi-Band/Multi Mission Radios (MBMMR) and Special Mission Radio Systems (SMRS) (375 AN/PRC 137C and 20 AN/TRQ 43C base stations). Special Operations Communications Assemblage Improvement (SOCA IMP) requires initial sustainment funds in FY 2001 to support the first seven upgraded systems.	1,005
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(5). Provides funding to support the National System Migration piece, as directed by DoD, and additional sustainment funds for	1,438
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contractor support for the Special Operations Command Research, Analysis, and Threat Evaluation System (SOCRATES). SOCRATES provides improved information transfer capability to deployed SOF. Also provides increase in the Headquarters, United States Special Operations Command program to support Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) terrestrial and commercial SATCOM service upgrades.

(6). SOF Tactical Assured Connectivity Systems (SOFTACS) require sustainment funds to support the fielding of the first 6 production units. SOFTACS provides improved information transfer capability to deployed SOF. It is an integrated and balanced suite of communications systems that support the high capacity, digital, secure, interoperable transmission and switching requirements of emerging SOF command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) programs.	2,008
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14. Total Program Increases

19,454

15. Program Decreases

a. Annualization of Program Decreases

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b. One-Time Costs

(1) Decrease is the result of one-time buy in FY 2000 for the MK-16 Underwater Breathing Apparatus (UBA).	-3,433
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(2) Decrease is the result of one-time Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) costs of one Advanced Seal Delivery Vehicle (ASDV) currently in inventory.	-3,201
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(3) Decrease due to one-time purchase of seven bare basing packages in FY 2000 to replace 15 year old power generation equipment. These packages provide the Special Operations Groups with the capability to erect small self-sustaining base packages. Purchase provided capability to command and control deployed forces on contingency operations and in support of Major Theater War Operational Plans (MTW OPLANs) in each theater of operation.	-2,130
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(4) Decrease due to one-time costs in FY 2000 for pre-design of MILCON projects and purchase of SOF unique supplies, equipment and maintenance for Special Operations Support Operations Command (SOSCOM) and Civil	-3,746
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Affairs/Psychological Operations Command (CAPOC). Also includes decrease in projected costs for command inspection visits to remote reserve component sites due to centralized management of MILAIR requirements and localized conferences.

c. Program Decreases

(1) Decrease results from the lower requirements associated with the elimination of 5 MH-53Js from the 31 Special Operations Squadron in the PACOM AOR.	-8,096
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(2) Decrease in Patrol Coastal support due to use of counterdrug funds for counterdrug-related deployments and cyclic decreases in phased replacement of equipment and shelf spares.	-3,600
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(3) The MARK V program's reliability has been greater than anticipated resulting in a decrease in requirements for maintenance, repair parts and consumables.	-445
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(4) Decrease in Combat Development Activities (See Classified Submission).	-1,596
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(5) Decrease in transportation, per	-449
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diem and logistics costs for bi-annual RIMPAC
exercise.

(6) Decrease in Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (PPBES-MIS) contract.	-581
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(7) Decreases in various other minor USSOCOM programs and activities.	-3,400
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16. Total Program Decreases	-27,277
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17. FY 2001 Estimate	1,263,572
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Operating Forces

		FY 1999	Foreign	Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
	<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	149,549	0	1.2	1,792	-11,626	139,715
399	Total Travel	149,549	0		1,792	-11,626	139,715
	<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	37,479	0	-25.3	-9,484	-2,867	25,128
402	Service Fund Fuel	3,929	0	-25.3	-997	2,150	5,082
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	25,445	0	1.6	405	1,349	27,199
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	30,149	0	-4.3	-1,294	20,680	49,535
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	143,036	0	4.1	5,862	-76,397	72,501
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	27,492	0	4.7	1,294	36,012	64,798
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	4,134	0	1.2	49	1,577	5,760
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	27,073	0	1.2	322	3,184	30,579
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	298,737	0		-3,843	-14,312	280,582
	<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	8,219	0	1.6	132	-58	8,293
503	Navy Fund Equipment	2,899	0	-4.3	-124	1,579	4,354
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	4,546	0	4.1	185	-1,137	3,594
506	DLA Fund Equipment	3,061	0	4.7	143	-272	2,932
507	GSA Managed Equipment	5,994	0	1.2	71	-4,991	1,074
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	24,719	0		407	-4,879	20,247
	<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	90	0	-5.7	-5	-76	9
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	132	0	5.9	7	-94	45
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	-.3	0	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	6,991	0	2.5	174	-639	6,526
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	18,672	0	3.5	653	419	19,744
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	63	0	3.4	2	0	65
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	.8	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
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Operating Forces

		FY 1999	Foreign	Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
	OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)						
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	917	0	3.7	33	923	1,873
615	Navy Information Service	1,852	0	.0	0	100	1,952
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	.0	0	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-1.9	0	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0	17.9	0	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	115	0	2.7	3	11	129
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	85	0	3.1	3	74	162
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	596	0	.0	0	-30	566
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	415	0	-.6	0	60	475
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	2,608	0	-.8	-20	1,727	4,315
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	8,219	0	1.9	154	-779	7,594
637	Naval Shipyards	1,811	0	8.3	150	1,559	3,520
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	1,056	0	7.3	77	322	1,455
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	249	0	-9.6	-24	-225	0
648	Army Information Services	0	0	19.2	0	7	7
649	Air Force Information Services	0	0	-4.8	0	3	3
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	19.8	0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	-6.0	0	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	537	0	-6.6	-35	-480	22
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	5,846	0	.0	0	6,338	12,184
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	4,502	0	16.2	730	-3,786	1,446
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	-.8	0	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	2.6	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
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Operating Forces

	FY 1999	Foreign	Price Growth		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678	Defense Security Service	0	1.5	0	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	1.2	0	250	250
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	.0	0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	.0	0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	.0	0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	.0	0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	.0	0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	54,756	0	1,902	5,684	62,342
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	9,295	0	0	-4,412	4,883
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	45,818	0	1,145	5,802	52,765
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	7.2	0	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	15.4	0	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	.0	0	46	46
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	-2.9	0	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	0	.0	0	25	25
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	0	.0	0	29	29
771	Commercial Transportation	2,547	0	29	-1,202	1,374
799	Total Transportation	57,660	0	1,174	288	59,122
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	37	0	0	-37	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	634	0	8	441	1,083
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	12,285	0	145	7,439	19,869
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	2,858	0	33	-1,614	1,277
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	32	0	0	16	48
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	44,628	0	534	-6,748	38,414
921	Printing & Reproduction	630	0	7	44	681
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	153,437	0	1,841	19,883	175,161
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	4,616	0	55	2,090	6,761

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Operating Forces

	FY 1999	Foreign	Price Growth	Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>					
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	39,438	0	1.2 474	-8,851	31,061
926 Other Overseas Purchases	1	0	1.2 0	541	542
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	13	0	1.2 0	-13	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	14,253	0	1.2 171	-195	14,229
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	1,354	0	1.2 17	-158	1,213
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	56,551	0	1.2 678	13,994	71,223
931 Contract Consultants	263	0	1.2 3	-146	120
932 Management & Professional Support Services	5,375	0	1.2 63	5,464	10,902
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	4,111	0	1.2 49	-1,260	2,900
934 Engineering & Technical Services	3,859	0	1.2 47	377	4,283
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	229	0	-25.3 -58	1,780	1,951
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	2,842	0	1.2 35	996	3,873
988 Grant	0	0	1.2 0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	186,301	0	1.2 2,234	-71,891	116,644
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.2 0	0	0
998 Other Costs	132,096	0	4.4 5,824	2,459	140,379
999 Total Other Purchases	665,843	0	12,160	-35,389	642,614
9999 Total	1,251,264	0	13,592	-60,234	1,204,622

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
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Operating Forces

		FY 2000	Foreign	Price Growth		Program	FY 2001
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
	<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	139,715	0	1.5	2,096	-266	141,545
399	Total Travel	139,715	0		2,096	-266	141,545
	<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	25,128	0	62.9	15,805	-3,120	37,813
402	Service Fund Fuel	5,082	0	62.9	3,197	-1,282	6,997
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	27,199	0	-4.2	-1,142	2,557	28,614
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	49,535	0	15.5	7,677	-5,155	52,057
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	72,501	0	6.4	4,638	-4,008	73,131
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	64,798	0	4.5	2,917	-7,378	60,337
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	5,760	0	1.5	86	1,687	7,533
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	30,579	0	1.5	460	-1,393	29,646
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	280,582	0		33,638	-18,092	296,128
	<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	8,293	0	-4.2	-348	462	8,407
503	Navy Fund Equipment	4,354	0	15.5	676	-883	4,147
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	3,594	0	6.4	230	119	3,943
506	DLA Fund Equipment	2,932	0	4.5	132	156	3,220
507	GSA Managed Equipment	1,074	0	1.5	15	1,261	2,350
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	20,247	0		705	1,115	22,067
	<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	9	0	3.6	0	0	9
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	45	0	7.1	3	-2	46
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	3.7	0	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	6,526	0	3.0	196	2,393	9,115
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	19,744	0	2.8	554	3,025	23,323
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	65	0	5.6	4	1	70
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	14.3	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
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Operating Forces

		FY 2000	Foreign	Price Growth		Program	FY 2001
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
		<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>					
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	1,873	0	-.6	-11	1,521	3,383
615	Navy Information Service	1,952	0	8.4	164	-215	1,901
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	4.8	0	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-2.0	0	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0	16.7	0	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	129	0	-.3	0	2	131
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	162	0	-2.1	-4	-68	90
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	566	0	.0	0	10	576
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	475	0	11.5	54	-35	494
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	4,315	0	1.8	77	-463	3,929
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	7,594	0	2.0	152	108	7,854
637	Naval Shipyards	3,520	0	2.5	87	-957	2,650
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	1,455	0	18.6	271	-45	1,681
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0	-6.3	0	0	0
648	Army Information Services	7	0	-27.0	-2	-5	0
649	Air Force Information Services	3	0	5.9	0	0	3
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	.0	0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	5.4	0	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	22	0	12.5	3	-3	22
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	12,184	0	.0	0	-6,169	6,015
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	1,446	0	-.4	-5	-38	1,403
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	4.9	0	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	.0	0	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Operating Forces		FY 2000	Currency	Foreign		Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>		<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>							
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	.0	0	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	250	0	1.5	4	-4	250
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	62,342	0		1,547	-944	62,945
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>							
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	4,883	0	.0	0	330	5,213
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	52,765	0	13.7	7,228	-7,783	52,210
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	-.7	0	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	-2.7	0	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	46	0	.0	0	1	47
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-9.3	0	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	25	0	.0	0	3	28
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	29	0	.0	0	1	30
771	Commercial Transportation	1,374	0	1.5	19	-84	1,309
799	Total Transportation	59,122	0		7,247	-7,532	58,837
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>							
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	1,083	0	1.5	17	232	1,332
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	19,869	0	1.5	300	1,526	21,695
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	1,277	0	1.5	18	-58	1,237
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	48	0	.0	0	3	51
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	38,414	0	1.5	576	5,147	44,137
921	Printing & Reproduction	681	0	1.5	10	-95	596
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	175,161	0	1.5	2,626	757	178,544
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	6,761	0	1.5	103	-431	6,433

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Operating Forces

	FY 2000	Foreign	Price Growth	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>					
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	31,061	0	1.5 464	1,546	33,071
926 Other Overseas Purchases	542	0	1.5 9	-444	107
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0	1.5 0	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	14,229	0	1.5 214	818	15,261
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	1,213	0	1.5 18	4	1,235
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	71,223	0	1.5 1,071	12,803	85,097
931 Contract Consultants	120	0	1.5 2	-2	120
932 Management & Professional Support Services	10,902	0	1.5 164	322	11,388
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	2,900	0	1.5 43	473	3,416
934 Engineering & Technical Services	4,283	0	1.5 64	-655	3,692
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	1,951	0	62.9 1,228	-600	2,579
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	3,873	0	1.5 58	1,322	5,253
988 Grant	0	0	1.5 0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	116,644	0	1.5 1,750	2,428	120,822
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.5 0	0	0
998 Other Costs	140,379	0	4.0 5,627	-22	145,984
999 Total Other Purchases	642,614	0	14,362	25,074	682,050
9999 Total	1,204,622	0	59,595	-645	1,263,572

**United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Specialized Skill Training and Recruiting - Provides for the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center (USAJFKSWC), the Special Operations Medical Training Center, (SOMTC), the Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWCEN), and the USAF Special Operations School (USAFSOS). These schools provide training in both basic and advanced special operations skills and operations, and educate American and Allied personnel in geopolitical, psychological and military considerations of joint special operations. BA3 funds also support Special Operations Forces (SOF) Language Training producing speaking proficiency levels of 1 to 1+. Funding also supports the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School.

B. Professional Development Education - Includes the USAF Special Operations School (USAFSOS) at Hurlburt Field, FL. The USAFSOS primary mission is to provide specialized special operations education for United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) air component personnel and other USSOCOM members. Since FY 1994, the school has provided the Command's EDGE Professional Development program. This is a progressive education program qualifying Air Force Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) personnel to serve in Joint Special Operations Task Forces and joint staffs. In addition to formal courses offered at the Hurlburt Field facility.

C. Base Support - Provides for base support costs specifically identifiable to the Naval Special Warfare Center. Includes, but is not limited to utilities, repair of electrical circuitry, heating and air conditioning water piping, and routine maintenance work such as caulking and painting. It also includes costs associated with maintenance and repair of real property, other facilities, pavement (roads, parking areas, etc.) lands and grounds.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not Applicable

United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

A. Operations Financed	FY 1999 ACTUAL	BUDGET REQUEST	<u>FY 2000</u> APPROPRIAT ION	CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 2001 ESTIMAT E
BA-3 TRAINING	33,582	44,344	44,194	49,387	49,158
Skill and Advanced Training	33,582	44,344	44,194	49,387	49,158
Specialized Skill Training	30,139	41,221	41,071	46,329	46,026
Professional Development	2,041	1,638	1,638	1,658	1,684
Education					
Base Support	1,402	1,485	1,485	1,400	1,448
 B. Reconciliation					
Summary:		Change		Change	
		<u>FY2000/FY2</u>		<u>FY2000/FY2</u>	
		<u>000</u>		<u>001</u>	
1. Baseline Funding		44,344		49,387	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)					
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-150			
Congressional Earmark					

United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

Billpayers

2. Appropriated Amount	44,194	
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		
Transfers In		39
Intra-Agency Transfers In	5,193	
3. Price Change	-235	1,445
4. Program Changes	235	-1,713
3. Current Estimate	49,387	49,158

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

1. FY 2000 as of the President's Budget	44,344
2. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed) Defense-Wide Related Absorption	-150
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-150
3. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	44,194
4. Functional Transfers In	
Intra-Agency Transfer	
Internal realignments from BA-1 to reflect	5,193

United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

accurate execution of funds.

Total Transfers In		5,193
5. FY 2000 Current Estimate		49,387
6. Price Growth		1,445
7. Program Increases		
a. Annualization	0	
b. One-Time Costs	0	
c. Program Growth	0	
Total Program Increases		0
8. Program Decreases		
a. Annualization	0	
b. One-Time Costs		
Funding decrease is a result of one time	-	
initial costs in FY00 for Naval Small Craft	1,674	

United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in thousands):

Instruction and Technical Training School
(NAVSCIATTS). NAVSCIATTS was initiated in FY00 as
a new program for Navy Special Operations Command
as part of the Panama Canal Treaty Implementation.

c. Program Growth 0

Total Program Decreases -1,674

9. FY 2001 Current Estimate 49,158

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	3,711	0	1.2	43	1,813
399	Total Travel	3,711	0		43	1,813
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	74	0	-25.3	-19	-19
402	Service Fund Fuel	288	0	-25.3	-73	-2
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	440	0	1.6	7	75
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	154	0	-4.3	-6	-44
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	42	0	4.1	2	-16
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	1,262	0	4.7	59	1,058
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	287	0	1.2	3	-167
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	1,928	0	1.2	23	479
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	4,475	0		-4	1,364
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	1,001	0	1.6	16	-712
503	Navy Fund Equipment	2	0	-4.3	0	-2
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	33	0	4.1	1	-33
506	DLA Fund Equipment	71	0	4.7	3	-26
507	GSA Managed Equipment	0	0	1.2	0	25
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	1,107	0		20	-748
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	0	0	-5.7	0	0
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	0	0	5.9	0	0
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	-.3	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	0	0	2.5	0	0
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	0	0	3.5	0	0
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	0	0	3.4	0	0
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	.8	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

		FY 1999	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2000
		Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Growth	Program
					Amount		
	OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)						
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	14	0	3.7	1	11	26
615	Navy Information Service	128	0	.0	0	17	145
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	.0	0	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-1.9	0	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0	17.9	0	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	0	0	2.7	0	0	0
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	0	0	3.1	0	214	214
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	0	0	.0	0	0	0
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	434	0	-.6	-3	58	489
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	698	0	-.8	-6	21	713
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	859	0	1.9	17	-289	587
637	Naval Shipyards	0	0	8.3	0	0	0
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	0	0	7.3	0	0	0
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0	-9.6	0	0	0
648	Army Information Services	0	0	19.2	0	0	0
649	Air Force Information Services	0	0	-4.8	0	0	0
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	19.8	0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	-6.0	0	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	0	0	-6.6	0	0	0
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	0	0	.0	0	0	0
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	0	0	16.2	0	0	0
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	-.8	0	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	2.6	0	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	1.5	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	0	1.2	0	0
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	2,133	0	9	32	2,174
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	67	0	.0	0	18
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	0	0	2.5	0	0
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	7.2	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	15.4	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-2.9	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	8	0	.0	0	8
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
771	Commercial Transportation	0	0	1.2	0	0
799	Total Transportation	75	0	0	-49	26
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.2	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.2	0	0
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	112	0	1.2	1	90
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	96	0	1.2	1	403
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	5	0	1.5	0	10
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	971	0	1.2	12	3,922
921	Printing & Reproduction	0	0	1.2	0	0
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	5,417	0	1.2	65	7,474
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.2	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign			Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
			<u>Percent</u>			
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	169	0	1.2	2	618	789
926 Other Overseas Purchases	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.2	0	5	5
931 Contract Consultants	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
932 Management & Professional Support Services	668	0	1.2	8	-46	630
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
934 Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	62	0	-25.3	-16	70	116
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	220	0	1.2	3	-83	140
988 Grant	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	0	0	1.2	0	6,384	6,384
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
998 Other Costs	14,361	0	4.3	619	463	15,443
999 Total Other Purchases	22,081	0		695	12,630	35,406
9999 Total	33,582	0		763	15,042	49,387

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2001
	Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Growth	Program
				Amount		
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	5,567	0	1.5	83	1,067
399	Total Travel	5,567	0		83	1,067
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	36	0	62.9	23	-22
402	Service Fund Fuel	213	0	62.9	134	-249
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	522	0	-4.2	-22	32
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	104	0	15.5	16	-26
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	28	0	6.4	2	-3
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	2,379	0	4.5	107	-349
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	123	0	1.5	1	-5
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	2,430	0	1.5	36	49
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	5,835	0		297	-573
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	305	0	-4.2	-13	18
503	Navy Fund Equipment	0	0	15.5	0	0
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	1	0	6.4	0	0
506	DLA Fund Equipment	48	0	4.5	2	-2
507	GSA Managed Equipment	25	0	1.5	0	0
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	379	0		-11	16
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	0	0	3.6	0	0
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	0	0	7.1	0	0
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	3.7	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	0	0	3.0	0	0
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	0	0	2.8	0	0
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	0	0	5.6	0	0
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	14.3	0	0

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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

		FY 2000	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2001
		Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Growth	Program
					Amount		
	OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)						
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	26	0		-.6	0	26
615	Navy Information Service	145	0		8.4	12	148
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0		4.8	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0		-2.0	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0		16.7	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0		.0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0		.0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	0	0		-.3	0	0
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	214	0		-2.1	-4	218
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	0	0		.0	0	0
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	489	0		11.5	57	493
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	713	0		1.8	13	726
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	587	0		2.0	12	620
637	Naval Shipyards	0	0		2.5	0	0
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	0	0		18.6	0	0
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0		-6.3	0	0
648	Army Information Services	0	0		-27.0	0	0
649	Air Force Information Services	0	0		5.9	0	0
650	DLA Information Services	0	0		.0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0		5.4	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0		.0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0		.0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	0	0		12.5	0	0
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	0	0		.0	0	0
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0		.0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0		.0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0		.0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0		.0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0		.0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	0	0		-.4	0	0
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0		1.5	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0		4.9	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0		.0	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	.0	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	0	1.5	0	0
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	2,174	0		90	-33
						2,231
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	18	0	.0	0	18
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	0	0	13.7	0	0
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	-.7	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	-2.7	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-9.3	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	8	0	.0	0	8
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
771	Commercial Transportation	0	0	1.5	0	0
799	Total Transportation	26	0		0	0
						26
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.5	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.5	0	0
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	90	0	1.5	1	91
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	403	0	1.5	6	410
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	10	0	.0	0	10
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	3,922	0	1.5	59	-333
921	Printing & Reproduction	0	0	1.5	0	0
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	7,474	0	1.5	112	180
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.5	0	0
						7,766

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Training & Recruiting Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign			Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	789	0		1.5	11	-377 423
926 Other Overseas Purchases	0	0		1.5	0	0
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0		1.5	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	0	0		1.5	0	0
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	0	0		1.5	0	0
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	5	0		1.5	0	5
931 Contract Consultants	0	0		1.5	0	0
932 Management & Professional Support Services	630	0		1.5	9	-2 637
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	0	0		1.5	0	0
934 Engineering & Technical Services	0	0		1.5	0	0
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	116	0		62.9	73	0 189
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	140	0		1.5	2	28 170
988 Grant	0	0		1.5	0	0
989 Other Contracts	6,384	0		1.5	96	-1,589 4,891
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0		1.5	0	0
998 Other Costs	15,443	0		4.0	617	-59 16,001
999 Total Other Purchases	35,406	0			986	-2,151 34,241
9999 Total	49,387	0			1,445	-1,674 49,158

United States Special Operations Command
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administrative & Servicewide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Logistics Operations, Acquisition and Program Management - Provides resources for Operation and Maintenance costs supporting Special Operation Forces (SOFs) peculiar acquisition program management, engineering and logistical support for SOF tactical acquisition programs. Support includes funding for travel, operational testing and evaluation support, related supplies and equipment. Also supports various acquisition efforts and civilian acquisition program managers of Intelligence Systems programs. Funds civilian program management and general contractor support for the Special Operations Acquisition and Logistics Center (SOAL) to include support equipment, necessary facilities, SOAL civilians and associated management costs.

II. Force Structure Summary: Not Applicable

III. Financial Summary: (O&M : \$ in thousands)

A. Operations Financed	FY 1999 ACTUAL	BUDGET REQUEST	<u>FY 2000</u>	CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 2001 ESTIMATE
			APPROPRIATION		
BA-4 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	45,235	40,263	40,106	41,874	43,864
Acquistion/Program Management	45,235	40,263	40,106	41,874	43,864

United States Special Operations Command
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administrative & Servicewide Activities

B. Reconciliation Summary:	<u>Change</u> <u>FY2000/FY2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY2000/FY2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	40,263	41,874
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-157	
Congressional Earmark Billpayers		
2. Appropriated Amount	40,106	
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)		
Transfers In		24
Intra-Agency Transfers In	1,768	
3. Price Change	77	1,093
4. Program Changes	-77	873
3. Current Estimate	41,874	43,864

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

1. FY 2000 as of the President's Budget	40,263
2. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed) Defense-Wide Related Absorbtion	-157
Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	

**United States Special Operations Command
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administrative & Servicewide Activities**

3. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	40,106
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3. Functional Transfers In	
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Intra-Agency Transfer	
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Realignment from BA-1 for matrix support for the Technical Applications Program Office (TAPO). This funding provides reimbursement for systems engineering and safety of flight in support of aircraft assigned to the 160 th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR) previously provided by the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM). Due to funding constraints, AMCOM indicated that contract support would be terminated and government engineering support would be reduced. Services would only continue on a reimbursable basis. Special Operations Forces cannot suffer the risk of precluding full flight release, causing aircraft to remain grounded. The Program Objective Memorandum supported this initiative for FY 2001 - 2005.	1,768
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Total Transfers In	1,768
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3. FY 2000 Current Estimate	41,874
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4. Price Growth	1,093
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5. Program Increases	
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**United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 4: Administrative & Servicewide Activities**

6. Program Increases

a. Annualization	0
b. One-Time Costs	0
c. Program Growth	

(1) In FY 2001, additional systems engineering and technical assistance is required to support the migration of national systems into the Special Operations Command Research, Analysis and Threat Evaluation System (SOCRATES) architecture. SOCRATES provides unprecedented access to both national and specially focused intelligence products using a wide area, network based, multi-functional intelligence system. It incorporates a variety of computer databases, communication systems, imagery processors and map handling equipment.	877
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(2) Mission Planning, Analysis, Rehearsal and Execution System (MPARE) is a joint, fully integrated C2 system, which is focused on a common operation capability for SOF Commander's at all levels. MPARE will allow for collaborative and distributed information sharing	1,325
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**United States Special Operations Command
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Budget Activity 4: Administrative & Servicewide Activities**

from all echelons in and out of the SOF community through all phases of the mission for both the deliberate and time-critical environment. This is a new program for FY 2001.

Total Increase	2,202
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7. Program Decreases

a. Annualization	0
b. One-Time Costs	0
c. Program Growth	

(1) Post production support for the MC-130H Talon II transitions to the component upon full operational capability established with the APQ-170 radar depot organic capability.	-915
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(2) Decrease in Family of LoudSpeakers (FOL) due to reduction of acquisition program management and technical support as the cost driver transitions to sustainment	-390
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Total Program Decreases	-1,305
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8. FY 2001 Estimate	43,864
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**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2000
	Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Growth	Program
				Amount		
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	2,609	0	1.2	31	2,591
399	Total Travel	2,609	0		31	2,591
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	0	0	-25.3	0	0
402	Service Fund Fuel	0	0	-25.3	0	0
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	510	0	1.6	9	955
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	831	0	-4.3	-36	1,752
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0	4.1	0	14
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0	4.7	0	0
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	25	0	1.2	0	0
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	48	0	1.2	1	20
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	1,414	0		-26	2,741
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	0	0	1.6	0	0
503	Navy Fund Equipment	0	0	-4.3	0	0
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	0	0	4.1	0	0
506	DLA Fund Equipment	0	0	4.7	0	0
507	GSA Managed Equipment	0	0	1.2	0	0
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	0	0		0	0
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	0	0	-5.7	0	0
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	25	0	5.9	1	25
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	-.3	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	118	0	2.5	3	75
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	62	0	3.5	2	315
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	0	0	3.4	0	0
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	.8	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative Service-Wide Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	0	0	3.7	0	0
615	Navy Information Service	0	0	.0	0	0
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	.0	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-1.9	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0	17.9	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	0	0	2.7	0	0
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	0	0	3.1	0	0
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	0	0	.0	0	0
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	0	0	-.6	0	0
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	0	0	-.8	0	0
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	0	0	1.9	0	0
637	Naval Shipyards	0	0	8.3	0	0
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	0	0	7.3	0	0
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0	-9.6	0	0
648	Army Information Services	0	0	19.2	0	0
649	Air Force Information Services	0	0	-4.8	0	0
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	19.8	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	-6.0	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	0	0	-6.6	0	0
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	2,600	0	.0	0	1,199
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	10	0	16.2	2	-2
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	-.8	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	1.2	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	2.6	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative Service-Wide Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	1.5	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	0	1.2	0	0
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	2,815	0	8	1,401	4,224
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	0	0	2.5	0	0
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	7.2	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	15.4	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-2.9	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	10
771	Commercial Transportation	4	0	0	8	12
799	Total Transportation	4	0	0	18	22
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.2	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.2	0	0
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	14	0	1.2	-4	10
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	20	0	1.2	-20	0
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	4	0	1.5	1	5
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.2	0	0
921	Printing & Reproduction	10	0	1.2	-2	8
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	2,823	0	1.2	33	4,512
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.2	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 1999	Foreign			Program	FY 2000
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
			<u>Percent</u>			
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	3,130	0	1.2	38	-2,175	993
926 Other Overseas Purchases	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	157	0	1.2	2	-159	0
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	491	0	1.2	6	-497	0
931 Contract Consultants	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
932 Management & Professional Support Services	5,104	0	1.2	61	44	5,209
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	290	0	1.2	3	-293	0
934 Engineering & Technical Services	7,022	0	1.2	84	-3,714	3,392
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	0	0	-25.3	0	0	0
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
988 Grant	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	8,740	0	1.2	104	-3,598	5,246
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.2	0	0	0
998 Other Costs	10,588	0	4.5	479	1,854	12,921
999 Total Other Purchases	38,393	0		810	-6,907	32,296
9999 Total	45,235	0		823	-4,184	41,874

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign		Price Growth	Program	FY 2001
	Program	Currency	Rate Difference	Percent	Growth	Program
				Amount		
<u>TRAVEL</u>						
308	Travel of Persons	2,591	0	1.5	38	188
399	Total Travel	2,591	0		38	188
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND (Fund) SUPPLIES & MATERIALS PURCHASES</u>						
401	DFSC Fuel	0	0	62.9	0	0
402	Service Fund Fuel	0	0	62.9	0	0
411	Army Managed Supplies & Materials	955	0	-4.2	-40	286
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	1,752	0	15.5	272	-171
414	Air Force Managed Supplies & Materials	14	0	6.4	1	1
415	DLA Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0	4.5	0	0
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0	1.5	0	0
417	Locally Procured Fund Managed Supplies & Materials	20	0	1.5	0	36
421	DLA Rebates	0	0	.0	0	0
499	Total Fund Supplies & Materials Purchases	2,741	0		233	152
<u>DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</u>						
502	Army Fund Equipment	0	0	-4.2	0	0
503	Navy Fund Equipment	0	0	15.5	0	0
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	0	0	6.4	0	0
506	DLA Fund Equipment	0	0	4.5	0	0
507	GSA Managed Equipment	0	0	1.5	0	0
599	Total Fund Equipment Purchases	0	0		0	0
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
601	Army Armament Command	0	0	3.6	0	0
602	Army Depot System Command: Maintenance	25	0	7.1	2	-27
603	DLA Distribution Point (Army Only)	0	0	3.7	0	0
604	Army Missile Command	0	0	.0	0	0
608	Buildings Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	75	0	3.0	2	-2
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	315	0	2.8	9	101
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	0	0	5.6	0	0
613	Naval Aviation Depots	0	0	14.3	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
614	Naval Command, Control, & Ocean Surveillance Center	0	0	-.6	0	0
615	Navy Information Service	0	0	8.4	0	0
620	Military Sealift Command: Fleet Auxiliary Force	0	0	4.8	0	0
621	Afloat Prepositioning Ships	0	0	-2.0	0	0
623	Special Mission Support	0	0	16.7	0	0
624	Other MSC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0
625	MSC Rebate	0	0	.0	0	0
630	Naval Research Laboratory	0	0	-.3	0	0
631	Naval Facilities Engineering Service	0	0	-2.1	0	0
632	Naval Ordnance Facilities	0	0	.0	0	0
633	Defense Publication & Printing Service	0	0	11.5	0	0
634	Naval Public Work Centers: Utilities	0	0	1.8	0	0
635	Naval Public Work Centers: Public Works	0	0	2.0	0	0
637	Naval Shipyards	0	0	2.5	0	0
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	0	0	18.6	0	0
647	DISA Information Services (Megacenters)	0	0	-6.3	0	0
648	Army Information Services	0	0	-27.0	0	0
649	Air Force Information Services	0	0	5.9	0	0
650	DLA Information Services	0	0	.0	0	0
651	DFAS Information Services	0	0	5.4	0	0
652	AF Airlift Services: Intl Medical Evac Ops	0	0	.0	0	0
653	Airlift Services: Other AMC Purchases	0	0	.0	0	0
661	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Organic	0	0	12.5	0	0
662	Depot Maintenance (Air Force): Contract	3,799	0	.0	0	-306
663	AF Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0	0	.0	0	0
664	AF Real Property Maintenance: Utilities	0	0	.0	0	0
665	AF Real Property Maintenance: Public Works	0	0	.0	0	0
666	AF Aerospace Maint & Regeneration Center	0	0	.0	0	0
670	Defense Automatic Addressing Systems	0	0	.0	0	0
671	Communications Services (DISA) Tier 2	10	0	-.4	0	2
672	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	0	0	1.5	0	0
673	Defense Financing and Accounting Services	0	0	4.9	0	0
676	Defense Commissary Operations	0	0	.0	0	0

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER FUND PURCHASES (EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION)</u>						
678	Defense Security Service	0	0	.0	0	0
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	0	0	1.5	0	0
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	0	0	.0	0	0
681	Unfinanced (IF) Pay Raise	0	0	.0	0	0
691	Working Capital Funds Passthrough	0	0	.0	0	0
694	Working Capital Funds Cash Surcharge	0	0	.0	0	0
695	Navy Pearl Harbor Phase- Out Funding	0	0	.0	0	0
699	Total Purchases	4,224	0		13	-232
						4,005
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
701	MAC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
702	MAC SAAM (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
703	AMC SAAM/JCS Exercises	0	0	13.7	0	0
709	Afloat Prepositioning Ships (MSC)	0	0	-.7	0	0
710	Fast Sealift Ships	0	0	-2.7	0	0
711	MSC Cargo (Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
712	Other MSC Purchases (POL)	0	0	-9.3	0	0
721	MTMC (Port Handling-Fund)	0	0	.0	0	0
725	MTMC (Other-Non-Fund)	10	0	.0	0	2
771	Commercial Transportation	12	0	1.5	0	1
799	Total Transportation	22	0		0	3
						25
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
901	Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
902	Separation Liability (FNIH)	0	0	.0	0	0
912	Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	0	0	1.5	0	0
913	Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.5	0	0
914	Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	10	0	1.5	0	2
915	Rents (Non-GSA)	0	0	1.5	0	0
917	Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	5	0	.0	0	2
920	Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.5	0	0
921	Printing & Reproduction	8	0	1.5	0	2
922	Equipment Maintenance by Contract	4,512	0	1.5	68	577
923	Facility Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.5	0	0
						10
						5,157

**United States Special Operations Command
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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**Summary of Price and Program Changes
(\$ in Thousands)**

Administrative & Service-Wide Activities

	FY 2000	Foreign	<u>Price Growth</u>		Program	FY 2001
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Rate Difference</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u>
<u>OTHER PURCHASES</u>						
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	993	0	1.5	15	57	1,065
926 Other Overseas Purchases	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
927 Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
928 Ship Maintenance by Contract	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
929 Aircraft Reworks by Contract	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
931 Contract Consultants	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
932 Management & Professional Support Services	5,209	0	1.5	79	-123	5,165
933 Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
934 Engineering & Technical Services	3,392	0	1.5	50	-159	3,283
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-Fund)	0	0	62.9	0	0	0
987 Other Intragovernmental Programs	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
988 Grant	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
989 Other Contracts	5,246	0	1.5	79	479	5,804
991 Foreign Currency Variance	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
998 Other Costs	12,921	0	4.0	518	-51	13,388
999 Total Other Purchases	32,296	0		809	786	33,891
9999 Total	41,874	0		1,093	897	43,864

United States Special Operations Command
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

A. Aircraft, Number by Type (Average Primary Aircraft Authorized)

	FY 1999 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 2000 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 2001 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
1. Army Active			
a. MH-47D	11	11	11
b. MH-47E	25	25	25
c. MH-60K	23	23	23
d. MH-60L	37	37	37
e. AH-6J	15	15	15
f. MH-6J	15	15	15
g. TH-6J	10	10	10
h. CASA-212	3	3	3
Total Army Active	139	139	139
2. Air Force Active			
a. AC-130H	7	7	7
b. AC-130U	12	12	12
c. EC-137D	1	1	1
d. MC-130P	20	16	16
e. MC-130E	5	4	4
f. MC-130H	21	21	21
g. MH-53J	35	35	30
h. MH-60G	5	0	0
i. CASA-212	2	2	2
j. TH-53A	4	4	4
k. UH-1N	2	2	2
Total Air Force Active	114	104	99

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

A. Aircraft, Number by Type (Average Primary Aircraft Authorized) (Continued)

	FY 1999 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 2000 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 2001 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
3. Air Force Reserve			
a. MC-130P	4	4	4
b. MC-130E	8	8	8
Total Air Force Reserve	12	12	12
4. Air National Guard			
a. EC-130E	5	5	5
Total Air National Guard	5	5	5
Total Air Force	131	121	116
TOTAL AIRCRAFT (AVG PAA)	270	260	255

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
1. Army Active			
a. MH-47D	2,143	1,892	1,892
b. MH-47E	5,363	5,481	5,601
c. MH-60K	5,323	6,381	6,381
d. MH-60L	8,070	7,080	7,080
e. AH-6J	4,000	4,416	4,416
f. MH-6J	4,018	3,828	3,828
g. TH-6J	3,427	3,151	3,151
h. CASA-212	1,600	1,600	1,600
Total Army Active	33,944	33,829	33,949
2. Air Force Active			
a. AC-130H	3,238	3,566	3,494
b. AC-130U	5,252	5,437	5,328
c. MC-130P	9,734	9,603	8,835
d. MC-130E	2,614	2,480	2,042
e. MC-130H	10,363	10,131	10,375
f. MH-53J	12,120	12,870	12,090
g. MH-60G	2,156	0	0
h. TH-53A	1,439	1,484	1,454
i. UH-1N	605	808	792
j. CASA-212	592	949	949

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	FY 1999 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 2000 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 2001 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
Total Air Force Active	48,113	47,328	45,359
3. Air Force Reserves			
a. MC-130P	1,396	1,719	1,685
b. MC-130E	2,403	3,237	3,537
Total Air Force Reserve	3,799	4,956	5,222
4. Air National Guard			
a. EC-130E	3,270	2,640	2,587
Total Air National Guard	3,270	2,640	2,587
Total Air Force	55,182	54,924	53,168
TOTAL FLYING HOURS	89,126	88,753	87,117

United States Special Operations Command
Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

C. Naval Special Warfare Command

	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2001</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
1. SOF Equipment and Craft Inventory			
a. Active Forces			
(1) SEAL Delivery Vehicles (SDV)	10	10	10
(2) Dry Deck Shelters (DDS)	6	6	6
(3) Patrol Boats Light (PBL)	12	12	12
(4) Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats	74	70	70
(RIB)			
(5) Mark V Special Operations Craft (MK V SOC)	20	20	20
(6) Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS) (Prototype)	0	1	1
Total Craft/Boats Supported	122	119	119
b. Reserve Forces			
(1) Patrol Boat Light (PBL)	8	4	4
(2) Patrol Boats Riverine Mini Armored Troop Carrier	14	14	0

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

(PBR MATC)

Total Craft/Boats Supported	22	18	4
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>

Total SOF Equipment and Craft Inventory	144	137	123
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c. Navy Commissioned Ships
(Type/Class)

Patrol Coastal (PC)	13	13	13
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D. Combatant Craft Repair/Overhaul

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>

1. Active Forces

a. Regular Overhauls (ROH) (\$/# of
Overhauls)

(1) Patrol Boats	\$2.5M / 1	\$4.5M / 5	\$4.1M / 6
(2) SEAL Delivery Vehicles RAV E-RAV			
	0 /	\$1.4M / 4	\$1.8M / 5
	0	0 /	0 /
	0 / 0	0	
	0		

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

(3) Dry Deck Shelters			
ROH	\$1.7M / 1	0.7M /	\$1.6M / 1
RAV 1	\$0.2M / 3	1	\$0.6M / 2
RAV 2	0 / 0	\$0.3M / 1	0 / 0
		0 / 0	
(4) MARK V (Maintenance Only)	\$2.9M	\$4.5M	\$4.7M
(5) ASDS (Maintenance Only)	0 / 0	\$3.5M	\$2.5M

FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>

b. Restricted Availability/Technical
Availability (RA/TA)

c. Phased Maintenance Availability/ Docking	\$4.6M	\$4.2M	\$5.5M
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2. Reserve Forces

a. Regular Overhauls (ROH) (\$/# of
Overhauls)

(1) Patrol Boats Riverine Mini
Armored Troop Carrier (PBR

MATC)

b. Restricted Availability/Technical
Availability (RA/TA)

United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

Total Craft Repair Funding Requirement	\$11.9M	\$19.1M	\$20.8M
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United States Special Operations Command
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V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

E. Special Operations Training

		<u>FY 1999 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2000 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2001 ESTIMATE</u>
Warfare	1. U. S. Army John F. Kennedy Special			
	Center and School			
	Number of Courses	70	71	72
	Number of Classes	320	320	317
	Number of Students	10,659	10,212	10,052
	2. Naval Special Warfare Center			
	Number of Courses	25	36	36
	Number of Classes	106	150	159
	Number of Students	3,801	4,639	4,804
School	3. Air Force Special Operations			
	Number of Courses	21	22	23
	Number of Classes	93	95	95
	Number of Students	6,650	6,849	7,055

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS)



WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

a. The Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) was established under Title 10, United States Code, on October 1, 1977 as a Department of Defense (DoD) Field Activity to provide operational support to specified DoD activities in the National Capital Region. In general, the Core Operational Support Activities of the organization represent a consolidation of functions which provides a variety of administrative and operational support and services to designated DoD activities which are not authorized their own support capability. WHS enables support functions to be centralized for maximum efficiency and control, by assuming the responsibility of planning, managing and administering the following functions:

(1) Administrative support of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), DoD Field Activities, and other specified Defense activities, including budgeting and accounting, civilian and military personnel management, office services, personnel and information security, correspondence and cables management, directives and records management, and other such administrative services.

(2) Information technology support for the OSD and other assigned DoD activities, including developing information management strategies and programs; assisting organizational components in developing program proposals, plans, and budgets for automated information systems. This includes information and data systems in support of the OSD decision and policy-making process, including management information collection and reports preparation.

(3) DoD-occupied, General Services Administration (GSA)-controlled administrative space in the NCR and DoD common support facilities, including office space, law enforcement, maintenance, repair and alteration of assigned buildings, custodial services, physical security, building administration, graphics, contracting, property management, concessions, and other support services.

(4) Staff activities in support of the responsibilities of the OSD for the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed (Con't):

(5) Administration of the Freedom of Information Act Program through timely compliance with its policies, consistent with the Department's responsibility to ensure national security.

(6) Administration of the Defense Privacy Program, including management and guidance to avoid conflicts of policy or procedures.

b. WHS also programs and funds Defense Programs, including:

(1) The Project Management Office (PMO), for the Defense Travel System (DTS), which provides procurement management and system fielding support of the DTS worldwide. The DTS is the standard DoD business travel services system that combines reengineered travel policies and procedures with the best industry practices and technology. It provides full travel management support from arranging for travel and approving travel authorizations, to processing reimbursement vouchers following travel and maintaining appropriate government records. The DTS is a fully electronic process that leverages technology to speed the coordination of travel, incorporates a digital signature capability, and embraces standard industry Electronic Commerce procedures.

(2) The Public Key Infrastructure Program, which provides for the implementation of Department policy as a critical element in achieving a security Information Assurance (IA) posture for the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII).

(3) Other Defense support includes the DoD Commissions, Panels, Boards and Task Forces Program, and the Federal Executive Boards Program.

c. The Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) Core Operational Support Activities finances the following functions/missions:

(1) Budget and Finance: Formulates, presents, and executes the Program Objective Memoranda, President's Budgets, and Future Years Defense Programs for the Office of the

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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I. Description of Operations Financed (Con't):

Secretary of Defense (OSD), WHS, and certain DoD Field Activities. It also administers the Official Representation Program for the OSD, including the development of policies for use of these funds; for DoD officials, military and civilian employees, consultants and experts, and others authorized to travel on official business at Government expense under the auspices of OSD. Provides information system technology and management; installation level accounting support for appropriations allocated or allotted to OSD and WHS; and develops, establishes and administers control procedures for apportionment and allocations at the intermediate level for OSD. WHS also develops, implements and assists the accounting and reporting systems for the DoD Trust Funds and appropriation level reporting for OSD; manages the Treasury Index 97 (Defense-Wide) debt collection and cash management programs, and the OSD Government Travel Card Program.

(2) Correspondence and directives: Provides administrative support to the immediate offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and their principal assistants. Ensures an orderly flow of correspondence, cable traffic, and intelligence items for consideration; manage the DoD Directives System; implement records management for all OSD functional elements, systematic declassification, and historical research programs.

(3) Personnel and security: Provides personnel, security, training and equal employment opportunity (EEO) services for military and civilian personnel assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and a variety of DoD Field Activities, Defense Agencies, Military Departments, the White House, the National Security Council and the Congress. This includes a National Capital Region Human Resource Service Center which provides consolidated personnel services for participating DoD agencies, to include administration for various automation initiatives, and numerous services to on-site personnel offices.

(4) Real Estate and facilities: Provides administrative and operational support to specified DoD activities in the National Capital Region (NCR), including space management, law enforcement, maintenance, repair and alteration of assigned buildings, custodial, physical security, building administration, graphics services, acquisition, property management, safety, environmental management, and other support services. Also directs, coordinates and administers the Pentagon Renovation Program for the development of strategic and facility plans to meet the long-range administrative space needs for

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed (Con't):

the DoD in the NCR and a capital improvement program for the Pentagon Reservation. WHS also provides for the Management of DoD-occupied, General Services Administration-controlled administrative space in the NCR and DoD common support facilities includes office space, concessions, layout design and other related building administrative functions.

(5) Information operations and reports: Applies information management and information technology strategies to meet selected reporting and management goals in support of the decision and policy making processes. This includes management information collection and reports preparation in areas including procurement, logistics, manpower and economics, as requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Military Departments, Defense Agencies, DoD Field Activities, DoD Inspector General, other Executive Branch organizations, and the Legislative Branch.

(6) Federal voting assistance program: Administers the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act, 42 USC 1973. The Act covers the voting rights of all members of the Uniformed Services, merchant marine, their family members, and all other U.S. citizens outside the United States. Management of the program requires coordination with executive branch departments and agencies, the Congress, state and local governments, political parties, U.S. corporations, and both national and international organizations. Conducts national and international Get Out the Vote campaigns and manages the voting assistance program of the Department of Defense, including Guard and Reserve Components. Administers those provisions of the National Voter Registration Act designating armed forces recruiting offices to be state registration agencies for all purposes of the Act.

(7) Freedom of information and security review: Directs and administers the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program to ensure compliance with policies and procedures that govern the administration of the program. Also serves as the proponent for the Department's regulation and other discretionary instructions and guidance to ensure timely and reasonable uniform implementation of the FOIA. Internally administers the FOIA Program for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combatant Commands. In so doing, promotes public trust by

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed (Con't):

making the maximum amount of information available to the public, consistent with the Department's responsibility to ensure national security.

(8) Defense privacy: Serves as the focal point for the coordination of Privacy Act matters with the Defense Privacy Board; the Defense Privacy Board Legal Committee; the Office of Management and Budget; the General Accounting Office; the Office of the Federal Register, in conjunction with the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer; and other federal agencies as required. Supervises the implementation of the Right to Financial Privacy Act and any other legislation that impacts directly on individual privacy. Coordinates on all personnel policies that may affect the Department's Privacy Program, and ensures that training programs are established for those whose duties involve design, development, operation, and maintenance of any system of records.

(9) Miscellaneous activities: Providing such services as mess stewards and receptionists in support of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and their senior staff.

d. The Defense Programs included in the WHS account consist of the resources assigned to the following recurring and non-recurring functions:

(1) This appropriation provides funding for the Defense Travel System and Project Management Office (PMO) operations. This appropriation also provides contractor investment costs for deployment, system operation and pre-planned product improvements (P3I). The P3I items include future DTS requirements such as Charge Card Vendor Interface, Global Transportation Network Interface, and the Defense Information Infrastructure Compliance.

(2) This appropriation provides funding for the Public Key Infrastructure policy program, formed to ensure that all DoD organizations deploy an infrastructure to achieve and maintain the necessary level of information assurance. This will guide the Department's effort to use the Smart Card as the DoD-wide common access card (CAC) for active duty military, DoD civilian employees, and eligible contractor personnel for controlling DoD building access and DoD computer networks and systems.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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I. Description of Operations Financed (Con't):

(3) The Pentagon Renovation Project provides a proportional payment to the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF) to fund the multi-year project, based on the combined Office of the Secretary of Defense/Washington Headquarters Services total occupancy percentage of the facility. The FY 1999 and FY 2000 costs were transferred by the Congress to the Pentagon Renovation Transfer Fund (PRTF) on a non-recurring basis. WHS funding was restored in FY 2001 as a recurring cost through the end of the project.

(4) Other Defense programs provide non-recurring funding to various activities assigned by the OSD as Executive Agents for the management of key Defense, Government-wide and international programs. Recurring resources are also provided to support the short-term DoD Commissions and Panels, and the Department's reimbursement for the administrative and personnel costs of the regional Federal Executive Boards.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Activity Groups:

	FY 1999	FY 2000			
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Request</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1. <u>Core Operational Support Activities</u>					
a. Compensation and Benefits	42,729	46,047	46,047	48,624	51,436
b. Central Support Services	25,856	22,788	21,915	28,387	35,575
c. Information Technology	55,152	54,338	52,678	56,055	61,882
d. Contracts/Support Services	10,139	12,327	11,947	17,565	13,010
e. Pentagon Rent	7,071	24,430	12,914	12,914	6,543
f. Pentagon Renovation Project	0	21,984	0	0	42,524
g. Pentagon Renovation Furniture	0	2,040	2,040	2,040	1,680
h. Pentagon Revolving Fund Purchases	9,129	12,555	12,271	8,840	10,190
i. Building Management Fund	5,221	7,533	7,533	5,305	1,851
j. GSA Rent	14,698	15,148	15,148	14,302	14,976
k. US Mission to NATO	2,707	2,807	2,721	2,820	2,944
l. OSD/WHS Training Program	3,473	2,975	2,883	2,882	3,135
m. Travel	1,248	1,314	1,274	1,272	1,597
Sub-Totals	177,423	226,286	189,371	201,006	247,343
2. <u>Defense Programs</u>					
a. Defense Travel System	22,366	87,138	56,348	30,276	37,179
b. Commissions and Panels	7,654	8,056	13,619	13,540	9,799
c. Federal Executive Boards	832	990	960	950	1,013
d. Public Key Infrastructure	0	0	0	1,000	4,000
e. O&M, DW (DSS) Customer Fee Test	6,100	0	0	0	0
f. Emergency Notification Program	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
g. Drug Interdiction Program	23	0	0	0	0
Sub-Totals	36,975	96,184	71,927	46,766	51,991
TOTALS	214,398	322,470	261,298	247,772	299,334

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES
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Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities

II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>	Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
1) Baseline Funding	322,470	247,772
a) Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-28,000	0
b) Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-38,637	0
c) Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	0
d) Congressional Earmarks	6,000	0
e) Congressional Earmark Billpayers	-535	0
2) Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	261,298	N/A
a) Adjusted to meet Congressional Intent	0	0
b) Across the Board Reduction (Rescission)	-699	0
c) Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	-353	31,030
3) Price Change	-553	5,269
4) Program Changes	-11,921	15,263
5) Current Estimate	247,772	299,334

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	322,470
2. Congressional Adjustment	
a. Congressional Specified	
(1) Low Priority Programs (Defense Travel System)	-10,000
(2) Defense Travel System	-19,000
(3) Emergency Notification	1,000

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

b.	Congressional Undistributed	
	(1) Headquarters and Management Reduction	-5,137
	(2) Pentagon Renovation Transfer Fund	-33,500
c.	Congressional Earmarks	
	(1) Domestic Violence	2,000
	(2) National Security/Space Management	2,000
	(3) National Military Museum	2,000
d.	Congressional Earmark Billpayer	-535
	Total Congressional Adjustment	-61,172
3.	FY 2000 Appropriation Enacted	261,298
4.	FY 2000 Rescission	-699
5.	Transfers In	
a.	One FTE for the White House Fellows Program from OSD	100
6.	Total Transfers In	100
7.	Transfers Out:	
a.	Functional realignment of Information Technology support costs to the Defense Legal Services Agency to more properly reflect the requirements of that Defense Agency	-427
b.	Functional realignment provides the WHS share of DoD-Wide transfers to the Defense Human Resource Activity to support the operations of the Security Research Center	-26

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

8. Total Transfers-Out	-453
9. Price Change	-553
10. Program Increases	
a. Program Costs in FY 2000	
(1) Information Technology increased to support the OSD Network/Information Infrastructure Security Program to prevent the compromise of sensitive data	3,100
(2) Information Technology increased to support the WHS Network/Information Infrastructure Security Program to prevent the compromise of sensitive data	700
(3) Public Key Infrastructure funded for start-up costs, to establish the new program (scheduled to be fully operational and funded at the beginning of FY 2001)	1,000
(4) Contract support for Federal Voting Assistance Office and Civilian Personnel Management	2,811
(5) Offsetting program increase from price change basis to restore undistributed reduction marks	553
(6) Contracts/Other Services increased to fund the Civilian Personnel Reinvestigations Backlog for the OSD and WHS Staff, and manage the related administrative workload	1,723
(7) The success of numerous manpower reduction efforts has WHS within Defense Reform Initiative targets two years ahead of schedule. As a result, programmed FTE (19) reductions for FY 2000 have been restored	1,463
(8) DFAS support costs are increased to meet the rates assigned for the OSD/WHS workload levels	219

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

11. Total Increases	11,569
12. Program Decreases	
a. One-Time FY 2000 Costs	
(1) Slippage of the Defense Travel System deployment schedule resulted due to contract delays	-22,107
(2) Compensation and benefits reduced to reflect the termination of the Voluntary Separation Incentive Programs	-585
(3) Central Services adjusted for reduced equipment and supply requirements	-798
13. Total Decreases	-23,490
14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate	247,772
15. Price Growth	5,269
16. Transfers In	
a. OIG provides resources (including 10 FTE) for Civilian Personnel Services to be provided by the Human Resource Service Center (HRSC)	927
b. Payments to the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF) for the Pentagon Renovation Project transfers from the Pentagon Renovation Transfer Fund	42,524
c. Payments to the PRMRF to finance security enhancements are realigned from WHS, Procurement, Defense-Wide	300
17. Total Transfers In	43,751

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

18. Transfers Out	
a. Defense Travel System (DTS) funding determined to be more properly aligned as Research and Development, is transferred to OSD, RDT&E, Defense-Wide	-9,132
b. Functional realignment provides WHS share of Department-Wide transfers to the US Air Force to support the Joint Personnel Adjudication System (JPAS)	-51
c. Payments to the Buildings Maintenance Fund to finance Anti-Terrorism are disbursed to DoD Components occupying GSA Rented Space in the National Capital Region (NCR):	
Army	-2,438
Navy	-600
Defense Intelligence Agency	-100
Defense Information Security Agency	-100
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	-200
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	-100
19. Total Transfers Out	-12,721
20. Program Increases	
a. Program Growth in FY 2001	
(1) Defense Travel System increased to support additional contractor, testing and deployment costs resulting from prior year contract slippage	15,912
(2) Financing adjustment for the Defense Printing Service	3,102
(3) Training is increased to meet the growing needs of the Office of the Secretary of Defense staff based on the modernization and realignment changes employed by the Defense Reform Initiative	200

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

(4)	Due to the success of numerous manpower reduction efforts, WHS met the Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) targets two years ahead of schedule. As a result, previously programmed FTE (19) reductions for FY 2001 have been restored	1,376
(5)	Federal Executive Boards increased to support fact-of-life increase over standard price growth rate	47
(6)	Payments to the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund adjusted for Above Standard Level Services	1,214
(7)	Public Key Infrastructure policy program increased to support its first full year of operations	2,985
(8)	Travel is increased to support expanded local travel requirements caused by office relocations outside the Pentagon Reservation during the Pentagon Renovation Project, growing regional responsibilities of the National Capital Region Human Resource Services Center, and the Commissions	304
(9)	GSA Rented Space	453
(10)	Information Technology increased to outsource OSD and WHS military support positions that are being redirected to warfighting functions within the Air Force	5,000
(11)	Central Services are increased for:	
	- Increased minor construction and furniture purchases for the consolidation of disbursed directorate offices single locations within GSA leased properties	875
	- Additional relocation services for the OSD staff, scheduled to move upon the completion of Wedge One, of the ongoing Pentagon Renovation Project	493

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

- Initial space alterations and building services for the expansion of approximately 92,00 square feet in GSA non-delegated buildings to support increase services provided by the Human Resource Services Center (HRSC)	398
- The Defense Protective Service program is enhanced by a new initiative, providing for a security evaluation, and special training for its personnel	1,500
(12) USNATO operations increased to support Department of State ICASS support for OSD personnel on short-term assignments in France, Denmark and the Netherlands	100
21. Total Increases	33,959
22. Program Decreases	
a. One-Time FY 2000 Costs	
(1) Compensation and Benefits reduced for high-grade/other adjustments	-1,283
b. Program Decreases in FY 2001	
(1) Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund Payments	
- Rent Payments reduced to reflect the completion of security enhancements on the reservation, funded by the Tenants	-6,831
- The Pentagon Renovation Project furniture payment, proportionately assessed to all the Pentagon tenants by the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund, is decreased to align with the purchase schedule, as based on the sectional completions of the overall multi-year phased Pentagon Renovation project	-391

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II. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands) (Con't):

(2) Commissions and Panels reduced for changing requirements, including the completion of the Vietnam commando Compensation Committee (VCCC), National Military Museum, and National Security/Space Management study requirements	-3,943	
(3) Information Technology decreased to reflect reduced contractor support for systems analysis and design	-369	
(4) Contracts/Other Support Services are adjusted to reflect the reduced requirements for the Civilian Personnel Security Background Investigations (Backlog effort), the completion of a Voting on the Internet Project for the Presidential election, and a reduction of contractor support personnel	-4,879	
(5) Emergency Notification Program completed	-1,000	
23. Total Decreases		-18,696
24. FY 2001 Budget Request		299,334

III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) is charged with providing administrative and operational support services to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and certain Defense Agencies and joint activities which do not have their own administrative support capability. WHS objectives are to provide accurate and responsive support in correspondence control, mail services, records management, directives management, office services support, civilian and military personnel services, security, financial management, and other miscellaneous activities.

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III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

In addition to these traditional services, WHS administers data systems in support of the OSD decision and policy making processes, and provides automated data processing services. It also manages Department of Defense occupied General Services Administration controlled space in common support facilities throughout the National Capital Region, and manages the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

The following identifies some of the more significant indicators of WHS workload:

a. Core Operational Support Activities:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
(1) <u>Budget and Finance</u>			
Program/Budget Coverage:			
Appropriation/Funds	15	15	15
Installation Accounting:			
Allotments	17	17	17
Transactions	320,000	325,000	330,000
Direct Program (\$000)	1,100,000	1,121,000	1,120,000
Reimbursable Program (\$000)	521,000	529,000	537,000
Agency Accounting Reports:	1,730	1,730	1,730
(2) <u>Correspondence and Directives</u>			
Classified correspondence processed	78,000	80,000	81,000
Unclassified correspondence processed	113,000	120,000	122,000
Mail/Distribution for 43 activities	1,518,000	1,550,000	1,447,000
Cable/Message processing	360,000	360,000	360,000
(3) <u>Information Technology</u>			
Organizational components supported	17	17	17
Number of personnel supported	7,420	7,420	7,420

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III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
(4) <u>Real Estate and Facilities</u>			
Space Managed (square feet)			
Pentagon Reservation	4,863,821	4,863,821	4,863,821
Other	12,136,179	12,136,179	12,136,179
Purchase Card			
Number of Transactions	8,503	8,656	8,812
Value (\$000)	3,720	3,787	3,855
Number of Card holders	172	175	179
Local travel			
Vouchers processed	1,445	1,474	1,768
Number of personnel serviced	3,659	3,696	3,733
Communications			
Number of lines	10,977	11,087	11,198
Number of Instruments	7,318	7,391	7,465
(5) <u>Personnel and Security</u>			
NCR Civilian Personnel receiving			
Security services	56,601	55,469	54,193
Personnel serviced by Regional Center	8,838	8,809	8,748
Personnel receiving Education/Training	1,352	1,321	1,321
(6) <u>Federal Voting Assistance Program</u>			
Military Recruiters supported	14,000	14,000	14,000
State Depart. overseas sites supported	264	264	264
(7) <u>Freedom of Information Program</u>			
Number of cases reviewed	10,216	10,728	11,258

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III. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
(8) <u>Department of Defense Privacy Program</u>			
Components supported	19	19	19
Privacy Act System of Records supported	1,186	1,191	1,194

b. Defense Programs:

The Defense Travel System contract for deployment of a Common User Interface (CUI) worldwide and Travel Services for the eleven state region identified as DTR6 was awarded in May 1998. The contract was protested. The protest was resolved in the government's favor and the contract restarted September 1998. DTS is currently in Phase II testing. Deployment of the CUI worldwide is scheduled to be complete 36 months after completion of testing.

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IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>				
Officer	59	61	61	0
Enlisted	<u>97</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	156	160	160	0
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>				
U.S. Direct Hire	654	647	657	10
(Reimbursable included above)	44	0	0	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>				
Officer	59	61	61	0
Enlisted	<u>97</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	156	160	160	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>				
U.S. Direct Hire	643	638	648	10
(Reimbursable included above)	44	0	0	0

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V. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

		Change from FY1999 to FY2000			Change from FY2000 to FY2001		
	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Growth</u>	Program <u>Growth</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
Exec., Gen. & Spec. Schedules	46,080	2,509	43	48,632	2,215	589	51,436
Wage Board	5	0	1	6	0	0	6
Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments	560	25	-585	0	0	0	0
Disability Compensation	88	4	160	252	10	12	274
Travel of Persons	1,865	23	217	2,105	32	313	2,450
Pentagon Reservation Maintenance							
Revolving Fund	16,200	-123	7,717	23,794	368	36,775	60,937
Defense Finance and Accounting Service	3,700	46	-1,127	2,619	129	252	3,000
Defense Security Service	8,547	106	-5,136	3,517	54	-161	3,410
Cost of Reimbursable Purchases (OPM)	437	5	-360	82	1	1	84
Purchases from Building Mgmt. Fund	5,221	0	84	5,305	0	-3,454	1,851
Commercial Transportation	70	1	0	71	1	1	73
Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	15,341	191	-579	14,953	231	453	15,637
Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	584	7	0	591	9	0	600
Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	8,629	107	-3	8,733	1330	-9	8,857
Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,598	24	5	1,627	0	-2	1,625
Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	11,580	144	1,188	12,912	200	1,584	14,696
Printing & Reproduction	3,124	39	16	3,179	49	0	3,228
Equipment Maintenance by Contract	3,348	41	1,076	4,465	69	-11	4,523
Facility Maintenance by Contract	886	11	36	933	14	-34	913
Equipment Purchases(Non-Fund)	19,056	238	7,537	26,831	415	9,774	37,020
Mgmt & Professional Support Svcs.	1,744	21	1,400	3,161	48	-1,034	2,175
Other Intra-governmental Purchases	17,488	218	6,393	24,099	373	-1,183	23,298
Other Contracts	34,605	432	3,363	38,400	585	7,153	46,138
Other Costs	13,646	170	7,689	21,505	333	-4,726	17,112
Total	214,398	4,239	29,135	247,772	5,269	46,293	299,334

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Civil Military Programs (CMP)



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Civil Military Programs
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I. Description of Operations Financed:

Civil Military Programs. DoD Civil Military Programs encompass outreach/service programs identified as: 1) the National Guard Challenge Program authorized under 32 U.S.C. 509; 2) the DoD Innovative Readiness Training Program authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2012; and 3) the DoD STARBASE Program currently authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2193.

The National Guard Challenge Program (32 U.S.C. 509) is a youth development program managed by the National Guard Bureau, under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs. The goal of this program is to improve the life skills and employment potential of participants by providing military-based training and supervised work experience, together with the core program components of assisting participants to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent, leadership development, promoting fellowship and community service, developing life coping skills and job skills, and improving physical fitness, health and hygiene. It is currently operating in 26 states and one territory in accordance with agreements between the National Guard Bureau, the Governors, and Adjutant Generals of those 27 locations. The seventeen-month program consists of three phases: a two-week pre-Challenge residential phase, a 22-week residential phase, and a 12-month post-residential phase.

The Innovative Readiness Training Program (IRT) (10 U.S.C. 2012) operates in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and provides expanded military readiness training, as well as improvements to local communities by means of selected infrastructure, health care, and environmental projects. Every day citizen-soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen, who provide a critical link between the military and civilian communities, perform these projects. Units and individuals benefit by training in a more realistic hands-on setting that enhances morale and contributes to recruiting and retention. The community benefits by receiving needed health care, engineering, and infrastructure support - thus providing the taxpayer added value for tax dollars spent. Examples are the Alaskan Road Project and the Benedum Airport Road, WV

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Description of Operations Financed: (cont'd)

Project; both projects provide important military engineer and construction training, while simultaneously building a needed transportation artery.

The DoD STARBASE Program (10 U.S.C. 2193) is managed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs, and operated by the military services. The program's goal is to improve knowledge and skills of students in kindergarten through twelfth grade in mathematics, science, and technology. The program targets "at risk" (minority, female, and low socio-economic) students and utilizes instruction modules specifically designed to meet the state's math and science objectives. A motivational module is included to teach children how to set and achieve goals, take positive action in their lives, and build strong self-esteem. The program currently operates in 25 locations throughout the United States. The Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, Navy and Marine Corps participate in the program.

The Youth Development and Leadership Academy Program is operated by the Outdoor Odyssey, through a grant under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs. Located at Roaring Run Camp, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the program is designed to target "at-risk" youths and provide them the opportunity to participate in exercises and activities, which develop self-esteem, confidence, respect and trust in others. The program was initially appropriated \$300,000 under H.R. 3579 for FY 1998. H.R. 4103 included \$400,000 for the program in FY 1999. S.1122 included \$300,000 for the program in FY 2000.

The Youth Development Initiative is operated by America's Promise - Alliance for Youth, Inc. through a grant under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs. S.1122 included \$2,500,000 to support America's Promise, on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with non-departmental funds, efforts to mobilize individuals, groups and organizations to build and strengthen the character and competence of the Nation's youth.

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II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ 000):

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 1999 Actuals	Budget Request	FY 2000		FY 2001 Estimate
			Appropriation	Current Estimate	
1. ChalleNGe	59,317	62,503	62,318	61,935	62,500
2. Starbase	4,629	5,003	6,300	6,300	5,931
3. IRT	10,670*	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4. Youth Development and Leadership Program	300	-0-	-0-	300	-0-
5. Youth Development Initiative	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	74,616	87,503	88,618	91,035	88,431

* Does not include \$8,712 thousand that was reprogrammed into the Services' Military Personnel accounts to support IRT activities.

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ 000): (Continued)

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 2000/FY 2000	Change FY 2000/FY 2001
1. Baseline Funding	87,503	91,035
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	1,300	-0-
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-0-	-0-
c. Congressional Adjustments (Gen. Provision)	-0-	-0-
d. Congressional Earmarks	-0-	-0-
e. Congressional Earmarks Billpayers	-185	-0-
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	88,618	-0-
a. Adjustment to Meet Congressional Intent	2,800	-0-
b. Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-383	-0-
c. Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	-0-	-0-
3. Price Change	-0-	1,367
4. Program Change	-0-	-3,971
5. Current Estimate	91,035	88,431

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request	87,503
2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	
a. Starbase	1,300
Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	1,300
3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)	-0-

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ 000): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

4. Congressional Earmarks

a. Congressional Earmarks Billpayer -185

Total Congressional Earmarks -185

5. FY 2000 Appropriated Amount 88,618

6. FY 2000 Rescission -383

7. Functional Transfers - In

To Reflect Congressional Intent

a. Youth Development Initiative 2,500

b. Youth Development and Leadership Program 300

Total Functional Transfers - In 2,800

8. Other Transfers - In -0-

9. Functional Transfers - Out -0-

10. Other Functional Transfers - Out -0-

11. Price Growth -0-

12. Program Increases -0-

13. Program Decreases -0-

14. Revised FY 2000 Estimate 91,035

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III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ 000): (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

15. Price Growth	1,367
16. Transfers In	-0-
17. Transfers Out	-0-
18. Program Increases	
a. Annualization of New FY 2000 Program	-0-
b. One-Time FY 2001 Costs	-0-
c. Program Growth in FY 2001	-0-
19. Program Decreases:	
a. One-Time FY 2000 Costs	
b. Annualization of FY 2000 Program Decreases	
c. Program Decreases in FY 2001	
(1) ChalleNGe - aligns funding to approved FY 2001 level.	-364
(2) IRT - aligns funding to approved FY 2000 level.	-300
(3) Youth Development and Leadership Program	-305
(4) Youth Development Initiative	-2,538
(5) Starbase - aligns funding to approved FY 2000 level.	-464
20. Total Decreases	-3,971
21. FY 2001 Budget Request	88,431

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs has policy oversight and control over the Department of Defense Civil Military Programs. Control and management of the DoD Civil Military Programs is maintained through the establishment of policies, directives, and funding controls. Evaluation of the program is made by the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs).

Challenge Youth Program Target Enrollment by fiscal year:

<u>STATE</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Alaska	200	200	200
Arkansas	200	200	200
Arizona	224	224	224
California	200	200	200
Colorado	200	200	200
Georgia	360	360	360
Hawaii	200	200	200
Illinois	800	800	800
Kentucky	200	200	200
Louisiana	350	350	350
Maryland	200	200	200
Massachusetts	200	200	200
Michigan	200	200	200
Missouri	200	200	200
Mississippi	248	248	248
Montana	200	200	200
North Carolina	200	200	200
New Jersey	200	200	200
New York	200	200	200

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary: (continued)

Oklahoma	200	200	200
Oregon	200	200	200
Puerto Rico	200	200	200
South Carolina	200	200	200
Texas	200	200	200
Virginia	200	200	200
Wisconsin	200	200	200
West Virginia	200	200	200
TOTALS	6,382	6,382	6,382

V. Personnel Summary: None

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

	<u>Change from FY 1999 to FY 2000</u>			<u>Change from FY 2000 to FY 2001</u>			
	FY 1999	Price	Program	FY 2000	Price	Program	FY 2001
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
989 Other Contracts							
ChalleNGe	59,017	708	2,210	61,935	929	-828	62,036
Starbase	4,629	56	1,615	6,300	95	-0-	6,395
IRT	10,670*	128	9,202**	20,000	300	-300	20,000
Youth Development and Leadership Program	300	4	-4	300	5	-305	-0-
Youth Development Initiative	-0-	-0-	2,500	2,500	38	-2,538	-0-
TOTALS	74,616	896	15,523	91,035	1,367	-3,971	88,431

*Does not include \$8,712 thousand that was reprogrammed to the Services' Military Personnel accounts to support IRT activities.

** \$8,712 thousand of this program growth results from the FY 1999 reprogrammings to the Services' Military Personnel accounts.

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

Appropriation



**Office of the Inspector General
Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Office of the Inspector General is statutorily responsible for the conduct of audits and investigations for the Department of Defense. Section 1117 of the FY 1983 Department of Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97-252) established an Inspector General for the Department of Defense by amending Public Law 95-454, the Inspector General Act of 1978.

The Inspectors General for the Federal Government are independent offices within their agencies which: (1) audit and investigate programs and operations; (2) recommend policies for and coordinate activities to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in programs and operations by preventing and detecting fraud and abuse; and (3) keep the heads of the establishment and the Congress fully informed about the problems and deficiencies in their programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action.

The budget request will enable coverage of the Department financial audit scope requirements and audit and investigative coverage of high risk areas. Additional resources have been requested for information technology support to ensure the agency information systems are protected, to implement process improvement by converting paper-based processing to electronic processing, and provide needed life cycle replacement of hardware and software. This information technology support is critical to ensuring the OIG work force can efficiently and effectively conduct audits and investigations.

II. Force Structure Summary:

Audit

The Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing conducts audits and evaluations on all facets of DoD operations. The work results in recommendations for reducing costs, improving performance, strengthening internal controls and achieving compliance with laws and regulations. Audit and evaluation topics are determined by

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law, requests from the Secretary of Defense and other managers, Hotline allegations, congressional requests, and analyses of risk in DoD programs. There is particular emphasis on acquisition, logistics and financial management. The IG auditors and evaluators also assist in investigations and litigation, lead DoD-wide audits, and participate at DoD management request in numerous internal task forces, process actions teams and studies that may not result in reports per se. In addition, the office provides the oversight and policy for activities of the Service Audit organizations and the Defense Contract Audit Agency. It is also the focal point for General Accounting Office activity in the DoD and performs follow up tracking on General Accounting Office and Office of Inspector General reports.

Criminal Investigations

The Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations consists of its headquarters office, and operating field locations. The operating field elements, as the criminal investigation arm of the IG, initiate and conduct investigations of suspected criminal violations, primarily contract and procurement fraud, computer fraud, antitrust violations, cost-mischarging violations, bribery, corruption, large-scale thefts of Government property from the Defense Reutilization Management Office, and health care provider fraud; develop information related to criminal investigations, detect fraud where it currently exists, and promote awareness in all elements of the DoD regarding the impact of fraud on resources and programs. The headquarters provides administrative support, oversight, and operational guidance to the operating field elements. Recently, a Computer Intrusion Investigation Team was developed to expand current investigative capability in detecting and combating computer fraud. The DoD Hotline receives reports from DoD personnel and the public of allegations of fraud, waste and mismanagement. The DoD Hotline conducts inquiries as well as tracks cases referred to other DoD investigative, audit, and operational organizations resulting from DoD Hotline contacts. The DoD Hotline provides oversight with respect to hotlines operated by inspectors general of other DoD components. The Office of Criminal Investigative Policy and Oversight provides oversight and develops criminal investigative policy for the DoD investigative community, manages the DoD voluntary disclosure program and the IG subpoena program.

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Other Components, Office of the Inspector General

The Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General provide general management and supervision of the activities of the Inspector General organization. They participate in all major policy, planning and operational decisions. The Deputy Inspector General assumes the duties of the Inspector General in the absence of the latter.

The Office of Congressional Liaison is a staff element of the immediate Office of the Inspector General. It reviews and analyzes pending and proposed legislation affecting the Department and the Inspector General; provides support for Inspector General witnesses who testify at congressional hearings; processes responses to congressional correspondence and coordinates meetings with congressional staff.

The Office of Departmental Inquiries reports to the Deputy Inspector General. This office conducts non-criminal investigations into allegations of waste, mismanagement, whistleblower reprisal, and senior official misconduct and performs oversight on similar types of investigations conducted by the DoD components.

The Office of Intelligence Review reports to the Deputy Inspector General. This office evaluates, monitors, and reviews the programs, policies, procedures, and functions of the intelligence community within the Department of Defense, ensuring intelligence resources are properly managed. This office coordinates and oversees the functions of the Intelligence Community Inspector General Forum, serves as issue coordinator for the DoD Joint Intelligence Oversight Coordination Group, and is the DoD coordinator on all classified Whistleblower Protection cases.

The Office of Administration and Information Management General reports to the Deputy Inspector General on administrative support matters. The Director for Administration and Information Management oversees five directorates: the Financial Management Directorate; the Personnel and Security Directorate; the Information Systems Directorate; the Administration and Logistics Services Directorate; and, the Equal Employment Opportunity Office. Each supervise and carry out administrative and

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logistical functions in support of the day-to-day operations of the Office of Inspector General.

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

A. Activity Group

		<u>FY 2000</u>			
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>		<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>REQUEST</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>
AUDIT	59,212	66,964	63,934	63,573	68,533
Civ Pay	45,618	52,635	49,376	49,376	51,973
Travel	2,750	3,105	2,886	2,886	2,950
Other	10,844	11,224	11,672	11,311	13,610
INVESTIGATIONS	54,333	54,879	55,057	54,815	58,073
Civ Pay	42,970	42,637	43,986	43,986	45,712
Travel	2,743	2,654	2,786	2,786	2,815
Other	8,620	9,588	8,285	8,043	9,546
OTHER OIG	17,000	16,901	17,072	16,970	17,639
Civ Pay	13,570	13,600	13,709	13,709	13,919
Travel	290	278	289	289	285
Other	3,140	3,023	3,074	2,972	3,435
OPERATIONS TOTAL	130,545	138,744	136,063	135,358	144,245
PROCUREMENT	1,300	2,100	1,300	1,293	3,300
TOTAL	131,845	140,844	137,363	136,651	147,545

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	<u>Change FY 2000/2000</u>	<u>Change FY 2000/2001</u>
1. Baseline Funding	140,844	136,651
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-3,300	
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-181	
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provision)	0	
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	
e. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	0	
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	137,363	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-712	
3. Functional Transfer	0	-1,027
4. Price Change	0	4,900
5. Program Changes	0	7,021
6. Current Estimate	136,651	147,545

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

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1.	FY 2000 President's Budget Request	140,844	
2.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-3,300	
III.	<u>Financial Summary (\$ in thousands) (Cont.)</u>		
C.	<u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:</u>		
3.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
	Headquarters and Management	-181	
	Total Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-181
4.	Congressional Earmarks	0	
5.	FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	137,363	
6.	FY 2000 Rescission	-712	
7.	Functional Transfers - In	0	
8.	Other Transfers - In (Non-Functional)	0	
9.	Functional Transfers - Out	0	
10.	Other Functional Transfers - Out	0	
11.	Price Change	0	
12.	Program Increase	0	
13.	Program Decrease	0	
14.	Revised FY 2000 Estimate	136,651	

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15. Price Growth 4,900

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands) (Cont.)

16. Transfers In 0

17. Transfers Out

Transfer of funds and 10 FTE to the Washington Headquarters Services Human Resource Services Center for provision of centralized personnel support. -1,027

18. Program Increases

a. Increase in 10 operational audit and investigative FTEs and related support cost. +1,225

b. Increase for implementation of electronic workflow initiative to automate the storage, flow, management, retrieval and final disposition of documents within the OIG. Initial phase will include the Departmental Inquiries case record processing and other administrative activities. The increase funds the purchase of minicomputer hardware, software, and contracted support for system indexing and digitizing records. The audit and criminal investigative component project phases are planned for subsequent years. Preparation for the next phase of deployment for audit processes will begin in FY 2001. +1,000

c. Increase for enhanced information assurance: protecting agency information through +900

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implementation of standard Defense public key
infrastructure requirements within OIG
servers and applications. The increase funds
the required hardware and software (cards,

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands) (Cont.)

D. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

readers, registration authority, servers) and contracted support for implementation and administration.

- d. Increase for information technology requirements: +3,373
 - \$1.2 million notebook computers replacement critically needed because of resource constraints in FY 2000 eliminated planned replacement. The OIG is incurring increased maintenance costs and inefficient operations due to replacement delays.
 - \$1 million to provide increased information technology contracted support. The FY 2000 rescission resulted in contracted support cutbacks funding only 9 months worth of service instead of 12 months and a reduction of 7 planned equivalent contracted support workyears.
 - \$773 thousand programmed upgrade of network operating and office application software
 - \$400 thousand programmed for minicomputer hardware and software replacement

- e. Increase in criminal investigative operations +200
 - requiring emergency and extraordinary expense funding (increase in limitation authority approved in FY 2000 but funding constraints did not permit OIG to execute to the increased funding.)

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands) (Cont.)

E. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

f.	Increase to fund replacement of criminal investigative equipment.	+201
g.	Shared cost for the Defense communications Tier One costs that are due to military readiness requirements.	+257
h.	Increase in worker's compensation bill.	+103
i.	Increase in projected Defense Finance and Accounting Service charges.	+62
19.	Total Increases	+7,321
20.	Program Decreases	
a.	Reduction for 1 fewer paid days (260 days)	-300
21.	Total Decrease	-300
22.	FY 2001 Budget Request	147,545

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation:

Audit performance should be assessed in terms of impact on DoD programs. In FY 1999, the Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing produced 258 reports, which identified potential monetary benefits of \$2.7 billion. In addition, several hundred recommendations were made and about 96 percent were implemented to improve the

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Department's operational effectiveness and protect assets from misuse. The Congress and senior DoD officials requested and used IG audit and evaluation reports on such significant matters as Year 2000 computer conversion, other information system projects, chemical and biological defense, contract pricing, maintenance, supply management, special acquisition programs, outsourcing decisions, communications, financial management, health care, environmental compliance, base closures, special operations, and construction.

The Department of Defense is confronting a period of higher than normal risks throughout its operations. Those risks are elevated by the disruptions caused by continued restructuring; ever-increasing reliance on automated information systems and a history of developmental problems; security vulnerabilities and the introduction of numerous new processes, many of which are untried in DoD settings and not well understood by the workforce. Given those risks, the bulk of the audit effort is focused on the high risk areas like weapon and information systems acquisition, information assurance, contract management, and inventory management. This is becoming increasingly difficult. The Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990, as amended by the Federal Financial Management Act of 1994, necessitates the largest recurring commitment of auditors ever to a single purpose. In addition, the IG has been called on increasingly to participate in joint efforts like acquisition reform studies, logistics reform studies and process action teams to revamp DoD travel, transportation and bill paying processes. The auditors are currently supporting over 30 such efforts, which are beneficial, but reduce the number of operational audits and evaluations. The budget request funds the mandatory financial statement auditing requirements, but the level of effort in other high risk areas will be increasingly limited.

The OIG also conducts reviews to ensure the quality of the performance of other DoD audit agencies and outside public accounting firms. In FY 1999, the OIG issued 8 reports that contained recommendations for overall improvements and efficiencies of the audit process.

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The basic criteria for evaluating the investigative operations of the Office of the Inspector General are indictments, convictions, fines, the amount of recoveries and restitutions; Hotline activities; policy and oversight reports issued; voluntary disclosures processed; and subpoenas processed. In FY 1999, fines, penalties, restitutions, and recoveries totaled \$300 million; indictments or charges against individuals or firms totaled 398 and convictions of persons or firms totaled 297. In

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation (Cont.)

FY 1999, the DoD Hotline handled an average of 1,176 calls and letters per month. There were 6 evaluation reports issued, 11 voluntary disclosures opened and 44 closed, and 240 subpoenas processed.

It is difficult to quantify the results of criminal investigative operations. For example, in bribery and kickback cases, the dollar impact on the cost of a major contract is not readily identifiable, yet it is recognized that bribes and kickbacks undermine the integrity and efficiency of departmental programs and operations. The OIG also identifies areas of criminal vulnerability regarding Department of Defense activities and ensures that corrective actions are taken when deficiencies are detected. Another valuable by-product of criminal investigative activities is the deterrent effect which results from an awareness that violations of the law are being vigorously pursued. The Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense, attempts to ensure that appropriate administrative action is taken by the Department regardless of whether or not prosecutions are obtained. The IG seeks to have disreputable contractors suspended or debarred and to recover totally whatever monies are due the Department.

The basic criteria for evaluating the operations of the Office of Departmental Inquiries are the number of investigations conducted or oversights. In FY 1999, the office completed 182 investigations and performed oversight on 441 investigations by DoD

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components. Whistleblower protection for DoD service members remains a major focus of the

organization, as well as the investigation of allegations against senior officials within

the Department. In October 1998, the Defense Authorization Act made significant changes to Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1034, "Military Whistleblower Protection Act."

These changes are expected to affect the workload of this office in the future by increasing the number of oversight reviews of investigations conducted by DoD components. To further the oversight role, the office hosted training workshops on the conduct of military whistleblower reprisal investigations for representatives of the Military Services, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, and six defense agencies. Recent examples in the area of senior official inquiries include substantiated allegations of improper conduct during a Navy promotion

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation (Cont.)

board, improper use of Government resources by a Pentagon official, and violation of ethics regulations by the Director of a Defense agency. As part of its responsibility to fully inform the President and Senate of adverse information concerning senior officials being nominated for advancement or other action, the office conducted 2,860 name checks on DoD senior officials in the past year. In addition, the office conducted a comprehensive investigation into matters concerning the 174th Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard, at the direction of the Congress.

The Office of Intelligence Review reports directly to the Deputy Inspector General ensuring enhanced visibility of intelligence review activities of the OIG. The oversight and review functions are focused on assessing the efficient, effective and appropriate use of intelligence personnel and resources with emphasis on support to the warfighter. Reports are provided to DoD management and Congress on such critical issues as intelligence support to joint counterproliferation operations, Year 2000

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conversion programs in DoD intelligence community agencies, the DoD special passport program, and foreign liaison agreements. In FY 1999, 10 reports were issued.

	FY 1999 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>AUDIT</u>			
Reports issued	258	220	220
Potential monetary benefits (\$ Billions)	2.7	*	*
GAO surveys and reviews processed	240	240	240
GAO draft and final reports processed	374	380	380
Audit oversight reports	8	10	10

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CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Indictments and convictions	695	550	570
Fines/penalties/restitutions, etc. (\$ Millions)	\$300	\$310	\$320
Self-inflicted death cases	10	0	0
Hotline calls/letters received	14,112	16,000	16,500
Substantive cases generated	2,400	2,300	2,400

Policy and Oversight Reports Issued	6	5	5
Voluntary disclosures opened	11	10	10
Voluntary disclosures closed	44	25	25
Annual monetary benefits from disclosures (\$ Millions)	\$6	\$5	\$5

Subpoenas processed	240	250	250
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DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES

Special inquiries opened	319	325	330
Special inquiries closed	126	135	140
Special inquiries oversight	128	140	145
Program integrity opened	59	60	60
Program integrity closed	56	60	60
Program integrity oversight opened	241	250	275
Program integrity oversight closed	313	300	300

INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

Reports issued	10	10	10
Potential monetary benefits (\$ Millions)		*	*

*In some cases, the outputs cannot be reliably estimated.

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2000-FY 2001</u>
<u>Active Military End</u> <u>Strength (Total)</u>	33	29	29	0
Officer	33	29	29	0
<u>Civilian End Strength</u> <u>(Total)</u>	1,236	1,228	1,224	-4
U.S Direct Hire	1,235	1,227	1,223	-4
FN Indirect Hire	1	1	1	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(0)
<u>Active Military</u> <u>Average Strength</u> <u>(Total)</u>	30	30	29	-1
Officer	30	30	29	-1
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	1,191	1,213	1,213	0
U.S. Direct Hire	1,190	1,212	1,212	0
FN Indirect Hire	1	1	1	0
(Reimbursable Civilians Included Above (Memo))	(2)	(3)	(2)	(0)

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands)

		Change FY 1999/FY 2000			Change FY 2000/FY 2001		
	FY 1999 ACTUAL	PRICE GROWTH	PROGRAM GROWTH	FY 2000 ESTIMATE	PRICE GROWTH	PROGRAM GROWTH	FY 2001 ESTIMATE
Exec, General and Spec	101,088	4,338	1,230	106,656	4,428	0	111,084
Wage Board	37	2	1	40	2	0	42
Benefits to Former Employees	243	0	-243	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Separation Inc Pay	450	0	-450	0	0	0	0
Disability Compensation	340	0	35	375	0	103	478
TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	102,158	4,340	573	107,071	4,430	103	111,604
Travel	5,783	69	109	5,961	89	0	6,050
GSA Managed Equipment	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Other Fund Purchases							
Defense Public & Printing	189	-1	0	188	22	-20	190
DISA Info Services	206	-20	-102	84	-5	6	85
Communications Svcs (DISA)	60	10	-9	61	0	0	61
DFAS	600	7	-51	556	27	62	645
Communications Svcs Tier One	0	0	0	0	0	257	257
Defense Security Service	0	0	200	200	0	-2	198
TOTAL OTHER FUND	1,055	-4	38	1,089	44	303	1,436
Transport - Commercial Land	388	5	-70	323	5	92	420
Other Purchases							
Foreign National Indirect	69	3	0	72	3	0	75
Rent Payments to GSA	9,594	115	-109	9,600	144	12	9,756
Purchased Communications	2,188	26	37	2,251	33	0	2,284
Rents (non-GSA)	100	1	1	102	1	0	103
Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	67	0	0	67	0	0	67
Supplies & Materials (non-	1,883	23	-169	1,737	26	123	1,886
Printing & Reproduction	111	1	1	113	2	0	115
Equipment Maintenance	415	5	2	422	6	0	428
Facility Maintenance	123	1	33	1,57	2	11	170

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		Change <u>FY 1999/FY 2000</u>			Change <u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>		
	<u>FY 1999 ACTUAL</u>	<u>PRICE GROWTH</u>	<u>PROGRAM GROWTH</u>	<u>FY 2000 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>PRICE GROWTH</u>	<u>PROGRAM GROWTH</u>	<u>FY 2001 ESTIMATE</u>
Equipment Purch (Non-Fund)	3,413	41	-1,140	2,314	35	3,790	6,139
Mgt and Prof Spt Svcs	73	1	-39	35	0	0	35
Studies,Analysis & Eval	12	0	88	100	2	0	102
Other Contracts	4,413	53	756	5,222	78	1,560	6,860
TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	22,461	270	-539	22,192	332	5,496	28,020
TOTAL	131,845	4,680	126	136,651	4,900	5,994	147,545

FY 2001 Budget Estimate

Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Appropriation



DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction

I. Description of Operations Financed: With the end of the Cold War, the U.S. and the Former Soviet Union (FSU) have embarked on a path leading to historic reductions in nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD). However, political fragmentation, economic disarray and formidable numbers of nuclear weapons and fissile materials, and the threat of proliferation of WMD pose serious challenges ahead for U.S. national security. With the 1991 Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act and subsequent legislation, Congress sought to reduce the threat to the U.S. and funded Department of Defense (DoD) implementation of the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program. In the FY 2000 President's Budget submission and in the April 1999 Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative Report, the Administration recognized the need for additional CTR Program assistance to Russia and other new independent states (NIS) to meet arms control commitments, reduce WMD to desired levels, and to address increasing WMD proliferation risks. The situation in Russia and the NIS is considered one of the most significant international security challenges facing the U.S. and our Allies. Based on the CTR legislation, U.S. National Security policy, and an assessment of opportunities for cooperative engagement with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and other independent states of the FSU, DoD has revised the five CTR objectives:

A. Objective One:

Assist Russia in accelerating strategic arms reductions to Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) levels.

The START implementation is integral to the development of the U.S. national security strategy. The START II, as revised by the Protocol to the Treaty in New York, requires mandatory reductions to 3,000-3,500 deployed strategic warheads and elimination of all SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBMs) by 2007. Presidents Yeltsin's and Clinton's Helsinki Summit Joint Statement on Future Reductions in Nuclear Forces, reaffirmed as recent as June 1999, in Cologne, Germany, calls for lower aggregate levels of warheads to 2,000-2,500 and for CTR assistance to accomplish early deactivation of missile systems to be eliminated under START II.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

Consistent with Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) guidance and Russian requests for assistance, the CTR program is prepared to assist in the dismantlement of strategic nuclear delivery systems to levels at or below those specified by START protocols. The CTR funding facilitates the destruction and/or dismantlement of: strategic missile systems; ICBM silos, road and rail mobile launchers; submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) and both liquid/solid fuel and strategic bombers. Destruction and dismantlement of these delivery systems contribute to proliferation prevention. Major Western contractors provide integrating contractor management support, equipment, training and logistic support. Direct contracts with Russian enterprises, such as shipyard elimination facilities, SLBM missile elimination facilities and design institutes are incorporated, as necessary, to meet this objective.

B. Objective Two:

Enhance safety, security, control, accounting, and centralization of nuclear weapons and fissile material in the FSU to prevent their proliferation and encourage their reduction.

This objective is central to controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fissile material from the FSU. As part of this objective, all nuclear weapons were consolidated in Russia by late 1996. Pursuant to the Nuclear Weapons Storage Security (NWSS) Agreement, CTR assistance will improve control, security, and safety of nuclear weapons while in transit and storage pending dismantlement by providing equipment to and services for the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense (MOD). The NWSS enhancements include a nuclear weapon automated inventory control and management system and the development of an integrated physical security and access denial system for 123 storage structures. The 123 sites include 50 storage structures of the MOD's Twelfth Main Directorate, 48 Air Force and Navy structures, and 25 Strategic Rocket Forces structures.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

The CTR plan is to procure, deliver, and certify hardware and software, and establish and begin administering a system configuration control board for the warhead automated inventory control and management system. Plans are to ship equipment to operating locations, perform facility renovation, and install the warhead inventory control and management system. The CTR will continue to test and evaluate candidate nuclear warhead storage security equipment and systems at the Security Assessment and Training Center (SATC) and begin procurement, check-out, and training on a fully integrated nuclear warhead security system and non-integrated equipment for the 123 storage locations.

Furthermore, CTR is planning to provide shipment and installation of storage site perimeter security systems (Quick Fix) at any site the MOD is unable to complete installation. To enhance weapons guard forces at Twelfth Main Directorate storage sites, CTR plans to construct the small arms training simulators (SATS) training and maintenance facility at the SATC and to procure sixty (60) SATS sets. The CTR will also continue providing operations and logistics support to the fixed drug testing laboratory, procure additional polygraph systems, and provide additional field test kit consumables, for the MOD personnel reliability program (PRP). Finally, to enhance safe handling of nuclear weapons, CTR plans to initiate facility modifications for the MOD Center for Technology Diagnostics (CTD) to support the testing and certification of warhead handling equipment and environmental control systems, procure equipment for diagnostics field teams, and train the MOD operators in the use and maintenance of the CTD equipment.

Pursuant to the Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security (NWTs) Agreement, CTR assistance supports the safe and secure transportation of nuclear warheads from

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites and to dismantlement facilities. While the number of warheads per shipment and the distance of each shipment will vary, over 120,000 kilometers of shipments are planned each year. The CTR also funds maintenance and Railway Ministry required certification of MOD nuclear weapons guard and cargo rail cars. The project will provide required maintenance on approximately 215 railcars. Procurement of

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

additional transportation safety equipment will provide enhanced communications, diagnostics, emergency access, and cold weather capability.

Equipment, training, and services support the design and construction of a safe and secure fissile material storage facility (FMSF) at Mayak, Russia. The facility will have a capacity to store 50,000 containers of weapons grade plutonium and highly enriched uranium (HEU) from at least 12,500 weapons in two storage wings. This facility significantly enhances the material control and accounting, transparency, and safeguarding of fissile materials removed from dismantled FSU nuclear weapons. The construction schedule and funding are linked to accelerated rates of weapons dismantlement and Helsinki agreed warhead levels. Fissile material removed from dismantled nuclear weapons would not have adequate security and storage without this project. The CTR funds assist Russia in the dismantlement of nuclear weapons i.e., inserts for loading fissile material into fissile material containers. The CTR plan is to fund reshaping of the plutonium and HEU from nuclear warheads into unclassified shapes. The resulting shapes will be loaded into 3 millimeter wall thick stainless steel cladding for long term stability, and placed into inserts prior to placement into fissile material containers (FMCs).

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
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The elimination of weapons grade plutonium production through reactor core conversion in Russia was directed by the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission agreement and expanded in the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative. Russian production of weapons grade plutonium will cease and improve operational safety by converting the reactor core design configuration of the reactors at Seversk and Zheleznogorsk. Currently, three reactors can produce up to 1.5 metric tons of plutonium per year. The reactors also provide critically needed district heat and electricity to Seversk and Zheleznogorsk.

C. Objective Three:

Assist Ukraine and Kazakhstan to eliminate START-limited systems and weapons of mass destruction infrastructure.

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

Ukraine officially became a non-nuclear weapons state in June 1996. However, dismantlement of Ukrainian SS-24 ICBMs, strategic bombers, and air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs) is a top U.S. Government priority. A broad range of national security, arms control, and nonproliferation objectives are met with this effort. In 1997 Ukraine decided to eliminate the SS-24 weapon system that consisted of the remaining 55 SS-24 missiles, 46 silos, 5 launch control centers, and supporting infrastructure. The DoD CTR assistance will provide U.S. integrating contractors to manage construction of temporary missile storage (missiles awaiting elimination), dismantlement of silo launchers in accordance with START I protocols, building and operating a SS-24 solid rocket motor propellant extraction facility, and SS-24 missile component elimination. The elimination of approximately 44 bombers and over 1,000 ALCMs supports the December 1997 SECDEF/Ministry of Defense (MINDEF) Brussels Statement of Intent to eliminate strategic bombers and associated ALCMs. Kazakhstan is a non-nuclear weapons state and no additional funding is requested.

D. Objective Four:

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Assist the FSU to eliminate and prevent proliferation of biological and chemical weapons and associated capabilities.

Biological and chemical weapons capabilities in the FSU pose urgent non-proliferation and public safety concerns. The CTR biological weapons (BW) initiative will support collaborative research efforts with FSU scientists through direct oversight designed to address DoD bio-defense needs in the areas of force protection, medical countermeasures and modeling. The CTR augments other DoD research capabilities while gaining transparency into FSU biotechnology activities. BW security enhancement will address significant physical security deficiencies at the extensive repositories of dangerous virus and bacteria pathogens. Assistance to dismantle FSU biological weapons infrastructure is also provided.

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

The chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF) effort supports the Presidential commitment to support Russian participation in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and The President's Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative program. With the FY 2001 budget, the Administration requests a lifting of the prohibition for planning, design, or construction of in Russia, specified by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2000, Section 1305, Limitation use of Funds for Chemical Weapons Destruction. The Department considers implementation of the chemical weapons destruction facility project to be fully consistent with the CTR program focus on eliminating the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. The project fulfills the U.S. objective to "jump start" the Russian CW destruction program by providing a critical pilot facility to prove technology and procedures necessary for the Russian federation to complete the destruction of a 32,500 metric ton nerve agent stockpile.

E. Objective Five:

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Encourage military reductions and reforms and reduce proliferation threats in the FSU.

The CTR efforts to establish and expand a network of professional exchanges between U.S. and FSU defense and military establishments include: bilateral working group meetings and Joint Staff talks between senior defense officials, a wide range of delegation exchanges on defense and military topics, base/unit exchanges, and combined exercises. In accordance with Congressional direction provided by the FY 1997 National Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 104-201, DoD is expanding this program to other countries of the FSU besides Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan (original recipients of CTR assistance). DoD has already held events with its counterparts in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Georgia.

I. Description of Operations Financed (Continued):

F. Other Assessments/Administrative Support:

Funds the Audits and Examinations program provisions which have been negotiated with CTR recipients as part of all CTR Implementing Agreements. This Congressional interest item ensures that DoD provided equipment, services, and training are used for the intended purpose, and support CTR Program objectives. Funding also supports: CTR delegation and technical team travel expenses, translator/interpreter support, and contracted scientific, engineering and technical assistance.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination - Russia: Accelerate Russian activities to meet strategic arms reduction goals in accordance with the June, 1999 Cologne, Germany Joint Statement between the U.S. and Russian Federation Concerning Strategic Offensive and Defensive Arms and Further Strengthening of Stability. The CTR Program is providing equipment and services to dismantle strategic nuclear delivery systems including: ICBM silos, mobile launchers, ICBMs, SLBMs, SLBM launchers and associated SSBN, and heavy bombers. Funding also supports transport, storage, and disposition of liquid/solid rocket propellants and disposition of spent fuel from SSBNs; and emergency support equipment.

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B. Nuclear Weapons Storage Security - Russia: Provide inventory control system, security enhancements, CTD guard force training assistance, and personnel reliability program support to Russian nuclear weapons storage sites in order to deter the theft, diversion, or sabotage of weapons.

C. Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security - Russia: Supports the transport of warheads from deployed locations to secure storage sites and to dismantlement facilities. Funds maintenance and Railway Ministry certification of MOD nuclear weapons cargo and guard rail cars. The CTR will procure additional transportation safety equipment.

D. Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia: Rectify Russia's shortage of enhanced secure storage facilities for fissile materials from dismantled weapons. The CTR Program is providing materials, services, and training related to the design and construction of a safe, secure, and ecologically-sound FMSF at Mayak, Russia.

E. Fissile Material Processing and Packaging (Warhead Dismantlement Processing)- Russia: Assist Russia in dismantling nuclear weapons by preparing the plutonium and HEU for long term storage in FMCs at the FMSF.

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II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

F. Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium - Russia: Ceases production of weapons-grade plutonium at the three remaining production reactors. Assist Russia in the design and installation of improved operational safety features, and preparation of the production capability for manufacturing fuel elements and neutron absorber elements. Provides technical assistance in the review of the reactor design by U.S. experts.

G. Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination - Ukraine: Assist Ukraine in meeting arms reductions under START. The CTR Program provides equipment and services to dismantle Ukrainian SS-24 missiles and launchers, strategic bombers, and ALCMs; transport and dispose of propellants; and provide emergency response equipment.

H. BW Proliferation Prevention: Continue the biological weapons proliferation prevention program with FSU biological weapons institutes/laboratories working through the International Science and Technology Center. The program will redirect the efforts of the scientists through direct contracts with former BW scientists and with United States collaborators and perhaps selected National Alliance Treaty Organization nation collaborators. Funds will also be used for security enhancement of BW pathogens and for dismantlement of biological agent production/research facilities.

I. Chemical Weapons Destruction - Russia: Assist Russia in the safe, secure, and ecologically sound destruction of its CW stockpile and minimize the potential for proliferation. The CTR Program is completing the design of the first CW Destruction Facility (CWDF) for weaponized nerve agent at Shchuch'ye, Russia; responding to concerns regarding the proliferation of CW weapons by demilitarizing former CW production facilities, and enhancing site security at CW storage facilities.

J. Defense and Military Contacts: Encourage military reductions and reforms in the FSU by supporting defense and military contacts that promote national sovereignty,

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democratic reform, and regional cooperation. Reduce the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by promoting safety and security of residual weapons,

II. Force Structure Summary (Continued):

promoting the safety and security of borders from possible smuggling of weapons of mass destruction, and promoting cooperation in non-proliferation.

K. Other Assessments/Administrative Support: Fund a Congressionally mandated Audits and Examinations (A&E) program and CTR program administrative and support costs. Activities include CTR delegation and technical team travel, translator/interpreter support, project requirements development, embassy support costs, and contracted technical and analytical program support.

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III. Financial Summary (FSU: \$ in Thousands):

<u>A. Sub-Activity Group</u>	FY 1999 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2000			FY 2001 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	
1. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination - Russia	142,400	157,300	182,300	182,300	152,800
2. Nuclear Weapons Storage Security - Russia	41,700	40,000	84,000	84,000	89,700
3. Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security - Russia	10,300	15,200	15,200	15,200	14,000
4. Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia	60,900	64,500	64,500	62,119	57,400
5. Fissile Material Processing and Packaging - Russia	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
6. Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium (RCC) - Russia	29,800	20,000	32,200	32,200	32,100
7. Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination - Ukraine	47,500	33,000	35,000	35,000	29,100
8. BW Proliferation Prevention	2,000	2,000	14,000	14,000	12,000
9. Chemical Weapons Destruction - Russia	88,400	130,400	20,000	20,000	35,000
10. Defense and Military Contacts	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000
11. Other Assessments/Administrative Support	8,000	1,800	2,000	2,000	13,000
Total	440,400	475,500	460,500	458,119	458,400

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III. Financial Summary (FSU: \$ in Thousands) (Continued):

B. Reconciliation Summary

	Change FY 2000/FY 2000	Change FY 2000/FY 2001
1. Baseline Funding	475,500	458,119
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-15,000	N/A
b. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0
c. Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0	0
d. Congressional Earmarks	0	0
e. Congressional Earmark Billpayers	0	0
2. Appropriated Amount (Subtotal)	460,500	0
Adjustments to meet Congressional Intent	0	0
Across-the-board Reduction (Rescission)	-2,381	0
Approved Reprogrammings/Transfers	0	0
3. Price Change	-1,381	6,872
4. Program Changes	+1,381	-6,591
5. Current Estimate	458,119	458,400

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:

	1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request		475,500
	2. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	-15,000	
	Total Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)		-
15,000	3. Congressional Adjustment (Undistributed)		0
	Congressional Adjustment (General Provisions)		0
	4. Congressional Earmarks		0

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III. Financial Summary (FSU: \$ in Thousands) (Continued):

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

5.	FY 2000 Appropriated Amount	460,500
6.	FY 2000 Rescission	-2,381
7.	Functional Transfers-In	0
8.	Other Transfers-In (Non-Functional)	0
9.	Functional Transfers-Out	0
10.	Other Functional Transfers-Out	0
11.	Price Change	-1,381
12.	Program Increases	0
	a. Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia	1,381
	Restores funding gained through retained inflation savings to offset the effect of the congressionally directed across the board rescission.	
13.	Total Program Increases	1,381
14.	Program Decreases	0
15.	Revised FY 2000 Estimate	458,119
16.	Price Growth	6,872
17.	Transfers In	0
18.	Transfers Out	0
19.	Program Increases:	
	a. Nuclear Weapons Storage Security - Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$84,000)	4,440
	Provides procurement, integration, training, site renovations and installation of an additional 17 nuclear warhead storage site enhancement equipment suites.	

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b. Chemical Weapons Destruction - Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$20,000) Initiates site preparation, procurement of long lead items and planning for construction procurement.	14,700
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III. Financial Summary (FSU: \$ in Thousands) (Continued):

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

19. Program Increases (continued):

c. Defense and Military Contacts (FY 2000 Base: \$2,000) Funds for approximately 300 additional defense and military exchanges.	11,970
d. Other Assessments/Administrative Support (FY 2000 Base: \$2,000) Previous baseline was selected to permit obligation of older unobligated funds. Increase represents actual annual requirement.	10,970

20. Total Increases	42,080
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21. Program Decreases:

a. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE)-Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$182,300) SLBM launcher eliminations and spent naval fuel disposition eliminations reduced.	-32,234
b. Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security - Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$15,200) Reduced to align funding with projected transport costs.	-1,428
c. Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$62,119) Estimate on material costs reduced based on actual expenditures.	-5,651
d. Fissile Material Processing and Packaging (Warhead Dismantlement Processing) - Russia (FY 2000 Base: \$9,300)	-140

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Minor facility modifications complete.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| e. | Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium (Reactor Core Conversion) - Russia
(FY 2000 Base: \$32,200)
Increase in installation costs offset by delay in installation costs. | -583 |
| f. | Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination (SNAE)-Ukraine (FY 2000 Base: \$35,000)
Budget reduction due to completion of SS-24 silo and bomber elimination. | -6,425 |

III. Financial Summary (FSU: \$ in Thousands) (Continued):

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued):

21. Program Decreases (continued):

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| g. | BW Proliferation Prevention (FY 2000 Base: \$14,000)
Collaborative research and security enhancement effort reduced by 20%. | -2,210 |
|----|--|--------|

22. Total Decreases

-48,671

23. FY 2001 Budget Request

458,400

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Objective One - Assist Russia in accelerating strategic arms reductions to START levels:

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
A. <u>Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE)-Russia</u>	142,400	182,300	152,800

FY 1999 funds:

- Eliminate 144 SLBM launchers and associated SSBNs;
- Transport, dismantle and eliminate 100 liquid fueled SLBMs;
- Provide assistance to eliminate 10 SS-N-20 SLBMs;
- Procure transportation/storage containers for spent naval fuel;
- Provide assistance to store or reprocess spent naval fuel from 6 SSBNs;
- Construct two on-shore spent naval fuel defueling facilities;
- Initiate volume reduction of 4,000 cubic meters (m3) of liquid and 400 m3 of solid LLRW;
- Repair/recertify 125 rail cars and 670 intermodal containers for rocket fuel/oxidizer;
- Construct mobile plant to eliminate 123,000 metric tons (MT) of liquid ICBM/SLBM oxidizer;
- Provide equipment and initiate facility modifications to assist in the elimination of up to 60 SS-17/19 ICBMs per year;
- Refurbish/repair infrastructure and equipment to eliminate liquid fueled ICBMs and launchers;
- Initiate integration efforts for the elimination of liquid fueled ICBMs and launchers;
- Eliminate 6 SS-18 ICBM silos; and,
- Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) - Russia (Continued):

FY 2000 funds will:

- Eliminate 47 SLBM launchers and associated SSBNs;
- Transport, dismantle and eliminate 100 liquid fueled SLBMs;
- Procure additional 50 transport/storage containers for spent naval fuel;
- Store or reprocess spent naval fuel from 10 SSBNs;
- Continue volume reduction of 4,000 m3 of liquid and 400 m3 of solid low level radiation waste (LLRW);
- Conduct operations and maintenance of the liquid propellant disposition systems;
- Refurbish/repair infrastructure and equipment in support of liquid fueled ICBM and launcher elimination;
- Continue integration efforts for the elimination of liquid fueled ICBMs and associated launchers;
- Transport, dismantle and eliminate 60 liquid fueled ICBMs;
- Eliminate 24 ICBM silos;
- Complete construction of the solid propellant disposition facility;
- Refurbish/repair infrastructure and equipment in support of solid fueled ICBM/SLBMs and associated mobile launcher elimination;
- Initiate integration efforts for the elimination of solid fueled ICBM/SLBMs and associated mobile launchers; and,
- Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

FY 2001 funds will:

- Eliminate 100 SLBM launchers and associated SSBNs;
- Transport, dismantle and eliminate 100 liquid fueled SLBMs;

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Procure additional 48 transport/storage containers for spent naval fuel;

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) - Russia (Continued):

FY 2001 funds will (continued):

Provide assistance to store or reprocess spent naval fuel from 9 SSBNs;

Continue volume reduction of 4,000 m3 of liquid and 400 m3 of solid LLRW;

Conduct operations and maintenance of the liquid propellant disposition systems;

Refurbish/repair infrastructure and equipment in support of liquid fueled ICBM and launcher elimination;

Continue integration efforts for the elimination of liquid fueled ICBMs and associated launchers;

Transport, dismantle and eliminate 62 liquid fueled ICBMs;

Conduct operations and maintenance of the solid propellant disposition facility;

Refurbish/repair infrastructure and equipment in support of solid fueled ICBM/SLBMs and associated mobile launcher elimination;

Continue integration efforts for the elimination of solid fueled ICBM/SLBMs and associated mobile launchers;

Transport, dismantle and eliminate 30 solid fuel ICBM/SLBMs;

Eliminate 25 mobile ICBM launchers; and,

Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

Objective Two - Enhance the security, control, accounting, and centralization of nuclear weapons and fissile materials in Russia to prevent their proliferation and encourage their reduction:

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
B. <u>Nuclear Weapons Storage Security - Russia</u>	41,700	84,000	89,700

FY 1999 funds:

Complete equipment purchases for the warhead automated inventory control and management system for 19 sites;
Begin certification of hardware and software for the warhead automated inventory control and management system at 19 sites;
Test and evaluate up to 50 candidate nuclear warhead storage security equipment types at the Security Assessment and Training Center (SATC);
Ship 73 sets of storage site perimeter security systems (Quick Fix) to MOD nuclear weapons storage sites;
Install 20 storage site perimeter security systems (Quick Fix) that have not been installed by MOD;
Procure 60 small arms training systems (SATS) and 12 shooting ranges to enhance weapons guard forces at Twelfth Main Directorate storage sites;
Begin laboratory renovation, procurement of long lead-time equipment, and training on the MOD Center for Technology Diagnostics (CTD) to support the testing and certification of warhead handling equipment and environmental control systems for MOD nuclear storage bunkers; and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

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FY 2000 funds will:

Complete certification of the hardware and software for the warhead automated inventory control and management system at 19 sites;
Ship equipment, renovate facilities, install, and provide communications services for the warhead inventory control and management system at 19 sites;

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

B. Nuclear Weapons Storage Security - Russia (Continued):

FY 2000 funds will (continued):

Complete test and evaluation of up to 50 candidate nuclear warhead storage security equipment types at the SATC;
Procure, checkout, and train on guard force equipment for MOD's 123 nuclear warhead storage sites;
Procure, checkout, integrate, and train for 3 nuclear warhead storage site security enhancement equipment suites;
Provide site renovations and installation for 3 nuclear warhead storage site security enhancement equipment suites;
Install 73 sets of storage site perimeter security systems (Quick Fix) at MOD nuclear weapons storage sites;
Complete work on 12 shooting ranges;
Complete procurement and installation of equipment on the CTD, and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

FY 2001 funds will:

Conduct maintenance and life cycle support of warhead inventory control and management system at 19 sites;

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Procure, checkout, integrate, and train for 20 nuclear warhead storage site security enhancement equipment suites;
Provide site renovations and installation for 20 nuclear warhead storage site security enhancement equipment suites; and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
C. <u>Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security - Russia</u>	10,300	15,200	14,000

FY 1999 funds:

Provide initial data transfer and communication equipment, survey equipment, and related training to enhance MOD's accident response;
Provide approximately 120,000 kilometers of transportation services for deactivated nuclear warhead trains from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites and to dismantlement facilities;
Provide maintenance and Railway Ministry certification for approximately 144 MOD nuclear weapons transportation rail cars;
Begin modification of nuclear weapons railcars to provide enhanced environmental control; and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

FY 2000 funds will:

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Continue procurement of data transfer and communication equipment, survey equipment, and related training to enhance MOD's accident response;
Provide approximately 120,000 kilometers of transportation services for deactivated nuclear warhead trains from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites and to dismantlement facilities;
Provide maintenance and Railway Ministry certification for approximately 144 MOD nuclear weapons transportation rail cars;
Manufacture 15 nuclear weapons guard cars and 40 out of 185 rail cars to provide enhanced security and environmental control; and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

C. Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security - Russia (Continued):

FY 2001 funds will:

Continue procurement of data transfer and communication equipment, survey equipment, and related training to enhance MOD's accident response;
Provide approximately 120,000 kilometers of transportation services for deactivated nuclear warhead trains from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites and to dismantlement facilities;
Provide maintenance and Railway Ministry certification for approximately 144 MOD nuclear weapons transportation rail cars;
Manufacture 90 out of 185 nuclear weapons rail cars to provide enhanced security and environmental control; and,
Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR-provided equipment.

(\$'s in Thousands)

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	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
D. <u>Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia</u>	60,900	62,119	57,400

FY 1999 through FY 2001:

Supports the design, equipment, training, materials and construction services to construct a 25,000 container fissile material storage facility at Mayak.

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
E. <u>Fissile Material Processing and Packaging</u>			
<u>(Warhead Dismantlement Processing) - Russia</u>	9,400	9,300	9,300

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

E. Fissile Material Processing and Packaging (Warhead Dismantlement Processing) - Russia (Continued):

FY 1999 funds:

Provide preliminary engineering and technology assistance for development of Joint Transparency Protocol to provide confidence that fissile material to be stored is weapons origin/weapons grade.

FY 2000 funding will:

Continue preliminary engineering and technology assistance for development of Joint Transparency Protocol to provide confidence that fissile material to be stored is weapons origin/weapons grade;

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Provide facility modifications, limited equipment purchases and installation, systems engineering, and start-up of production operations; and,

Provide design and systems engineering support to FMC inner container and insert production.

FY 2001 funding will:

Complete start-up of the production of FMC inner containers and inserts to reach a loading rate of 2,000 fissile material containers per year; and, .

Support operations costs for fissile material processing and packaging.

		(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
F. <u>Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium (RCC)</u>				
<u>- Russia</u>	29,800	32,200	32,100	

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

F. Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium (RCC) - Russia (Continued):

FY 1999 funds procurement of materials and equipment necessary for conversion of the first reactor, continue the design/licensing work and continue procurement planning for the second reactor.

FY 2000 funds will complete procurement of materials and equipment necessary for conversion of the first reactor, continue the LEU design/licensing

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work, start procurement planning for the third reactor and begin long lead procurement for the second reactor.

FY 2001 funds will continue the LEU design/licensing effort, convert the first reactor, continue the procurement planning for the third reactor and continue equipment procurement for the second reactor.

Objective Three - Assist Ukraine and Kazakhstan to eliminate START-limited systems and weapons of mass destruction infrastructure:

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
G. <u>Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination (SNAE)-Ukraine</u>	47,500	35,000	29,100

FY 1999 funds:

- Procure storage building for 26 SS-24 missiles and motors;
- Continue operational storage of SS-24 missiles and motors;
- Disassemble 20 SS-24 missiles;
- Continue repair and maintenance of rail infrastructure supporting missile transport;
- Eliminate 10 SS-24 launch silos and one launch control center;

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

FY 1999 funds (continued):

- Destroy 11 heavy bombers and 100 air launched cruise missiles;
- Begin the construction of a SS-24 solid propellant disposition facility;
- and,
- Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

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FY 2000 funds will:

- Procure storage buildings for 20 SS-24 missiles and motors;
- Continue operational storage of SS-24 missiles and motors;
- Disassemble 26 SS-24 missiles;
- Eliminate 26 SS-24 launch silos; and 2 launch control centers;
- Destroy 300 air-launched cruise missiles;
- Continue the construction of a solid propellant disposition facility;
- Complete the destruction of 22 heavy bombers; and,
- Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

FY 2001 funds will:

- Continue operational storage of SS-24 missiles and motors;
- Complete the construction and initiate operation of a solid propellant disposition facility;
- Continue salvage and elimination of SS-24 missiles;
- Repair and maintain rail infrastructure supporting SS-24 missile transport;

- Complete the site restoration of 46 SS-24 launch silos and 2 launch control silos;
- Destroy 93 air launched cruise missiles; and,
- Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

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Objective Four - Assist the FSU to eliminate and prevent proliferation of biological and chemical weapons and associated capabilities.

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
H. <u>BW Proliferation Prevention</u>	2,000	14,000	12,000

FY 1999 funds:

- Initiate four collaborative research projects on biotechnology issues between U.S. and FSU BW scientists in the areas of force protection, medical countermeasures, counter-terrorism and modeling;
- Upgrade 2 former BW Institute's vivaria;
- Purchase equipment and animals for 2 former BW Institutes;
- Train 40 FSU BW scientists from 6 former BW Institutes in proper animal care and use issues; and,
- Provide biosafety training for 5 FSU scientists representing 2 former BW Institutes.

FY 2000 funds will:

- Initiate 7 collaborative research projects on biotechnology issues between U.S. and FSU BW scientists in the areas of force protection, medical countermeasures, counter-terrorism and modeling;
- Upgrade 4 former BW Institute's vivaria;
- Purchase equipment and animals for 4 former BW Institutes;
- Provide training for 60 FSU BW scientists from 8 former BW Institutes in proper animal care and use issues;
- Provide biosafety training for 20 Russian scientists representing 5 former BW Institutes; and,
- Enhance security of pathogen repositories at 2-4 former BW Institutes.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

H. BW Proliferation Prevention (Continued):

FY 2001 funds will:

Initiate 12 collaborative research projects on biotechnology issues between U.S. and FSU BW scientists in the areas of force protection, medical countermeasures, counter-terrorism and modeling;

Upgrade 4 former BW Institute's vivaria;

Purchase equipment and animals for 6 former BW Institutes;

Provide training for 40 FSU BW scientists from 8 former BW Institutes in proper animal care and use issues;

Provide biosafety training for 20 FSU scientists representing 5 former BW Institutes;

Enhance security of pathogen repositories at 2-4 former BW Institutes; and,

Begin consolidation/dismantlement of BW production/research facilities.

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
I. <u>Chemical Weapons Destruction - Russia</u>	88,400	20,000	35,000

FY 1999 funds:

Continue process systems and facility designs, and equipment development; Conduct laboratory studies to evaluate chemical agent monitors and obtain engineering data to support development or procurement of a Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (CWDF) environmental monitoring system; and,

Upon authorization to begin construction of Shchuch'ye CWDF, initiate procurement to support site mobilization; and,

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Provide consolidated logistical support to maintain CTR provided equipment.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

FY 2000 funds will:

Initiate project to identify and implement security system improvements to enhance security for the Russian chemical weapons storage at Shchuch'ye and Kizner.

FY 2001 funds will:

Initiate site preparation and limited site utilities;
Initiate procurement of long lead equipment items;
Initiate planning for the construction procurements; and,
Provide consolidated logistics support to maintain CW destruction Central Analytical Laboratory.

Objective Five - Encourage military reductions and reforms and reduce proliferation threats in the FSU.

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
J. <u>Defense and Military Contacts</u>	0	2,000	14,000

FY 1999 provided 300 defense and military exchanges using prior year funds.

FY 2000 funds will fund approximately 50 defense and military exchanges. The defense and military exchanges will be maintained at 300 events by using prior year funds.

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FY 2001 funds will provide approximately 350 defense and military exchanges.

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):

	(\$'s in Thousands)		
	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
K. <u>Other Assessments/Administrative Support</u>	8,000	2,000	13,000

FY 1999 funds conducted 22 A&Es and funded contracts for technical and program support. The level of effort in other assessments remained constant because prior year funds were utilized.

FY 2000 funds will conduct 22 A&Es and fund contracts for technical and program support. The level of effort in other assessments will be the same because prior year funds will be utilized.

FY 2001 funds will conduct 22 A&Es and fund contracts for technical and program support. The level of funding in other assessments increases because all of the prior year funds will have been exhausted.

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V. Personnel Summary: N/A

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VI. OP32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands) :

		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
		<u>e</u>			<u>e</u>			<u>e</u>
0308	Travel of Persons	4,128	50	-693	3,485	52	-49	3,488
0399	TOTAL TRAVEL	4,128	50	-693	3,485	52	-49	3,488
0920	Supplies and Materials	100	1	-1	100	2	-2	100
0925	Equipment Purchases	33,027	396	-1,272	32,151	482	-20,051	12,582
0933	Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	608	7	-415	200	3	397	600
0934	Engineering and Technical Services	912	11	-923	0	0	0	0
0987	Other Intra-Governmental Purchases	93,227	1,119	12,400	106,746	1,601	-3,306	105,041
0989	Other Contracts	308,398	3,701	3,338	315,437	4,732	16,420	336,589
0999	TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	436,272	5,235	13,127	454,634	6,820	6,542	454,912
9999	Total	440,400	5,285	12,434	458,119	6,872	-6,591	458,400

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Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid Appropriation



**Defense Security Cooperation Agency
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid
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I. Narrative Description:

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) program included two segments: the general Humanitarian Assistance/Foreign Disaster Relief Program, and Humanitarian Demining Program.

In broad terms, OHDACA programs support US military forces in meeting two key requirements specified in the Administration's National Security Strategy. The first is to maintain a robust overseas presence aimed at shaping the international security environment in a manner that deters would-be aggressors, strengthens friends and allies, and promotes peace and stability in regions of tension. The second requirement is for US forces to respond effectively when called upon to assist the victims of storms, earthquakes and other natural or manmade disasters.

OHDACA programs meet these needs by providing regional Unified Commanders-in-Chief's (CINC's) with an unobtrusive, low cost, but highly efficacious means to carry out their peacetime engagement missions, and by augmenting the CINC's capabilities to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian crises. In providing relief to areas of need, the US military obtains substantial training and access benefits through OHDACA activities. Across a number of operational areas—including C3I, civil affairs and logistical support—OHDACA programs enhance readiness.

The programs conducted under OHDACA are coordinated with the Department of State, and approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to ensure US Government (USG) unity of effort and compliance with national security and foreign policy interests. In the process of carrying out these activities, a small amount of funding efficiently fosters multiple USG goals.

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The Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief Program: Established in 1986, this program is designed to shape the military environment and enable crisis response. It seeks to avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to recover from conflict. The program, by providing early assistance, minimizes the potential for crises to develop or grow further. In this way, regional stability is fostered, minimizing the risk of large-scale deployments of US military forces.

Humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief programs accomplish these objectives in several ways. They support the donation of excess non-lethal Department of Defense (DoD) property (including the refurbishment, storage, inspection, packaging, transportation, and spare parts support to countries in need. In addition, these programs provide transportation assistance for relief supplies donated by private voluntary and non-governmental agencies and international organizations. The program also funds procurement of specialty items in support of DoD's humanitarian mission, such as Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR), a low-cost alternative to Meals Ready to Eat (MRE). In addition, they sponsor various on-the-ground activities carried out by US military personnel, which are aimed at relieving suffering and improving CINC presence in countries. Such activities include assessment, training, and modes construction, as well as medical, technical and logistical assistance.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, DoD humanitarian assistance supports the CINCs' regional engagement strategy by providing access to selected countries, and fostering goodwill for the US military in these countries. Correspondingly, the disaster relief element of the program supports CINCs readiness by enabling rapid responses to sudden emergencies without having to fund the incremental costs of such activities from readiness accounts. The same rationale also supports ongoing procurement of the HDR, which is specifically designed as an alternative to drawing down more expensive DoD MRE stocks.

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The CINCs have a unique capability to respond to major disasters. On short notice, they can make available transportation to deliver urgent relief. The amounts expended for any particular disaster are often too small to merit the major institutional effort of requesting a supplemental appropriation. Yet, for the individual CINC, the expense could mean that, without reimbursement from the OHDACA appropriation, readiness of his command would be affected.

In times of severe natural disaster, the US military has long been, and will continue to be, called upon to provide aid and assistance. OHDACA funding allows the CINCs to provide life-saving immediate assistance to countries in their region. These funds have helped the Services and the CINCs defray the costs of operations, including responses to natural disasters in Japan, Central America, and India, as well as costs of transportation in support of US government response to humanitarian crises in Rwanda and Bosnia. OHDACA funding is available to support the DoD response to small-scale contingencies, and to provide seed money aimed at leveraging larger assistance packages from national and international donors responding to complex emergencies.

In coordination with the Department of State or the Agency for International Development, DoD plays a key role in humanitarian crises when it can offer unique assets for effective response and when the magnitude of the emergency exceeds what civilian agencies can handle initially. The US military offers exceptional operational reach and can be immediately deployed as a stopgap measure. DoD's unique rapid response capabilities assist in the containment of crises and limit threats to regional stability by transporting and providing relief aid within hours or a few days of a disaster. The US military has unmatched capabilities in regard to rapid response time, logistics, transportation, command, control, and communications, and in the scale of cargo transportable by available air assets. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in any other government agency.

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The Humanitarian Demining Program is also a major component of the USG and DoD's peacetime engagement efforts. On May 16, 1996, the President directed several unilateral actions in announcing his new anti-personnel landmine (APL) policy:

- "we must....strengthen efforts to clear existing minefields."

- "the Department of Defense will expand its efforts to develop better mine-detection and mine clearing technology for use in the many countries that are still plagued by mines."

- "We will also strengthen our program for training and assisting other nations as they strive to rid their territory of these devices."

This budget request fully supports the President's guidance. The Humanitarian Demining Program assists countries that are experiencing the adverse affects of uncleared landmines. The program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills to sustain the programs after US military trainers have redeployed. US military personnel do not enter active minefields or remove emplaced landmines. Significant benefits accrue to the DoD program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not easily available to US forces and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities that cannot be duplicated in the United States. For example, US military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals are conducting training missions overseas which increases their knowledge and ability to deal with blast/trauma wounds, while providing advice and assistance to host nations on immediate and short-term victims assistance issues. As with other OHDACA activities, this program also provides benefits to DoD by expanding training opportunities and contact with the defense programs of other countries (i.e., it provides the CINCs with the resources to conduct other cooperative military exercises).

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The Humanitarian Demining Program, executed by the Geographic CINCs, permits DoD to contribute to alleviating a highly visible, worldwide problem, while at the same time

accruing significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to US forces. The Department of State estimates that over 100 million landmines are scattered across the globe today. They are the residues of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly in these conflicts, landmines have been targeted against civilians to deny their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, anti-personnel landmines kill or maim at least 1200 people every month--most of them innocent civilians.

The Humanitarian Demining Program helps governments educate civilian populations on the dangers of landmines and how to identify and report them. The program trains local demining cadres to find and destroy landmines and return mined areas to productive use. It also provides supplies, services, and equipment, to a limited degree, to host country personnel trained to clear mined areas that impede the repatriation of refugees and obstruct the means to lead productive lives. Additionally, DoD health service professionals conduct programs to assist victims of landmines. These Victim Assistance programs include epidemiological studies of landmine injuries, first responder training, educational material development, surgical care and training, and enhancement of consultative services using telemedicine technology. Victim Assistance programs provide direct humanitarian assistance and benefit DoD by providing excellent training opportunities and by expanding US military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The Humanitarian Demining Program improves USG and CINC's relations with host nations, enhances the deployment and warfighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability.

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II. Description of Operations Financed:

The FY 2001 Budget Estimate Submission (BES) requests \$64.9 million in the OHDACA account to finance humanitarian assistance, foreign disaster relief, and humanitarian demining programs.

1. Humanitarian Assistance and Foreign Disaster Relief:

Of the amount, \$39.4 million is proposed for FY 2001 to finance humanitarian Assistance and foreign disaster relief worldwide activities. Program segments include: CINC humanitarian assistance programs, emergency response/preparedness carried out mostly by the CINCs (including Humanitarian Daily Rations), and routine transportation provided for privately donated relief supplies. Program descriptions and proposed funding levels follow.

a. CINC humanitarian assistance programs:

The budget includes \$29.4 million in FY 2001 for CINC humanitarian assistance activities.

Programs include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Pacific Rim and Asia, Europe, North Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. Current plans call for the CINCs to conduct humanitarian assistance activities as part of their peacetime theater engagement plan in their regions, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to humanitarian emergencies in their regions.

DoD, in coordination with the Department of State, transports excess defense non-lethal property in support of US national security and foreign policy objectives.

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Funding also provides for distribution of relief supplies; acquisition and shipment of transportation assets to assist in distribution; acquisition and provision of relief supplies; refurbishment and restoration of excess DoD equipment; storage of excess property; and inspection, packaging and intermediary warehouse storage until excess items can be delivered. The costs of providing DoD assistance include other smaller scale CINC activities conducted by US military personnel targeted at relieving suffering and improving CINC presence in countries, including assessment, training and installation, and modest construction, and medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance. Among the functions of such activities is survey and assessment to ensure the DoD excess property is appropriate, and to install equipment and train personnel in its operation.

CINC humanitarian assistance activities reflect the priorities of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and also provide support programs that ensure proper administration of CINC program activities and allow DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to the program. Programs include technical and administrative assistance and studies, including programs to support CINC initiatives to improve civilian-military cooperation and coordination in humanitarian programs and operations. This item also allows response in the course of the fiscal year to the priorities defined by USG principals as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States, to include requests from other agencies which further the national security and foreign policy objectives of the United States.

b. CINC Emergency Response/Preparedness:

The budget proposes \$10.0 million in FY 2001 to improve the capacity of the Department, through the CINCs, to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to the humanitarian aspects of security crises. Among the activities covered by this item are transportation of emergency assistance during foreign disasters and programs to prepare for such activities.

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Of this amount, \$2.0 million is for the procurement of 400,000 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) and for prepositioning and storage of the HDRs in various locations.

The FY 2000 purchases of 400,000 HDRs will sustain our stocks into FY 2001. Fiscal Year 2001 and our remaining FY 2000 purchases are based on our current assessment of a minimum level of 400,000 per year of recurring requirements in response to crises.

Prior to 1993, DoD was required to use the authority under Section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act to drawdown Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) out of US military stocks to meet emergency requirements in Northern Iraq and Bosnia. DoD development and purchase of HDRs allows the USG to more effectively meet foreign disaster relief requirements at one third the cost of MREs. The HDR program has also strengthened the industrial base for production of the MRE.

An additional \$6 million is included to cover the costs of other DoD crisis response and preparedness activities. Such programs include systematic collection and analysis of information relating to disasters and other humanitarian crises, establishment of collaborative relations and programs with partners in the private sector in the US, and with those in foreign countries, and training in issues relevant to response to humanitarian crisis.

This item also provides for support for unanticipated requirements that are tasked by the National Command Authority. Examples include certain activities in support of humanitarian evacuation. (For example, in FY 1996 and 1997, the Department

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has covered a small portion of the cost associated with the evacuation of Kurdish employees and associates of DoD and the USG from northern Iraq.)

Emergency response include transportation, logistical support, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and refugee assistance, in the form of both supplies and services. Projects also include those that build Non Government Organizations (NGO) and recipient country emergency response capability, so as to reduce the potential need for US military involvement in crisis response.

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c. Transportation of donated relief.

One million two hundred fifty thousand is included for the transportation of privately donated goods through the Denton and Funded Transportation Programs. This will allow a minimum level of support for this activity. Providing such support to US citizens and NGOs provides two principal benefits to DoD. It supplements the total assistance available for humanitarian response with private resources, thus reducing DoD's potential exposure, and also cultivates goodwill between DoD and the US citizenry and NGOs with which US forces are increasingly called upon to collaborate in the complex contemporary battlefield. DoD transport for other organizations' relief supplies is the lowest cost transportation (usually by sea or in-theater air assets) whenever requirements allow.

2. Humanitarian Demining Program:

The President's policy of May 16, 1996 directed a significant expansion in DoD humanitarian demining clearance and mine awareness training programs. To support the President's new anti-personnel landmine policy, \$25.5 million is reflected in FY 2001 to fund the geographical CINC humanitarian demining activities. These funds will provide for assessments of newly designated countries, ongoing worldwide training operations, incremental funding of high-priority, emerging operations such as Bosnia, and evaluations of current programs to determine if projected "end states" have been met. Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments utilize highly skilled Special Operations Forces (SOF), medical personnel, Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel, and general purpose forces to establish indigenous demining programs and train and advise host nation cadre in managing sustainment operations. Countries which will receive humanitarian demining assistance or are under consideration for such assistance include Bosnia, Chad, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Laos, Lebanon, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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I. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1999	FY 2000		FY 2001	
		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Current</u>	
A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>		<u>Actuals</u>		<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
DSCA, OHDACA	104,500	55,800	55,800	55,800	64,900
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		<u>Change</u>		<u>Change</u>	
		<u>FY 2000/FY 2000</u>		<u>FY 2000/FY 2001</u>	
Baseline Funding		55,800		55,511	
Rescission		-289			
Price Change				+906	
Program Changes				+8,483	
Current Estimate		55,511		64,900	
C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:</u>					
1. FY 2000 President's Budget Request				55,800	
2. Congressional Adjustments				0	
3. FY 2000 Current Estimate				55,800	
4. FY 2000 Rescission		-289		55,511	

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5. Program Decreases		
OHDACA funded contractors be decreased		
at the CINC and Joint Staff level.		-7,161
	48,350	
6. Price Growth	+906	49,256
7. Program Increases		+15,644
a) ACOM - An increase in the Humanitarian Assistance		+470
program will allow CINC USACOM to fund two HA-excess		
property shipments from CONUS to the Azores and		
renovate one small clinic in Sao Tome. These projects		
significantly augment the regional engagement of US		
Forces and are consistent with the CINCs Theater		
Engagement plan.		
b) EUCOM - An increase in the HA program will allow CINC	+10,574	
EUCOM to fund thirty-four small HA-excess property		
shipments from Europe and provide 43 rudimentary		
construction and renovation projects in clinics, hospitals,		
Orphanages, and classrooms throughout 46 of the countries		
in Africa and the poorest nations in Europe. These		
projects significantly augment the regional engagement		
of US forces and are consistent with the CINCs Theater		
Engagement plan.		
c) CENTCOM - An increase in the HA program will allow CINC	+1,200	
CENTCOM to fund 7 HA-excess property shipments from CONUS		
and provide 11 rudimentary construction and renovation		
projects in clinics, hospitals, orphanages, and classrooms		
throughout Jordan, Oman, Kenya, Turkmenistan, Seychelles		
and Djibouti. These projects significantly augment the		
regional engagement of US forces and are consistent with		
the CINCs Theater Engagement plan.		
d) PACOM - An increase in the HA program will allow CINC	+2,200	

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PACOM to fund 9 small HA-excess property shipments within the Pacific theater and provide 16 rudimentary construction and renovation projects in clinics, hospitals, orphanages, and classrooms in the countries of Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Laos, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Mauritius, and the Marshall Islands. These projects significantly augment the regional engagement of US forces and are consistent with the CINCs Theater Engagement plan.

- e) SOUTHCOM - An increase in the HA program will allow CINC +1,200 SOUTHCOM to transport 16 HA-excess property shipments from CONUS and complete 4 rudimentary construction projects to include clinics in Haiti, a hospital in Panama, an orphanage in Bolivia, and classrooms in Paraguay. These projects significantly augment the regional engagement of US forces and are consistent with the CINCs Theater Engagement plan.

8. FY 2001 Budget Request

64,900

In FY 1999 \$37.5 million was provided in the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act Public Law 106-31 for Hurricane Mitch overseas disaster relief and humanitarian assistance.

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I. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

As is the case with humanitarian/disaster crises, additional requirements emerge during the execution year. Accordingly, performance criteria are difficult to summarize. Useful measures are (1) the amount of actual obligations reported to Congress under existing notification requirements (Section 2551, 10 US Code) and (2) other information provided as part of the budget justification process.

	<u>FY 1999 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Humanitarian Demining:			
Number of Countries Served	23	32	34
Funding Level (dollars in millions)	16.0	25.6	25.5
Humanitarian Assistance:			
Number of Countries Served	81	103	100
Number of HA Projects	169	378	300
Funding Level (dollars in millions)	19.2	20.1	29.4
Foreign Disaster Relief:			
Number of Disasters Natural	8	5	5
Number of Disasters Manmade	2	2	2
Number of Countries Served	12	8	8
Number of Transportation Missions	203	100	100
Number of Humanitarian Daily Rations Procured (millions)	1	.4	.4
Funding Level (dollars in millions)	69.3	10.1	10.0

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I. Personnel Summary: None

VI. OP 32 Line Items (Dollars in Thousands):

	FY 1999 Actuals	Change FY 1999 to FY 2000		FY 2000 Estimate	Change FY 2000 to FY 2001		FY 2001 Estimate
		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
Travel of Persons	5,929	71	5,649	11,649	175	1,127	12,951
Army Supplies & Materials	30	0	0	30	0	0	30
DLA Supplies & Materials	3,000	141	859	4,000	180	-180	4,000
Supplies & Materials (GSA Managed)	3,692	44	883	4,619	69	0	
4,688							
DLA Distribution Depot	1,125	-3	-68	1,054	40	1,095	
2,189							
Military Sealift Command	992	0	-292	700	0	1,389	
2,089							
MAC SAAM	7,226	0	-4,587	2,639	0		783
3,422							
MSC Cargo	2,574	0	-1,317	1,257	0	1,560	
2,817							
MTMC (Other)	483	0	-213	270	0	1,634	
1,904 Commercial Cargo	1,623			19	204		28
1,199 3,073							
Rents (Non-GSA)	622	8	2	632	10	0	
642							
Supplies &							

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Mat'ls (Non-GSA)	18,225	219	-14,388	4,056	61	617	
4,734							
Equip Purchases	3,051	36	1,941	5,028	76	129	
5,233							
Mgmt & Prof.							
Services	0	0	724	724	11	544	1,279
Other Costs	55,923	671	-39,587	17,007	256	-1,414	
15,849							
Total	104,495	1,206	-50,190	55,511	906	8,483	
64,900							